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MT. MORIAN CEMETERY

GENEALOGY COLLECTION PHILIP PELTZADELPHIA

In the Era of Stephen Girard





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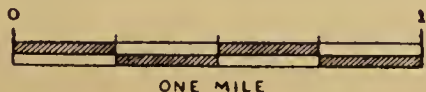
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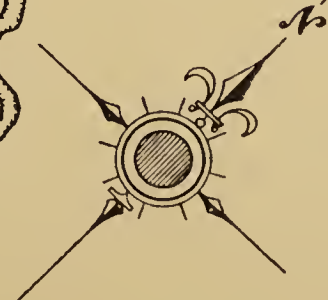
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ONE MILE



PELTZ RECORD

REV. PHILIP PELTZ, D.D.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH



PELTZ RECORD

REV. PHILIP PELTZ, D. D.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH

Compiled by his Grandson

W. L. L. PELTZ

Albany, 1948

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W. L. L. PELTZ
1948

Charles E. Tuttle - \$10.00

1158932



This certifies, that I, an
ordained Minister of the
Gospel, residing at Paterson
New Jersey, did this day
solemnize the bonds of
Holy Marriage between
Joseph W. Anthony of
Philadelphia and Rebecca
J. Peltz of Philadelphia,
Dated, Philadelphia, March
eightth, A. D. 1860.

Ch. Peltz



Rev. Philip Peltz, D. D., born Dec. 16, 1823, died June 26, 1883. His appearance at about the beginning and end of the New Paltz ministry.

TO MY SON

PHILIP PELTZ

SEVENTH OF HIS NAME,

ABLE PERPETUATOR OF THE TRADITION

OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS NAMESAKE.

AND TO MY GRANDSON

PHILIP PELTZ III

EIGHTH OF HIS NAME

BORN EASTER DAY, 1946,

LATEST OF THE DENOMINATION.

Foreword

THE PREPARING of this family record is a fine tribute by the present generation to past generations who in their day served well their country and their church and passed high tradition down to their children and children's children. Faithfulness to such tradition, the continuing of such service, is the happy privilege of those who make themselves familiar with the past time excellence of living and indulge pride in it as a family possession, an inheritance to be honored by like quality of life, by like devotion in present day service.

The story of the Peltz and DeWitt families is of interest and value far beyond the family lines. Through the years and generations their contribution to our American life, to community, to education and church, has been constant and important, a far-reaching influence for all that is good in our national character. The large relation with the Dutch Reformed Church and its institutions is an element of especial interest to the many families in our New York and New Jersey life at the present time or ancestrally connected with them.

The family feeling and careful study of the author in compiling the story will be appreciated by many beyond his family connection, especially by the many who value him as a personal friend.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "W. H. S. Emery". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line at the end.

PRESIDENT EMERITUS, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENT EMERITUS, NEW BRUNSWICK
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

PART ONE—MINISTRY

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PASTORAL CAREER

TO THE newly erected pulpits of the Coeymans and New Baltimore Reformed Protestant Dutch Churches was called, August 27, 1848, a young minister, new to these latitudes, Rev. Philip Peltz of Philadelphia who in 1845 had graduated valedictorian at University of Pennsylvania and in 1848 first in his class at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. Having recently been appointed by Orphans' Court, Philadelphia, guardian of the persons and property of seven younger sisters and brothers, and with family finances at low ebb, he was accompanied by an older and younger sister. Thus was launched a notable career in the ministry.

March 8, 1849, he was married at Philadelphia by Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., to Anna Eliza Sailer, a fellow parishioner in the Crown Street Church of his parents. His bride died childless in 1850. Hers was the first interment in the Domine's plot in Grove Cemetery, Coeymans. In 1851 came the call to Coxsackie where the arrival of the eligible young widower could have been little less than sensational among the ladies of the congregation. The Widow Van Dyck took charge with no loss of time and wedding bells in 1852 rang on St. Patrick's Day in the Morning. She was the daughter of Rev. John DeWitt, D. D., then deceased, whom Domine Peltz never knew. Thus the Domine, an outlander at Coeymans, became at Coxsackie a limb grafted upon native stock.

The twins were born at Coxsackie.

Then came the pastorate (1857-1860) at Paterson where Richard Clinton Peltz ("Richie") was born and died.

The secretaryship of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York (1860-1865) followed, the family domiciled the while in Jersey City.

The extended pastorate at New Paltz (1865-1881) ensued. The doctorate in divinity, the trip to Europe and loss of health came during the New Paltz era.

After retirement, the last chapter was written at Coeymans where in a rented house beside the church where his life's work began and overlooking the matchless Hudson, he followed his daughter Sarah after the completion of a useful life into the valley through which each must one day walk alone.

"Life is a cup — to be filled, not drained."

II

COEYMANS — NEW BALTIMORE

COEYMANS

YOUR compiler attended the one hundred fiftieth anniversary services of the Coeymans Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, founded 1793, held March 7, 1943.

Its booklet published at that time describes the organization of the church, its earlier location, the purchase of the present church lot for \$100 and the erection of the present brick church in 1839-1840 for \$2,450.

"In 1840 with a view toward obtaining a minister, the Reformed Dutch churches of Coeymans and New Baltimore voted to unite in calling a minister to serve both congregations. William B. Hull, Clerk of the Consistory."

"August 27, 1848 the joint consistories of Coeymans and New Baltimore guided by the able Rev. Staats Van Santvoord tendered a call to Rev. Philip Peltz, who having accepted was accordingly ordained and installed by the Classis of Albany, meeting in the Coeymans church October 17, 1848. The Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D. D. preached the sermon from Colossians 1:16. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, D. D., and the Rev. Staats Van Santvoord gave the charge to the people."

July 6, 1850 Rebecca B. Peltz, sister of the Domine, was received by certificate from the First Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia.

Philip Peltz Van Slyke, son of Ephraim T. Van Slyke and Mary Vanderzee, his wife, born July 6, 1850, was baptized October 28, 1850, the first namesake.

A parsonage was built during the pastorate of Domine Peltz, who



however resigned October 15, 1851 to become pastor of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Coxsackie.

Thirteen marriages of members of Coeymans congregation were performed by the Domine during this period.

At Coeymans, Domine Peltz was preceded by Rev. James A. H. Cornell, D. D., and succeeded by Rev. William P. Davis. June 1, 1860, steps were taken for the dissolution of the alliance with the New Baltimore church.

The minutes of the consistory examined by your compiler March 19, 1946 through the courtesy of Harry Carhart, its clerk, show that the Domine's salary payable by the two churches jointly at first was \$550. per year and wood, increased August 17, 1850 to \$600. per year. This amount was collected half yearly and so alternated that the Coeymans church paid in December and June; New Baltimore in March and September.

At Coeymans, the Domine was a member of the household of William B. Hull, elder of the Reformed Church, whose home was opposite the church building.

At a meeting of the Consistory of the First Reformed Church of Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., held at the parsonage August 27, 1851, Rev. Philip Peltz acted as moderator. The pastor of the Bethlehem Church, Rev. Ralph Willis tendered his resignation; September 16, 1851, this was accepted by the Classis of Albany. Born in England, Mr. Willis was the fifth pastor, 1842-1851, of this church.

(Corwin's "Manual of the Reformed Church in America," 4th edition, 1902, henceforth referred to in this compilation as Corwin's Manual. Van Woert: "First Reformed Church of Bethlehem, 1793-1913"—J. B. Lyon Co. publisher, Albany, 1913.)

COEYMANS—NEW BALTIMORE

NEW BALTIMORE

March 28, 1947, with the aid of Rev. William C. Schwab its pastor, your compiler explored the minutes of the consistory, Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New Baltimore. The corner-stone of the edifice was laid June 4, 1833. The arrangement for joint pastoral services to the churches at Coeymans and New Baltimore was perfected at a con-

sistory meeting held March 7, 1846, when Rev. James A. H. Cornell was called as pastor of the New Baltimore Church as follows: "That every other Sabbath he preach in the morning in the church at Coeymans and every other Sabbath in the afternoon or evening in the same place, they promising to pay yearly \$275. in quarterly installments, the call commencing the first day of March 1846." August 28, 1848, the consistories of the New Baltimore and Coeymans churches met in the Coeymans church and perfected the joint call; compensation to be \$550 yearly and wood.

"Sabbath November 12, 1848. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered. The day was stormy and the attendance very small. The exercises however were pleasant; all seemed profitted."
(signed) Philip Peltz

May 1848. Report to Classis.

67 families; 365 total in congregation; 63 in communion, last report; 30 catechisms; 80 Sabbath school scholars; 60 average attendance.

"It is with mingled joy and sorrow that the consistory present the above report—sorrow that so little evidence is given by the above table of God's presence in converting souls. We mourn over it, but not without hope.

"Though the number of members has been diminishing by removal to distant places and by the Blessed Savior taking to himself a mother-in-Israel at the great age of ninety years, the Consistory would hope and pray and labor that others may be brought in. . . All of which is respectfully submitted."

(signed) Philip Peltz

President of Consistory.

May 12, 1849.

"A certificate of Ch. membership for Mrs. Annie E. Sailor, wife of Rev. Philip Peltz was read and Mrs. Peltz received as a member of the church. The ctf. was signed by John Livensetter, Sec. of Consistory of 1st Ref. D. Ch. of Philada. . . After a conversation upon various matters affecting the interests of Christ's Kingdom in the vicinity, consistory adjourned. Opened and closed with prayer."

(signed) Philip Peltz

Nov. 22, 1849.

“Resolved that the monthly concert of prayer for missions be henceforth observed in this church beginning with the next month—to be observed on Sabbath evenings.”

(signed) Philip Peltz, V. D. M.

“Verbi Dei Minister”

July 27, 1850.

“Resolved that on and after the first of Sept. the salary of our Pastor Philip Peltz, D. D., be increased from \$275 to \$300 per annum to be paid in quarterly installments as heretofore. And we respectfully request our brethen of the Coeymans Consistory to unite with us by a similar increase of salary, that for the future our pastor’s salary may be \$600 instead of \$500.

A later report to the classis details modest church growth and expenditures for needed repairs, including \$150 for a fence, contributions of ten dollars to missions, etc.—earnest work for the hastening of the coming of Christ’s Kingdom. Also audit of bill for \$2.75 for purchase of wood for the pastor.

At a series of consistory meetings held in June and July 1850, Rev. James A. H. Cornell, former pastor who continued as a New Baltimore resident, urged that each active pastor in the communion be accorded the title “Doctor of Divinity,” and that he be so addressed. Appointed a committee to prepare a report, July 7, 1850, Mr. Cornell presented an extended statement quoting scripture as his authority and comparing graduates of theological schools to doctors of medicine. This report fills two finely written pages of the record and directs the president of the consistory to convey this report to the “Christian Intelligencer” for publication, this being the organ of the Reformed Church. When at a later meeting, it appeared that Rev. Mr. Peltz as president of the consistory had “delayed” sending the recommendation, a further resolution directed that after the elders and deacons had signed the minute, same be forwarded by the clerk for publication in the “Intelligencer.”

Evidently this project languished. Although in deference perhaps to the insistence of its sponsor, the Domine is at this point occasionally referred to as Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., his doctorate, bestowed by Union College, came in a later year. It is evident that the Domine was cool to this suggestion.

Joint meeting of consistories of the churches of Coeymans and New Baltimore held at the New Baltimore church, October 15, 1851.

Rev. Staats Van Santvoord — Moderator.

ELDERS

Coeymans—Teunis B. Van Slyke
William B. Hull
Ephraim T. Van Slyke

New Baltimore—Theodore F. Cornell
Baltus T. Van Slyke, Jr.

DEACONS

Peter Niver
John H. Wolff
Barent F. Van Slyke
John Waggoner

David Luther
Tunis Arnold
James G. Turner

The pastor stated he had received a call to the First Reformed Church of Coxsackie which he felt it his duty to accept. Upon his request that the pastoral relations be dissolved, upon motion the application was concurred in.

January 31, 1852.—Consistory met in the church; resolved that Rev. Philip Peltz be paid only up to the day when his pastoral relation with the consistory was dissolved.

III

COXSACKIE

Inscription on bronze tablet in front of First Reformed Church, Coxsackie.

Reformed Low Dutch Church
of Katskill and Kocks Hacky
Organized Feb. 25, 1731-32
First Church Building
1733-1798 - About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile West
on North side of Road,
Second Church Building 1798-1861
on South side of Road
nearly opposite the first.
Present building erected 1861

PASTORS

George Michael Weiss	1732-35
Johannes Schuneman	1753-94
Jacob Sickles	1787-1801
Henry Ostrander	1801-10
Gilbert Robert Livingston	1811-26
Jeremiah Searle	1827-51
Philip Peltz	1851-57
Jacob C. Dutcher	1857-58
Seth M. P. Hastings	1860-70
Maurice C. Hansen	1871-81
Bergen Brokaw Staats	1882-90
Peter Kenny Hageman	1890-94
Walter Winant	1894-97
Eugene Hill	1897-1901
Theodore M. Shipherd	1902-04
Henry Sluyter	1904-10
William Alexander Dumont	1911-20
Maurice C. Nies	1920-29
Frederick Richard Bosch	1930-

Erected by the Church and the
State of New York, 1932.

From Corwin's Manual, 4th Edition are obtained the following from the more extended tributes to the Domine's predecessors at Cocksackie.

George Michael Weiss, born at Eppingen in the Palatinate 1700, ordained at Heidelberg 1725. His going to the regions of the Schoharie and on the Hudson and Mohawk put an end to the efforts of the Church of England to proselyte these people. (Page 898.)

Schuneman—see New Paltz tabulation.

Jacob Sickles preached, as unbelievers admitted, every hour of his life. (Page 742.)

Henry Ostrander, born at Plattekill, was of Huguenot descent; he reached the age of ninety-one and a half years and for seventy-two years was a minister of the gospel. He officiated in Dutch or English as occasion required. (Page 646.)

Gilbert Robert Livingston was never a rigid student nor ripe scholar; he was always engaged in distributing at once what he could gather as food to hungry souls. His object was to make Christians active and sinners bow to the Lord's scepter. (Page 574.)

Jeremiah Searle labored in the church at Cocksackie for more than a quarter of a century. The territory embraced in the congregation at the time of his settlement was about twelve miles square. It was his custom, besides holding three services on Sabbath, to preach during the week in various school districts and he frequently filled four such appointments in a single week. The most adverse denominations respected and loved him. (Page 726.)

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 122 East 58th Street, New York City, has had copied, typed and shelved copies of various church records. Among them there is found (1946) the following, from which is obtained the description of the second of the three edifices of the First Reformed Church of Cocksackie, the first and second no longer standing; also excerpts relating to family matters at or before the era of the pastorate of Domine Peltz, at which time the congregation occupied its second edifice. "Records of the First Reformed Church of Cocksackie in West Cocksackie, Greene County," edited by Royden Woodward Vosburgh, New York City, May, June, 1919, in three volumes; excerpt from Volume 3 beginning at page 15 and said to be borrowed from the history of this church by Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, its pastor 1811-1826.

The church stood upon a lot 80 x 66 feet on the south side of the Cocksackie Landing Road; the land was exchanged with Henry Van

Bergen for the lot occupied by the first church edifice which was opposite. The church faced east, the long side of the lot being parallel to the road. The east end of the church was surmounted by a short square tower upon which rested a double decked cupola. This description is from an illustration which appears in Rev. Eugene Hill's history (picture shown at front of Vol. 3 of the Vosburgh work. Mr. Hill pastor, 1897-1901).

The church was "raised" in the summer of 1798 and was probably completed and dedicated within the next year during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Sickles. At the first meeting of the consistory held during the pastorate of Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, a meeting of the congregation was called for December 25, 1811, to consult "upon the expediency of purchasing stoves, bell and repairing the church."

May 5, 1812, committee appointed to superintend plastering and white-washing the meeting house. It would seem that not until 1812 was the interior of the edifice presentable.

April 12, 1814, permission given to the sexton to ring the bell at funerals "provided it is done at the expense of the person so applying." In 1861 when the present edifice was built, the old bell was sold for \$55.

May 14, 1821, consistory bought for \$125. per acre, Joseph B. Cottle's land, 225 feet deep with a base line of 167 feet surrounding the church on three sides, giving the church 24 feet on the east and 54 feet on the west of the original lot. The new lot extended west to the road leading southward from the turnpike towards Leeds. It contained seven-tenths of an acre for which \$85.37½ was paid.

August 14, 1821, resolution that the church be enlarged by the addition of fourteen feet on the west or rear end. Abraham Van Dyck and Anthony Van Bergen appointed to superintend the work which was completed in the late fall. December 13, 1821, the new pews in the addition numbered from 42 to 55 were sold at public auction.

1825, two sheds erected.

1833, church given general overhauling; cost about \$400.

Present church projected at meeting of the Consistory May 22, 1860, which of course was after the pastorate of Domine Peltz.

January 7, 1861, the old church building was made over to the Church Building Committee consisting of Matthew Spoor, Peter Fitchell and Henry A. Whitbeck for the purpose of realizing on its material in aid of the new church.

Repairs were made to a room in the parsonage to provide a place of

worship during building operations. It would appear therefore that the second church was torn down.

Seventh Pastor—Philip Peltz, November 6, 1851 to April 10, 1857. Called September 20, 1851, the call thereafter approved by the Classis of Greene; installed November 6, 1851. Consistory acted to dissolve the call April 10, 1857; dismissed to Classis of Paramus.

March 17, 1852, Philip Peltz of Cocksackie was married by Rev. S. M. Woodbridge to Mary DeWitt, widow of Stephen Van Dyck of Cocksackie. (Vol. 2, page 193.)

Sarah Peltz and John DeWitt Peltz, twins, born June 26, 1853; parents, Philip Peltz and Mary DeWitt, baptized by Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, D.D., October 7, 1853. (Vol. 2, page 77.)

Volume 2, pages 192-202, list 128 marriages and 81 baptisms performed by the Domine while pastor of the Cocksackie Church.

Other family references:—Page 72.

Catharine Susan, born October 4, 1842, daughter of Clinton DeWitt and Elsie Van Dyck, baptized November 30, 1843.

The following persons were received by certificate July 1874:

Elsie Van Dyck, widow of Clinton DeWitt.

Mary DeWitt, widow of Stephen Van Dyck. (Vosburgh. Vol. 2, Pages 38 and 47.)

“The first parsonage was on the north side of the road, a little east of the road leading southward which is nearly opposite. It is the first house (1919) east of the bridge over Cocksackie Creek; the site of the first church edifice was just east of the parsonage. The congregation had no parsonage until 1816; title was taken from John R. Vandenberg, January 16, 1816. Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston was the first pastor to occupy it. This first parsonage was sold to Henry and Nelson Van Bergen in 1882 in which year the present parsonage just west of the present church was erected.”

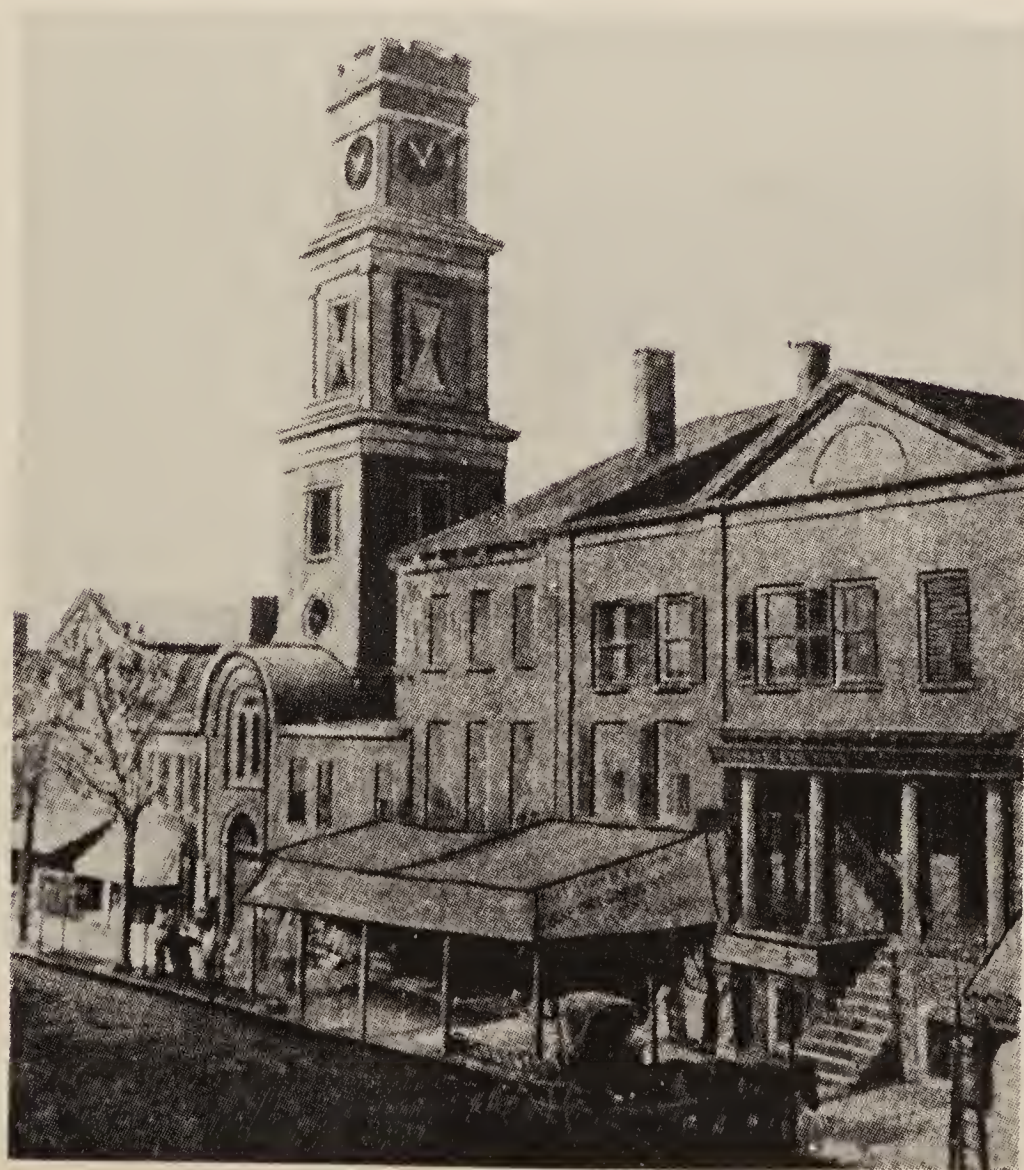
The first cemetery is the present Adams-Egbert burying ground. It is on the north side of the road and was behind the site of the first church. It was sold October 8, 1871, to Herman C. Adams and a new cemetery established on the south side of the road much further east and opposite the residence of Abraham Van Dyck. This affair was controversial and is amusingly discussed by Dr. A. W. Van Slyke. (Vol. 3, Page 119, etc.)



Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Coeymans,
erected 1839-1840.



Second Building of the Reformed Protestant
Dutch Church, Cocksackie, 1798-1861.



"The Old Town Clock Church," Paterson,
1829-1871.

successor church is shown at page 365 and is there entitled "The First Reformed Church of Totowa—1875."

Your compiler visited this church, January 18, 1946; it is on Hamilton Avenue, Paterson; absent are the steeple and other embellishments above the towers. The church is now "The Central Reformed Church," housing two united congregations. In a glass case in the vestibule are silver vessels with descriptive tablet: "Part of the Communion Service used in The Old Town Clock Church corner of Main and Ellison Streets, erected 1829, burned, 1871."

The Domine's son, Richard Clinton Peltz, 1857-9, was evidently buried in the cemetery of the First Reformed Church of Totowa fronting on Park Avenue, known also as the Sandy Hill Cemetery. Acquired by the city in 1918, bodies and stones were removed to Cedar Lawn and Laurel Grove Cemeteries as appears by report of the commission in condemnation signed January 8, 1918, filed with the Clerk of Passaic County in the Court House at Paterson, which report was there explored by your compiler. The awards include "Lot No. 298—Rev. Philip Petts (sic) \$15.36." Its accompanying blue print made by Dufford & Van Vervoort dated December 1902 shows Rev. Philip Petts (sic) to have been owner of Lot 298.

The report states . . . "the city contracted with Cedar Lawn Cemetery and Laurel Grove Cemetery, the two largest, most modern and most beautiful cemeteries in the city for the purchase of as much ground in each as was necessary for the reinterment from this cemetery in plots under perpetual care."

Your compiler visited Cedar Grove Cemetery, interviewed its superintendent, explored the above mentioned city plot and made inquiry of the superintendent of Laurel Grove Cemetery, but has been unsuccessful in discovering the existence of any stone bearing the name Richard Clinton Peltz, any record of same or any notation that such stone ever existed. A stone appropriate to the grave of a two year infant would have been small. Alone in this lot, it presumably vanished at the time of this removal, the owner of the lot "Rev. Philip Petts" being regarded as unknown.

Paterson Directories:

No listing of name Peltz in 1857. In appendix under churches—First Reformed Dutch Church, Main St. corner Ellison St., Rev. Philip Peltz, Pastor.

In 1859 the name was misspelled in the alphabetical listing as follows:

“Pelts, Philip (Rev.) h. 157 Broadway.” However, it was listed correctly in the appendix as in 1857.

In 1860-61, it appeared thus:

“Peltz, Philip (Rev.) h. 161 E. Van Houten St.,” and in appendix as previously noted.

In 1860, directory lists the name of church sexton as Cornelius J. Vreeland.

Excerpts from the minutes (volume comprises records from June 8, 1857 to December 5, 1873) of the old and new consistory of the First Reformed Church, Paterson, meeting together, Rev. Philip Peltz, President:

“Friday, August 21, 1857—the hour for divine service being arrived, our Pastor entered the pulpit and preached a most affecting sermon from Romans 12th Chapter, 1st Verse, to an attentive and affected audience.—D. Miller, Sec.”

“December 6, 1858—on motion that the keeper of the Town Clock have the liberty of going up to the top of the church steeple to see if the alarm of fire be true and if true to give the proper alarm by ringing the bell—Carried in the negative. C. Vreeland, Pres. Pro Tem.”

“April 2, 1859—Situated as our church edifice is in the thoroughfare of a busy town, the Gospel is extended to many strangers whose transient visits bring them in contact with no other church.”

“Whilst we are enabled to speak thus cheerfully, thankfully and hopefully, we would not disguise our need of a higher consecration of the Lord’s work.

“What we ask is a deeper experience of the grace that saves, a fuller consecration to the Lord Jesus and more constant activity in doing his will. (Signed) Philip Peltz, President of Consistory.”

May 2, 1859. The Consistory ordered that their Pastor, Mr. Peltz, be created a life director of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and that all moneys collected now or hereafter be paid into the Society for that purpose.

PELTZ MINISTRY

Report to Classis, April 2, 1860.

No. of Families	147	Baptized adults	1
Total congregation	780	“ infants	10
Total in communion	184	Number of catechisms	180
Received by Confession	10	Total number of scholars	773
“ “ certificate	4	Average	200
Dismissed	10	Contribution	
Suspended	—	(benevolent)	\$565.33
Died	8	Contribution for congregation purposes	\$2,105.00

The first marriage service recorded as having been performed by Rev. Philip Peltz as pastor of the Paterson church occurred May 10, 1857. During his pastorate he officiated at thirty-three marriages. The last was April 21, 1860.

July 23, 1860 — “On motion that the burying lot in which Mr. Peltz has buried his child be made a present to him by this consistory, un-animously carried.”

July 2, 1860 — The Pastor announced his election as “Corresponding Secretary of Foreign Missions”. At a meeting of the Classis July 9, 1860, the pastoral relation was dissolved.

From Register of Communicants.—Received Mary DeWitt, wife of Philip Peltz, by certificate from First Reformed Dutch Church, Coxsackie, May 22, 1857.

Dismissed—Mary DeWitt, wife of Philip Peltz, received by certificate from First Reformed Dutch Church of Coxsackie, August 1, 1857. December 2, 1861 dismissed to First Church of Jersey City.

Because Abraham V. DeWitt was of the law firm of Sanders and DeWitt, there followed an intimacy between the Peltz and James B. Sanders households. There were sons, Bleecker and James B. Sanders, Jr. (Bleeck and Jim) of comparable age and visits by the Peltz to the Sanders family in Albany. The home was at 21 Washington Avenue, a brownstone house above Park Place, afterwards the property of Dr. Cyrus S. Merrill, the site now included in LaFayette Park. Congress Hall was opposite.

October 16, 1860, the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, arrived at Albany from West Point on the Day Line steamer “Daniel Drew,” 930 tons capacity; (facts supplied by W. B. Elmendorf, Albany, agent for the Day Line, in a subsequent newspaper account).



"The Old Town Clock Church," Paterson,
1829-1871.

Included in the retinue of the Prince were the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, The Earl of St. Germain and Hon. Robert Bruce. Following a reception by Governor Edwin D. Morgan, former Governor William H. Seward and Mayor George H. Thatcher, there ensued a banquet at Congress Hall where the group remained for the night. The following morning it travelled to Boston by private car attached to the regular morning train.

A Peltz visit to the Sanders home occurred at this time. The Sanders boys with their guest, young John DeWitt Peltz *aet.* 7, worked their way into the pantry of Congress Hall. With the indulgence of the headwaiter they were permitted to peek through the door into the dining-room and witness the royal mastication at breakfast.

At about this time, H. R. H. at Niagara Falls witnessed Blondin cross from shore to shore directly over the cataract on a 1100 foot hempen rope, declined an offer to be carried across on Blondin's shoulders.

Hon. Garret A. Hobart, Vice President of the United States in the first McKinley administration, was a resident of Paterson. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1865 and was a member of Delta Phi. While Vice President he told your compiler that he remembered the Domine.

V

FOREIGN MISSIONS — NEW YORK

UNTIL August 25, 1858, the Reformed Church had supported the work of the American Board of Missions, under which the work of foreign missions was maintained by allied churches. In that year the Reformed Church inaugurated its separate Board of Foreign Missions and has subsequently maintained its work independently.

The first incumbent of the office of Corresponding Secretary was Dr. Isaac Ferris, D.D., former pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Albany; president of the board of trustees of the Albany Female Academy, afterwards Chancellor of New York University.

Rev. Philip Peltz was the second incumbent.

Following Dr. John Scudder, among the great figures in the missionary field of the Reformed Church were:

Rev. David Abeel (of the American Board)	Amoy.
Rev. Daniel Rapalje	Amoy.
Rev. Leonard W. Kip	Amoy.
Rev. Samuel R. Brown	Japan.
Rev. Guido F. Verbeck	Japan.

The facts leading up to the withdrawal of the Reformed Church's participation in the work of the American Board of Missions appear in Corwin's Manual, Page 246. The supposed advantages are not made clear. The real and other property constituting the Amoy and Arcot Missions, with the missionaries administering them, were consigned to the Reformed Church. Thus the Peltz administration was at the experimental stage made doubly difficult by the outbreak of war.



JOHN SCUDDER

The first foreign missionary of the Dutch Church, Dr. John Scudder abandoned a lucrative medical practice in New York City and went to India under the American Board. Nothing in the annals of missions is more remarkable than the story of this extraordinary man. Born in 1793, he was of vigorous intellect; he early developed a passion for saving souls. His profession was carried on with religion as the great healing power. The American Board called for a medical missionary for India; Dr. Scudder offered his services, was accepted, and sailed with his wife and child for Calcutta in June, 1819. From Calcutta he proceeded to Ceylon, where his work met with success. In 1836 he removed to Madras to take charge of a printing-press for issuing the Scriptures and tracts in Tamil and in the course of a few years had scattered the Truth in thousands of leaflets. Dr. Scudder preached and healed in every large town in that part of Madras Presidency. He, with his sons, was the founder in 1853 of the Arcot Mission of the Dutch Church. As a physician, he was skillful; as a surgeon, intrepid, unflinching. Excessive work brought on illness and in 1854 he sailed with one of his sons for the Cape of Good Hope, where he died January 13, 1855.

Seven sons, eleven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren followed him in the missionary fields of the Dutch Church. He gave thirty-six years to the missionary cause, but he and his descendants have given to it altogether more than one thousand years. Dr. John Scudder's record as physician, surgeon, printer of *The Word*, preacher of the Gospel, founder of Missions, forms one of the notable chapters in the history of the Dutch Church. (W. D. Chamberlain: "One Hundred Years of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church 1832-1932," pamphlet, published by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.)

By Chapter 207, Laws of New York 1860, there was enacted: "An Act to Incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church." By Chapter 217, Laws of 1873, the foregoing act was amended, the name being changed in keeping with the change of name of the Reformed Church to "Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America." The constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions approved by the General Synod October 1857 carries the following preamble:

"Whereas, the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Divine Head of the Church, has enjoined on all His people the duty of giving the Gospel to every

creature; and Whereas, the condition of all men without the Gospel is one of exposure to eternal death, as well as of present suffering and sorrow—Therefore, under the conviction of duty, and with earnest desire for the best interest of our fellow-men here and hereafter, the General Synod, acknowledging with gratitude what God has been pleased to accomplish by the Church, adopts the following Constitution for its Board of Foreign Missions.”

The duties of the Corresponding Secretary are defined in Section 3 of the By-Laws. “He shall visit as circumstances permit the other ecclesiastical bodies and the congregations of the Church, the Theological Seminaries at New Brunswick and Holland, and also Rutgers, Hope and other colleges with a view to securing suitable candidates for the missionary service.”

At Gardner Sage Library, New Brunswick, and at the present (1945) office of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of which the present “Secretary for India and Arabia” is Mr. F. M. Potter, a Rutgers graduate, are to be found the annual reports of the Board to the General Synod.

Excerpts

From the 28th Annual Report and the 3rd of Action Separate from the American Board. Office—61 Franklin Street, New York City. —Year ending April 30, 1860.

To the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

“With sincere gratitude to our covenant keeping God and Savior, we present this the twenty-eighth report of the Board of Foreign Missions—the third since our separate action in winning the world for Christ. The facts which we review will, we trust, lead the Synod to rejoice with us in the great mercy of the Lord our God.”

Then follows 34 pages of notes on individual foreign missions, among them the following:

Arcot Mission in Southern India (1860 Report)

“The close of the year found us again dejected and feeble . . . , among the trials to which we have been subjected during the past year, the fall of our Catechist at Vellore is one which we record with deepest sorrow. He was an old man in whom we reposed great confidence. The great curse of the land, strong drink, was the enemy to which he yielded. With heads bowed down we were obliged to deprive him of his office, and

suspended him from the church on which he had brought such deep disgrace. [For definition of "catechist" see Corwin Manual, page 258.] We rejoice to add, that God's mercy has not been wanting. Having exhibited an humble, penitent spirit and having confessed his sin and shame with tears, he has been restored, after a suspension of eight months, to the church though not to his office. We trust he is a penitent and reclaimed man."

This station was served by:
 Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Scudder, M.A.
 Rev. Joseph Scudder
 Rev. and Mrs. Jared W. Scudder
 Rev. Henry M. Scudder M.D., D.D.,
 and Mrs. Scudder
 Jaganathan—Catechist.

"The Catechist accompanied by the Reader daily goes forth to proclaim salvation through a crucified Redeemer. It has been the seed-time. We must wait till the showers of Divine grace are poured upon the land to see the seed produce fruit."

"What can three missionaries effect among as many millions of people?"

"Our covenant-keeping God has brought into the communion of the Church, Silas D. Scudder, M.D. Thus has the faith of his father been duly verified and Christ found in all his children the hope of glory."

The Amoy Mission, China

Rev. D. Rapalje—one of the six missionaries	
Church members	146
Excommunicated	3
Colporteurs (sustained by native church)	2

Rev. Leonard W. Kip, Jr., accepted as missionary, sailed for China from New York, June 1, 1861.

The Japan Mission

Rev. and Mrs. Guido F. Verbeck, member of the missionary staff at Nagasaki.

"Be patient therefor, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth and hath long patience for it until he receive the early and latter rain."

“This report is submitted to the General Synod in the fervent hope that the contemplation of the Lord’s gracious dealing with and through us, will stimulate everyone to more faithful service in the work of Foreign Missions.”

In behalf of the Board. Ph. Peltz, Corresponding Secretary, New York, May 30, 1860.

From the 29th Report—4th of Separate Action,
for year ending April 30, 1861
Office—61 Franklin Street

The Arcot Mission—India

The present arrangement of our missionaries is as follows (in part)
Coonoor—Rev. Henry M. Scudder, M.D., D.D.

Mrs. Scudder, Miss Louisa Scudder

Vellore—Rev. W. W. Scudder, M.A., Mrs. Scudder

Chittoor—Rev. Ezekiel C. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder

Not stationed—Silas D. Scudder, M.D., Mrs. Scudder

In this country—Rev. Joseph Scudder, Mrs. Scudder, Rev. Jared W. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder.

On the way to join the mission—Rev. John Scudder, M.D., Mrs. Scudder.
Recently departed from the Coonoor Station upon the Neilgherry Hills—
Rev. Joseph Scudder.

NOTE: For an extended tabulation with statement of their careers, family tree etc., of the peerless missionaries, the Scudders, see Corwin’s Manual, pages 715-725.

“The Vellore Station at the largest town in our mission field is one of peculiar difficulty. The power of heathenism is exceedingly strong and fierce.”

“We see a wondrous change in our institution at New Brunswick. From 1841 to 1854 only two graduates of the Seminary went into the foreign field. From 1854 to 1860 we had eleven.”

Annual church budget for foreign missions—about \$35,000.

“The Board will not attempt to conceal the fact that this report is submitted with deep anxiety. Dare we say that our Communion of more than 50,000 members cannot give the amount needed for the vigorous

prosecution of our work? May we, governed by His spirit, not falter when the work grows harder."

"The Corresponding Secretary of the Board accepted the position according to the terms proposed in his election and entered upon the full discharge of his duties July 11, 1860."

Ph. Peltz, Cor. Sec.

Treasurer's report—Salary of Cor. Sec. \$1,119.97. This was evidently for nine months.

From the 30th Report—5th of Separate Action,
for year ending April 30, 1862.

Office—103 Fulton Street

"Rev. Jared W. Scudder, M.D., and family sailed from Boston for Madras in the ship 'Star of Peace' May 26, 1862."

"The large number of Roman Catholic Hindus found in the region south of Arnee opens a field of peculiar interest. It is computed that one million Hindus are of this faith."

"In common with many other Christian institutions, we mourn the death of the President of the Board, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen."

Ph. Peltz, Corresponding Secretary

New York, May 28, 1862.

Treasurer's report—Salary of Corresponding Secretary	\$1,600.00
Traveling expenses	65.52

\$1,665.52

From the 31st Report—6th of Separate Action,
for year ending April 30, 1863.

Office—103 Fulton Street

Gross receipts \$42,257.36.

Coonoor

"The school has been violently opposed by the heathen."

Palamanair

"In his yearning desire to attempt more for the Telegu people, Mr. Chamberlain has induced the mission to locate Dr. S. D. Scudder at his station. He speaks of a furious opposition on the part of the Brahmins to the school at his station."

Vellore

"The Scudder brothers (Rev. W. W. Scudder and Rev. E. C. Scudder) have travelled thousands of miles and preached the Gospel to hundreds of thousands of heathen who would not otherwise have heard of Christ the Saviour."

Japan

"Hon R. H. Pruyn, U. S. Minister, has shown constancy and warmth of his love for the Church with which he is so thoroughly identified."

"Having recounted the way by which we have been led during the past year, we set up our 'Eben-Ezer' saying 'hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' We are devoutly thankful for the pressure which has been laid upon us, for the grace of God hath wrought mightily in them that believe. We have learned that the Church will rally around us to sustain any prudent degree of effort for the conversion of the world."

From the 32nd Report—7th of Separate Action,
for the year ending April 30, 1864.

Office—103 Fulton Street

Gross receipts \$35,391.18

Japan

"The history of the mission has its lights and shades. Our brothers have been obliged to flee for personal safety. But the Lord has protected them. We feel that the stakes have been driven by the Lord himself and we need not fear any interruption to our work."

"The removal of our missionaries to Yokohama has been attended by a blessed result of another kind. Access has been given them to thousands of sailors on board the fleet which lies there."

"The Board would again gratefully acknowledge the constant services of Hon. R. H. Pruyn."

"As might have been expected, the Board has been sorely afflicted by the rates of foreign exchange.

"The plan of endowing Rutgers College, so gloriously successful, very properly occupied the attention of our churches during a number of months.

"The Board has been constrained to keep back candidates for missionary appointments.

“India is the citadel of idolatry. In the language of our day, which will be the language of history, it is the Virginia where the great battle is to be fought before idolatry yields its strength to Him who reigns to save.” Ph. Peltz—Corresponding Secretary.

New York May 23, 1861

Treasurer's report—Corresponding Secretary salary	\$1,600.00
Travelling expenses	61.29

	\$1,661.29

“We enter upon another year, trusting God, though our path may be darker than we now apprehend. We trust the Church of God.” Ph. Peltz—Corresponding Secretary.

New York May 26, 1863.

Treasurer's report—Corresponding Secretary Salary	\$1,600.00
Travelling expenses	51.47

	\$1,651.47

Organization of the Board of
Foreign Missions for 1864-5.

President, Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D.,
Vice President, Wm. B. Crosby, Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Philip Peltz,
Recording Secretary, Rev. N. E. Smith, D.D.,
Treasurer, Gamaliel G. Smith, Esq.

Executive Committee

Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D.
" Isaac Ferris, D.D.,
" James Eells, D.D.,
" W. H. Steele,
" D. McL. Quackenbush, D.D.,
Mr. Wm. B. Crosby,
" A. B. Preston,
" E. A. Hayt,
" W. F. Van Wagenen,
" James A. Williamson.

Medical Advisers.

James Anderson, M.D., New York
Henry R. Baldwin, M. D., New Brunswick

The organization of the church at this time was as follows:

<i>Classis</i>	<i>Churches</i>	<i>Classis</i>	<i>Churches</i>
New York	15	Cayuga	7
South New York	7	Geneva	10
Paramus	13	Greene	7
New Brunswick	10	Kingston	8
South Bergen	11	Montgomery	11
Bergen	8	Orange	17
South Long Island	14	Rensselaer	12
North Long Island	13	Saratoga	8
Poughkeepsie	9	Schenectady	7
Philadelphia	10	Schoharie	6
Passaic	7	Ulster	9
Westchester	12	Illinois	5
Monmouth	7	Holland (Michigan)	10
Hudson	6	Michigan	5
Raritan	8	Wisconsin	4
Albany	10		

Total Classes 31
Total Churches 296

From the 33rd Report—8th of Separate Action,
for the year ending April 30, 1865.
Office—103 Fulton Street

“The Corresponding Secretary of the Board having been led by domestic considerations to resume the pastoral work; tendered his resignation on 1st of May last. The resignation was accepted, although in compliance with the request of the Board he continues to give attention to the correspondence and editorial work. The Board has chosen Rev. John Mason Ferris as Corresponding Secretary who expects to enter upon the duties of the office on 1st of July next.

“The last year has been the most trying in the experience of the Board. It is the year in which the churches have most abounded in the grace of benevolence. This, despite the fact that with the aid of a special gift of \$30,000., total receipts rose to \$82,038.22.

“The great rise in gold and foreign exchange soon after the adjournment of the Synod, made the proposed relief quite inadequate to the purpose.

“Notwithstanding the pressure upon the Treasury, the Board could not withstand the plea of Rev. J. Howard Van Doren to be sent to China, inasmuch as he accompanied the plea with the offer of money to pay his outfit and passage as well as meet his salary for a time.

“Since the beginning of the Civil War, the Board has been restricting its expenditures. The Amoy Mission cries for means to erect dwelling places for our missionaries.

“We thank God the Board has lived through the trials of the past four years. God has been on our side. As we set up our Ebenezer, we ask for renewed consideration of this work and fervent prayer far beyond what the church has ever bestowed.” Ph. Peltz, Corresponding Secretary. *ad interim*. (Note by compiler: Eben-Ezer, I Sam. 7. 12)

New York May 30, 1865.

Treasurer's report: Corresponding Secretary salary \$2,111.07

From the 34th Report—9th of Separate Action
for the year ending April 30, 1866.

Office—61 Franklin Street

“The Corresponding Secretary was not able to enter fully upon the discharge of his duties until the first of August. The Rev. Philip Peltz continued to act as Secretary so far as his pastoral duties allowed, from the first of May until about the first of July.”

THE DOMINE'S MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE

At Gardner Sage Library, New Brunswick Seminary, is a letter press copy-book maintained by the incumbent of the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Unfortunately the letters of the Domine are largely blurred. His first therein is dated New York February 28, 1861. Many have to do with remittances, discussions of the high rate of exchange; often they contain words of encouragement.

Excerpts from correspondence of Philip Peltz as corresponding secretary:

New York, March 1, 1861, to Rev. S. R. Brown, *in re* taking title to Mission property abroad: “Of course you will employ the correct title of the Board—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North America.” (Sic. The statute says—“of America”).

New York, April 22, 1861, to Rev. G. F. Verbeck. “We are in the midst of excitement still. Evidently we shall have very important

military operations during the next few weeks. The Army of the Potomac will be in active period very soon. Commercial and financial affairs are under a cloud." (The Army of the Potomac was then one week old. Sumter fell April 14, 1861. Three months were to ensue before the Bull Run disaster.)

New York, June 21, 1864, to Rev. L. W. Kip. "Gold is within a fraction of 200. There is no hope among men of business that we will have a fall even with military success."

New York, August 2, 1864, to Rev. A. Blauvelt. "We are truly in a sad condition. The darkest days of the war are now upon us. What to do puzzles the wisest. The Lord guides us all." The Domine refers, of course, to the Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864, Petersburg campaign.

"Public feeling is greatly depressed. The people are somewhat prepared for observing the day of humiliation and prayer, appointed by the President. The reverse of Gen. Grant's army before Petersburg makes us all very sad. Everything seems very uncertain so far as worldly provisions are concerned. A heavy draft hangs over the heads of the people. We feel it good to draw near to God in these distresses. May the Lord hear and have mercy."

New York, December 20, 1864, to Rev. Daniel Rapalje. "You see that gold has been exceedingly dear. The victories of Sherman and Thomas [fall of Savannah, December 13, 1864; Battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864] have knocked it down a little, but the new call for 300,000 men of which we have notice this morning, has sent it up again."

New York, June 21, 1864 to Rev. W. W. Scudder. "I leave this evening for Michigan to aid our Holland brethren in laying the keel of a Missionary Ship. Other official duties will occupy me more than a month in that region." The reference to the Missionary Ship is explained in Chamberlain's "One Hundred Years of Foreign Missions as follows:

"In 1864 there occurred an outburst of zeal for missionary labor in the Classis of Holland, Michigan, and in Wisconsin. A plan was formed for building and equipping a ship that was to transport missionaries to and from their fields. The ship was never built, and nothing material can be said to have resulted. But the wave of spiritual exaltation had an influence which is felt to this day in our western churches."

At the public exercises at the laying of the keel (actually laid at Holland, a fragment being on exhibition at the Gardner Sage Library, New Brunswick) June 24, 1864, the reading of the Scriptures was, as

appears on the program, by Rev. T. Romeyn Beck; the address was by Rev. Philip Peltz, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. The exercises were largely in Dutch; "Vertaling var Dr. Peltz's rede." (So says the program.)

New York, April 15, 1865 to Rev. W. W. Scudder. "Our country is horrified at the assassination of President Lincoln. You will have learned of it before this reaches you."

"My resignation as Corresponding Secretary takes effect on the 1st of May. On the end of the same month, I expect to be installed as pastor of the Church at New Paltz, N. Y. The Board has requested me to give such aid as my circumstances will permit till after the meeting of General Synod."

New York, April 22, 1865 to Rev. J. W. Scudder. "As you may have learned from some other sources of my resignation, you will not be surprised to learn that this is probably my last official communication as Corresponding Secretary. I do not leave this work without deep emotion nor without the strongest desire for the success of our Missions and the happiness of all our Missionaries. May the Lord graciously bless your work. Cordially, yours in Christ."

New York, May 31, 1865 to Rev. W. W. Scudder. "Rev. John Mason Ferris has been chosen corresponding secretary of the Board and will enter upon his duties about the 1st of July. You will find him an earnest man, zealous for the cause of the Lord, especially in the work of Missions."

Following his retirement as secretary of the Board, the Domine was elected to membership therein. Sixteen years later the following appeared, from the fiftieth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America and twenty-fifth of separate action for the year ending April 29, 1882, to the General Synod—Office 34 Vesey Street. (Note that the name of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church had meanwhile experienced modernization.) By Chapter 197, Laws of New York of 1869, the corporate title of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was changed to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America. This was the sequel of an agitation in which the Board of Domestic Missions asserted the word "Dutch" was a barrier to progress. Following the recommendation of the Synod in 1866, the required number of classes voted in 1867 that the name be thus altered.

"At home also we have been called upon to grieve over serious

losses. In January the Rev. Dr. Philip Peltz was compelled by a protracted and painful illness to resign his place as a member of the Board. His resignation was accepted with sincere and deep regret and sorrow. Almost from the year when the Board entered upon independent action by a separation from the American Board, Dr. Peltz had been identified with it and active and zealous in promoting its interests. He was associated, as Secretary, with Chancellor Ferris, the first corresponding secretary of the Board and when Dr. Isaac Ferris resigned, after two and a half years of duty, he carried the entire responsibility of the office during the years of the civil war, years of unusual difficulty and perplexity. After resigning the position of Corresponding Secretary in 1865, he was elected a member of the Board and has been to the day of his resignation one of the most judicious counsellors and earnest and efficient advocates."

"Come Over And Help Us."

The Macedonian Cry. Acts XVI. 9

From Greenland's icy mountains,
 from India's coral strand,
 Where Afric's sunny fountains
 Roll down their golden sand;
 From many an ancient river,
 From many a palmy plain,
 They call us to deliver
 Their land from error's chain.

What though the spicy breezes
 Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle;
 Though every prospect pleases,
 And only man is vile:
 In vain with lavish kindness
 The gifts of God are strown;
 The heathen in his blindness
 Bows down to wood and stone.

Shall we, whose souls are lighted
 With wisdom from on high:
 Shall we to men benighted
 The lamp of life deny?

Salvation, O salvation,
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name.

Waft, waft, ye winds, His story,
And you, ye waters roll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole:
Till o'er our ransom'd nature
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.

VI
NEW PALTZ

THE CALL

New Paltz
April 1, 1865

Rev. Ph. Peltz
103 Fulton St.
New York.

Dear Sir.

I take great pleasure in enclosing a call for you to assume the Pastorate of our Church adopted by the unanimous vote of the Consistory at which all the Elders and Deacons were present. I forward it in obedience to instruction of the Consistory with the request that you favor us with your answer at an early day hoping that you may be led by the Spirit of all Grace to accept it, that the union sought by us and accepted by you may be a blessing to our beloved Zion and promotive of the Spiritual interests of this entire community.

Yours in Christian Fellowship.
(signed) Edmund Eltinge,
Elder.

To Philip Peltz

Grace mercy and peace from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord—

Whereas the Church of Jesus Christ at New Paltz is at present destitute of the stated preaching of the Word, and the regular administration of the ordinances, and is desirous of obtaining the means of grace, which God hath appointed for the salvation of sinners, through Jesus Christ his Son: And, whereas, the said church is well satisfied of the piety, gifts, and the ministerial qualifications of you, Philip Peltz, and hath good hope that your labors in the Gospel will be attended with a blessing; therefore we the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New Paltz have resolved to call, and we hereby solemnly, and in the fear of the Lord do call you the said Philip Peltz to be our pastor and teacher to preach the word in truth and faithfulness, to administer the sacrament agreeably to the institution of Christ, to maintain christian discipline, to edify the congregation. and especially the youth

by catechetical instruction; and, as a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, to fulfil the whole work of the Gospel ministry, agreeably to the Word of God and the excellent rule and constitution of our Reformed Church, established in the last national synod, held at Dordrecht, and ratified and explained by the ecclesiastical judicatory under which we stand, and to which you, upon accepting the call, must with us remain subordinate. In fulfilling the ordinary duties of your ministry, it is expressly stipulated that besides preaching upon such text of scripture as you may judge proper to select for our instruction, you also explain a portion of the Heidelberg Catechism on the Lord's days, agreeably to the established order of the Reformed Dutch Church; and that you farther conform in rendering all that public service which is usual and has been in constant practice in our congregation. The particular service which will be required of you is that you perform the afternoon or evening Sabbath services at such times and places as the Consistory may direct.

To encourage you in the discharge of the duties of your important office, we promise you, in the name of this church, all proper attention, love, and obedience in the Lord; and to free you from worldly cares and avocations, while you are dispensing spiritual blessings to us, we the Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New Paltz do promise and oblige ourselves to pay to you the sum of one thousand dollars per annum in semi-annual payments half yearly and every half year as long as you continue the minister of this church, together with the use of the parsonage buildings and adjoining lands being about 20 acres.

Besides which we give you four Sabbaths in each year at your own disposal.

For the performance of all which, we hereby bind ourselves, and our successor, firmly by these presents.

The Lord incline your heart to a cheerful acceptance of this call, and send you to us in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Peace.

Done in Consistory, and subscribed with our names, this first day of April in the year of our Lord 1865.

Elders

Deacons

Signed: Simon L. DuBois, Jr.

Asa Lefever

(President of the Consistory)

Abm D. B. Elting

Abm. S. Lefever

Abram D. Craig

Edmund Eltinge

Josiah P. Lefever

John W. DuBois

(Deacon Elect)

Attested by Richard DeWitt, Moderator of the call. The above call was approved by the Classis of Kingston, April 11, 1865.

(Signed) John H. Bevier, President.

(The original in manuscript with signatures is in the possession of your compiler.)

*Historic Note on the Reformed Church of New Paltz,
L'Eglise de Nouveau Palatinat.*

The New Paltz church was founded by the Huguenots who fled France and came to America seeking religious freedom. Some escaped to England, Holland and the Lower Palatinate of Pfalz on the Rhine. From Pfalz a number came to Kingston then known as Wiltwyck. Thence they ascended the river which joins the Hudson at that point and so the Wallkill valley was attained. In 1677-8, they established themselves at the site of New Paltz.

Their arrival was none too early; in 1685 the edict of Nantes was revoked whereby opportunity for flight from France was ended.

"Louis XIV conferred benefit upon other nations by acting the tyrant within his own. The Edict of Nantes, their Magna Charta of religious privilege, had given the Protestants a legal if precarious right to worship. The revocation of this Edict in 1685 made Protestantism an outlaw. The persecution that followed need not be recounted. The result was emigration. The refugees went in every manner of disguise; with them went the bravest manhood, the sturdiest intelligence, the most profitable industry. They recruited the armies with which France was soon to be struggling, and carried French manufacturers into countries wherewith France was competing. They carried the latent intelligence that was destined to unfold in children and in children's children, that should have added to the triumphs of French art and letters and statesmanship and philosophy." (Jackson: "James Martineau," Little, Brown & Company, 1900, page 1.)

The history of the New Paltz church divides into three periods marked by the language in use. From 1677-8 until 1753 French was the language of church, home and street. Toward the end of the period there was a change to Dutch. During these years the church had but three ministers and these for short pastorates. Daillé can hardly be called a minister since he had the oversight of a number of churches; he was as it were a domestic missionary. Before coming to America, Daillé had been professor of theology in the seminary at Saumur.

He was succeeded by David Bonrepos who served about four years and also gave but part time to the work in New Paltz. From 1700 to

1730 the people were without established ministerial care. From 1731 to 1736 Johannes Van Driessen cared for the little flock.

In 1752 the Dutch period of the church begins and extends until the end of the century. Inability to secure French ministers and proximity to the Dutch compelled the Huguenots to adopt the Dutch language.

From 1799 the English period followed. Rev. Mr. Meyer, called at that time, preached alternately in Dutch and English. (Cornelia E. DuBois "The Story of The Paltz." Revised edition, 1936. See also: "Early Records of the New Paltz Reformed Church," translated from the Dutch variously by D. Verstag and B. Fernow, Holland Society Collections, Vol. 3, 1896.)

The Society of Descendants of the New Paltz Patentees, a civic minded group, seek (1947) to preserve the historic value of the picturesque and ancient stone houses which range along Huguenot Street. (C. K. Woodbridge, 71 Water Street, New York, President.)

Rev. Philip Peltz was installed as pastor May 2, 1865; Rev. B. C. Lippincott preached the sermon; Rev. J. H. Bevier presided and charged the pastor; Rev. C. H. Stitt charged the people. In 1872 the church was renovated and lengthened thirty feet with transept addition at the wings to meet the increase in the congregation; the expense of about \$29,000 was nearly met by realization from sale of pews. A debt of \$6,000 was cleared in 1875 with the aid of the Levi Hasbrouck bequest of \$2,400; the church then seated one thousand.

During Dr. Peltz' pastorate three hundred and eighty-nine were added to membership, of whom two hundred and ninety-seven were on confession and ninety-two by certificate; three hundred and ninety-three persons were baptized; two hundred and eighty-nine marriages solemnized. His ministry in New Paltz was marked by earnest and arduous endeavor. The accessions to the church were large, its contributions generous, especially for foreign missions, to the cause of which the pastor was devoted. Dr. Peltz was sound and positive in belief and presentment of Bible doctrine, a staunch supporter of temperance.

A lingering disease necessitated his resignation; his pastoral relation was dissolved in December, 1881. He then moved to Coeymans, where he died June 26, 1883.

May-September, 1881, Mr. Ame Vennema, then in preparation for the ministry, supplied the pulpit for Dr. Peltz. September-July, 1882, the services of Rev. J. F. Harris, of Kingston, were procured as a supply.

In June, 1882, the licentiate Ame Vennema was called to the pastorate of the church. He was ordained and installed the 11th of

July. The Rev. James Demarest, Jr., D. D., of Kingston, presided. The Rev. J. F. Harris delivered the charge to the pastor, the Rev. Victor M. Hulbert, D. D., of Stone Ridge, the charge of the people.

Rev. Ame Vennema was born in Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, in 1857, graduated from Hope College in 1879, and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, in 1882. (Rev. Ame Vennema, "History of the Reformed Church of New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., from 1683 to 1883," Kingston Freeman Steam Printing House, Rondout, N. Y., 1884, page 36.)



NEW PALTZ PULPIT

Pierre Daillé	1683-96
David de Bonrepos	1696-1700
Johannes Van Driessen	1731-36
Johannes H. Goetschius	1751-52
Johannes Schuneman	1753-4
Barent Vrooman	1753-4
(There is conflict in the record at this point)	
Isaac Chalker	1760
Johannes M. Goetschius	1760-71
Stephen Goetschius	1775-96
John H. Meyer	1779-1803
Peter D. Froeligh	1807-16
William R. Bogardus	1817-31
Douw Van Olinda	1832-44
John C. Vander Voort	1845-48
Charles H. Stitt, D.D.	1848-65
Philip Peltz, D.D.	1865-81
Ame Vennema	1882-6

Abel H. Huizinga, Ph.D.	1886-94
John G. Fagg	1894-5
Engelbert C. Oggel	1896-1908
Benjamin J. Bush	1909-13
Verne M. Oggel	1913-18
Ernest Clapp	1918-27
Edwin D. Miner	1927-30
Gerret J. Wullschleger	1931-

From Corwin's Manual, 4th Edition, are obtained the following from the more extended tributes to the Domine's predecessors at New Paltz:

1158932

Daillé, Professor of Theology at Saumur, one of the four great Protestant schools of France. It was destroyed by order of Louis XIV in 1683. Banished from France, Daillé became the Apostle to the French in America." (Page 401.)

Van Driessen, licensed by a Congregational Council in New Haven; his right to function in the Dutch church was challenged. Owing to the lack of ecclesiastical judicatures in America, he managed to find for twenty-one years, congregations which would accept him. Finally he was silenced. (Page 820.)

J. H. Goetschius, a Swiss, once when resistance was apprehended to his entering the church at Hackensack, buckled on his sword and thus accoutered entered the pulpit. (Page 491.)

Schuneman was a short corpulent man. He traversed the wilderness generally alone, even in Revolutionary days when he knew his person was a coveted prize to the enemy. He was a physician and one of the original trustees of Queen's college. (Page 709.)

Vrooman "explains a text in the morning and preaches divinity in the afternoon. The people attend their public religious services with great devotion. In morals they are not so exact." (Page 888.)

J. M. Goetschius warmly espoused the cause of the Coetus. He also practiced medicine all his life. (Page 492.)

Stephen Goetschius was instrumental in healing the breach at New Paltz which the questions about American ordination had caused. He was sharp and fearless in his denunciation of sin. When over eighty years of age, he could yet ride horseback between his charges. He loved to preach in Dutch. (Page 493.)

Meyer was possessed of a peculiar unction in his delivery. (Page 621.)

Froeligh's sermons while sound, perspicuous and clear, were lacking in spiritual point and pungency and failed to effect any reformation in morals or manners. (Page 478.)

Bogardus, when the parsonage barn was raised, dared to introduce the innovation of dispensing with the use of liquor; on an inverted hogshead were placed instead of the death dealing poison, a pitcher of cold water and a bundle of temperance tracts. (Page 333.)

Excerpts from the minutes of the Consistory of the Reformed Church of New Paltz copied by your compiler February 1, 1946, with the indulgence of Miss Cornelia E. DuBois, church historian:

June 8, 1866.

"Chapter 2, Article 2, Section 5, of the Constitution was complied with. The case of a member who absents herself from public worship and the Lord's Table on the ground of improper practices on the part of others, in playing cards &c was reported. The recent labors of the Pastor and Elder S. L. DuBois in this case led to the postponement of further action. Ph. Peltz, President."

June 14, 1866.

The annual meeting of the Consistory was held in the lecture room.

"Whereas reports are current, that within midst of our congregation at social meetings of our members and others, at their respective dwellings certain amusements and recreations are indulged in tending to injure our Christian standing before the world and under-value the chaste pure and quiet religion we profess: and although as social amusements may be considered by many as harmless which persisted in will have a tendency to demoralize our youth and obscure to some extent our prospects of usefulness as a Christian church:

"Therefore, we the Consistory do resolve, that we protest against card playing and dancing in our families and will withhold our consent and encouragement to the same, and admonish our members to abstain from taking any part in the above or similar amusements.

Closed with Prayer by M. Auchmoody.

Ph. Peltz, President.

Report of the Consistory to the Classis of Kingston for the year ending March 29, 1869.



Mrs. Philip Peltz
(Mary DeWitt)



John DeWitt Peltz
Sarah Peltz



Sarah Peltz



John DeWitt Peltz

"During the past year our God and Saviour has shown us his favor, enabling us to rejoice in the means of grace permitting us to feel that the truth has been proclaimed.

"We must, however, acknowledge that we have not been so faithful as we should have been in profiting by the means so graciously offered us. There has been undue absorption with the world on the part of professed disciples of the Saviour and too little zeal for spiritual growth and the advancement of the Saviour's work.

"But through grace we are enabled to rejoice as well as give thanks. The truth has been blessed to the salvation of sinners and the Lord's people have been edified and enabled to show forth His praise by many works of love.

"A blessed peace reigns in the Church, and there has been no occasion for the exercise of Church discipline.

"Eighteen persons have been received on confession of Faith—only three men have confessed the Saviour—our places of worship are thronged with men; but why are so few of them saved. They give respectful attention to the truth and are foremost in aiding Christian benevolence, as well as sustaining our own Church work. This is a question of deep and pressing importance. Probably the same disproportion between males and females may be found in the lists of communicants in all the churches."

January 16, 1870.

The following resolution was adopted and ordered to be read from the Pulpit:

"Whereas the General Synod and other judicatories of our Church have repeatedly expressed their condemnation of dancing parties, and

"Whereas the Consistory sadly recognizes the injuring influence of such indulgences, therefore

"Resolved, That the Consistory calls upon parents to discourage these practices and earnestly beseeches all baptized members of the Church as well as communicants, to abstain from them; that the cause of Christ be not injured and the Christian reputation and influence of our members be not destroyed.

"Resolved, that we proclaim all such practices disloyal to the Church of our Saviour as well as discreditable to His blessed name."

Ph. Peltz, President.

The above action was read on Sabbath morning, June 23, 1870.

Report of the Consistory to the Classis of Kingston for 1872.

"No occasion for the exercise of discipline has occurred.

"Whilst fifteen souls have professed the Saviour's name, we mourn that the number is not tenfold greater. We have had little of that special quickening of saints and sinners which is needful to give our Lord the glory due His Holy Name. We mourn that a lack of faith which develops itself in earnest prayer is the immediate cause of this comparatively small progress.

"But we thank God who leads us onward in his work and in the enjoyment of his blessing."

May 22, 1873.

The Pastor stated necessity that the Walkill Valley Railway Company repair the crossing and construct a drain through the cattle pass.

It was understood that the Pastor carry these facts to James G. Graham, Esq., attorney for the company, together with a statement of the willingness of the Consistory to make a perfect title to the property conveyed to the Railway Company.

May 25, 1873.

A communication was read from Jacob Elting objecting to Abram D. Craig as an elder on the ground of his being a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Craig being present by invitation declared that he is not a member of that order. The statement of Mr. Craig was considered a sufficient answer to the objections of Mr. Elting. Elder Abm. LeFevre was appointed to inform Mr. Elting of the same.

Report of the Consistory to Classis of Kingston, April 5, 1874.

"We have seen the power of Satan quickened not in direct attacks upon the Church, but in general influence upon the community. This influence has been notable in its connection with intemperance. A minor Temperance prayer meeting has been recently established and earnestly sustained."

March 11, 1876.

A member held to trial for a crime was requested to abstain from the Communion till the case shall have been tried.

Report of Consistory to Classis 1877.

"Our sad complaint is that we have not more earnestly done the work which the Lord has given us to do. Consequently we mourn that the fruits of the spirit and of our faith are so much below what might have been seen."

May 19, 1877.

The Pastor announced that having been appointed by the General Synod a delegate to the "Pan Presbyterian" Council to meet at Edinburgh July 3, and wishing to spend his vacation in Europe, he would be absent for two months after the middle of June. He was authorized and requested to arrange for supplying the Pulpit.

March 31, 1878.

Report to Classis of Kingston.

"The year has given rich evidence of Divine Goodness but too clear proof of our unfaithfulness and coldness in the Lord's service. Whilst we have been graciously saved from flagrant violation of Christian duty and propriety we must lament that we have so coldly used the means of salvation given unto us.

"There is a notable absence of interest in religion among the children of the covenant. They do not come forward to take the position offered them in the graces of Him to whom they ought to feel consecrated."

August 18, 1878.

Consistory met in the Church after morning service.

"The Pastor and Elder Jonathan Deyo stated that they had an interview with . . . when she repeated the statement made at a Coroner's inquest that she secretly gave birth to a child, she not being married and that she had repeatedly made false statements in regard to her condition previous to the birth of the child. Upon being informed that she could have a hearing before the Elders, she stated that she preferred that the Pastor and Mr. Deyo should make the statement to the Elders.

"Whereas, it was resolved, that . . . , a member of this Church, having confessed that she has been guilty of flagrant violation of the 7 and 9 Commandments, be hereby suspended from the Communion of the church till she shall have given satisfactory evidence of repentance and reformation.

"Resolved, that this action be read at the public service on next Sunday morning." Consistory closed with Prayer.

Ph. Peltz, President.

The Domine's family connection with his church at New Paltz.

1865—Mary DeWitt Peltz, wife of Rev. Philip Peltz, received

from First Reformed Dutch Church at Jersey City. Dismissed to Reformed Church of Coeymans, March 11, 1882.

Received on confession September 8, 1865, Sarah Peltz. Dismissed to Reformed Church of Coeymans, March 11, 1882.

John DeWitt Peltz, September 8, 1865, Dismissed to Second Reformed Church, Albany, January 9, 1877.

(John DeWitt Peltz, upon his marriage in 1881, became an Episcopalian. The foregoing indentifies him with the church of his grandfather, Rev. John DeWitt, D.D.)

Upon the enlargement of the church in 1872, Pew No. 73 midway on the south side of the middle aisle was assigned to the Pastor. It remains (1946) the Pastor's pew and is so indicated by a silver plate thereon.

In 1875 the Domine's salary was \$1,500. per year; in 1879 and thereafter \$1,300. These sums compare with the \$1,000. per year offered in the Call.

The first meeting of Consistory following his installation was held May 20, 1865. It was opened with prayer by the President, adjourned with prayer by Elder S. L. DuBois—signed Ph. Peltz, President.

At the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of New Paltz, December 1877, the Domine preached the sermon at the service.

October 4, 1880. The Pastor stated to Consistory that his health required a vacation from service, in view of his visiting Hot Springs, Arkansas. It was cordially voted that he have leave of absence for six weeks after October 10th.

June 8, June 11, August 31, 1881, Consistory met at the Parsonage.

November 28, 1881. It was resolved that application be made to Classis of Kingston to dissolve the pastoral relation, to which the Pastor assented on the ground of impaired health.

In 1866 the Domine received from Union College the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Minutes of Consistory. (Handwriting of John DeWitt Peltz).

December 8, 1881.

The Consistory met at the Church, all the members but the Pastor being present. Elder Josiah P. LeFevre was called to the chair. Rev. J. F. Harris was present and offered prayer.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NEW PALTZ

Tablets state—

First Stone Church	1717
Stone Church	1773
Services in French to	1753
Dutch Language to	1800

Brick Church built	1839
Took place of Old Stone Church	
Transepts added	1872

Records intact from 1683 in French, Dutch and English. Appropriately in the wall panel behind the pulpit appear the fleurs de lis of the Huguenots.

TABLET AT ENTRANCE OF THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NEW PALTZ

To The Glory of God

And

In Loving Memory of

The Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D.

For Nearly Seventeen Years Pastor Of This Church

Born Dec. 16th, 1823: Entered Into Rest June 26th, 1883.

They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

From First Reformed Dutch Church at New York, transferred to
Reformed Church of Orange, May 11, 1869.

Received on conference September 8, 1869, from Rev. Dr. D. D. White,
Reformed Church of Orange, May 11, 1869.

John DeWitt, Sept. 8, 1869, D.D. to Second Re-
formed Church, Albany, January 9, 1870.

John DeWitt, Sept. 8, 1869, D.D. to Second Re-
formed Church, Albany, January 9, 1870.

Rev. John DeWitt, D.D.

First Stone Church
Stone Church
Services in French to
Dutch Language to
1800
1753
1773
1783

In 1800 the church was transferred to the
Dutch Language to
Services in French to
Stone Church
First Stone Church

Brick Church built
Took place of Old Stone Church
1873

Records intact from 1803 in French, Dutch and English. Approp-
riately in the wall panel behind the pulpit appear the fleur de lis of the
Huguenots.

TABLET AT ENTRANCE OF THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NEW PALTZ

To The Glory of God
And
In Loving Memory of
The Rev. Philip Pelts, D.D.

For Nearly Seventeen Years Pastor Of This Church
The Rev. Philip Pelts, D.D.

Born Dec. 16th, 1823; Entered into Rest June 26th, 1883.

They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever
and ever.



Upon motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our beloved pastor, Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., owing to his physical infirmities, which have prevented him from discharging pastoral duties for more than a year past, without present prospect of being able to resume his work, has felt constrained to ask the Consistory to unite with him in an application to the Classis of Kingston for a dissolution of the pastoral relation which has existed for nearly 17 years; and whereas, the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Paltz, has complied with the request of our Pastor, therefore,

Resolved, that it is with feelings of the deepest regret that we are called upon to accept the resignation of our Pastor, and to comply with his request to unite in an application to the Classis for a dissolution of his pastoral relation.

Resolved, that we are witnesses to the fidelity with which our Pastor has discharged the duties of his office during the long period he has served this church in preaching the gospel of Christ; in visiting the sick, in comforting the sorrowing, in instructing the children and youth, in counselling in all matters belonging to the welfare of the church, and in all those duties which belong to the pastoral office, in all which ministration he will continue to be missed, as during his serious illness he has been missed by us as a church and congregation.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with our Pastor in the great physical afflictions which God has sent upon him, and which have led to his resignation of his pastoral charge, and that we most earnestly pray that our Heavenly Father will impart all needed grace in this time of special need, and if it so please Him to restore His servant to wanted health, that he may be permitted again long and usefully to labor for the blessed Master, and that at last having finished his course with joy, the crown promised to the faithful may be his eternal portion.

Resolved, That a copy of this action of the Consistory be presented to our Pastor, Rev. Dr. Peltz, and also be published in our village papers and in the Christian Intelligencer.

(signed):

Elders

Josiah P. LeFevre
Asa LeFevre
Joseph Hasbrouck
John W. DuBois

Deacons

Lewis H. Woolsey
Elting J. Deyo
Philip L. F. Eltinge
A. P. Van Ostrand

December 10, 1881. Last meeting of the Consistory, the minutes of which were signed by Philip Peltz ("Ph. Peltz"), President.

Facts about the journey to Edinburgh in 1877, have been secured from a letter written by the Domine from Chamonix—Mt. Blanc, August 4, 1877, to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel Peltz, 2612 Gamble Street, St. Louis, Missouri. This letter was supplied to your compiler by Mrs. C. W. Messinger of Houghton, Michigan, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peltz.

The Domine sailed from America on a good ship with fine weather and remarkable companions, leaving America June 12 for Glasgow from which port he wrote he was eventually to return, reaching New Paltz about September 12. He complained of an attack of rheumatism due to the bad climate of Great Britain. If we are to accept the statement of the obituary, his illness was of a more serious nature.

"The Council was deeply interesting. I was surprised by having a great deal to do as I was one of the Business Committee. . . . The Council gave me a good introduction to the very best travelling companions." One of these was President White of Indiana State University, in whose company for at least part of the time thereafter the Domine visited London, Belgium and Holland. Then followed a journey up the Rhine—"its beauties have never been told." Then Strasburg, Heidelberg, across the Hartz Mountains by the Black Forest Rail Road, "a wonderful ride," Constance and every important town in Switzerland. A week in Paris, another in London, a few days in the Highlands of Scotland were in view before sailing. "I rented the house for the season. Mary and Sadie [wife and daughter] are near DeWitt" [his son, then a young lawyer in Albany, who unlike his father, spelled his twin sister's name thus: "Satie"]. "The Lord bless you and the dear children with his precious love. Tell them their uncle keeps them in his heart wherever he goes."

There are two mementoes of the Domine's trip to Edinburgh in 1877. His last photograph, extensively copied after his return, was taken there. It reflects the ill health which was his companion. He brought from Edinburgh a key-winding gold watch which after his death his son carried almost until his life's end.

The parsonage, sold by the Church about 1911, was a white farmhouse north of the village on Huguenot Street, on the brow of the hill

overlooking the Wallkill River flats. There was a wing with separate entrance in which was the Domine's study. Shade trees, lilacs, a stable and well—all were there. The property (1946) owned by Mrs. Christian Becker.

"The twenty acres which attended the parsonage were of no use to the Domine who knew nothing about farming, whereas his predecessor Dr. Stitt was experienced and found these acres profitable."

Thus spake to your compiler the late Edgar L. MacLaury of New Paltz, February 1, 1946, who remembered the Domine and his family clearly.

There was fine skating for the boys on the ditches on the flats, and there were pickerel which could be stunned with a blow as they lay torpid against the transparent ice in early winter. At the outlet of these ditches were fish gates, closed to trap the fish brought in by the spring floods.

"Died on Wednesday September 15, 1869, Philip Peltz Du Bois, son of John W. and Sarah Du Bois, aged about two years."—supplied by the (1946) pastor of the New Paltz Church, Rev. Gerret J. Wullschleger, from a bound volume of the "Independent."

MAJOR

His parishioners found a two seated buggy for the Domine, also, perhaps because he did not know enough about horse-flesh to protest, a black gelding with a white face. But Major did well enough. His oats were a splendid drier for wet rubber boots. One of the villagers frequently borrowed the Domine's buggy especially in bad weather, explaining he liked to keep his own clean.

The Domine's older brother John, father of Sally Off, was alarmingly ill during the New Paltz era. The telegraph was new; there was none at New Paltz, but word came of a message to be expected at New Paltz Landing, now Highland. Your compiler's father saddled Major and rode over. There was a long wait in the telegraph office. Eventually it came—dash, dot, dash. The operator spoke as he took it down. "John is—Hell!" The wire had broken just there as it did so commonly and exasperatingly. Endless wait—finally—"Better." John lived for years.

Having thundered from his pulpit on the evils of horse racing, the

Domine fell victim to the alert young humorists of his congregation. Lying in wait for the Domine as behind Major he clattered home over the Wallkill River covered bridge, the drivers of unnoticed vehicles whipped up on his emergence. The startled Major hit into his stride and with the Domine hanging to the reins tore along the village street, his pursuers pressing hard. Additional conspirators along the way waved their hats and shouted "The Domine wins!" It was observed that thereafter from the catalogue of sins, that of horse racing was accorded less vigorous denunciation.

Major hauled the village boys on an annual blueberry camping trip, led by the Domine, to Lake Mohonk, discovered in 1869 by his friends Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley, the famous Quaker brothers.

Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley, identical twins of Quaker birth, were born in March, 1828 at Vassalboro, Kennebec County, Maine, graduated from Haverford College in 1849. Their younger half brother Daniel Smiley graduated from Haverford in 1876 as have in later years sons and grandsons. The Friends School at Providence of which for nineteen years A. H. and A. K. Smiley were co-principals is now the Moses Brown School.

The predecessor hotel on Lake Mohonk was operated by John F. Stokes. Visited in 1869 by Alfred H. Smiley then living near Poughkeepsie, the original 300 acres were purchased in that year by Albert K. Smiley. The brothers developed the property together until Alfred H. Smiley bought Minnewaska in 1879. Albert K. Smiley died childless in 1912 aged eighty-four. The Mohonk property then passed to his half-brother Daniel Smiley, who died in 1930 aged seventy-four. The present (1946) owners and operators are the children of Daniel Smiley: A. K. Smiley, Jr. and Francis Gerow Smiley. Both have children and grandchildren at Mohonk. Mrs. Daniel Smiley, aged 88, is still living at Mohonk.

The original brothers bought a tract of land in Redlands, California; each had a winter residence there. At the death of Alfred H. Smiley, Albert K. Smiley took over his brother's interests in California. Daniel Smiley's daughter Mrs. Arthur Drake now owns the Redlands estate.

New Paltz, in the Domine's era, was fortunate in having the services of the capable physician Dr. Stephen Ward Gerow. He was of Quaker descent, born in "The Gerow neighborhood" in the town of Plattekill, Ulster County.

The attendant physician of the Domine's family, he had an only



The Domine's New Paltz parsonage, Huguenot Street.

son Belah who was afflicted as was Satie Peltz and who died in a fall in one of his seizures at the age of 16.

He was the intimate of the Smiley family. Daniel Smiley's son Francis Gerow Smiley was named for Dr. Gerow, who at his death left most of his property to Francis. Francis Gerow Smiley has a son whose middle name is Gerow and who is so called; he in turn has a son Paul Gerow. The Smiley names Albert Keith and Daniel are perpetuated in the younger generation. Information supplied by Miss Sara Elting Deyo of New Paltz. See also "The Story of Mohonk," second edition, 1932.

Lake Minnewaska, second of the chain of five Shawangunk lakes, is about seven miles southwest of Mohonk. Beyond in order are Awosting, the largest; Haseco, smaller and shallower, "teeming with waterplants"; Maratanza, the Ellenville water supply. Minnewaska was discovered and purchased by Alfred H. Smiley in 1876; included was a tract of 2500 acres. Soon after, he withdrew from Mohonk and with his sons concentrated upon the development of Minnewaska.

Following his death in 1903 leaving six children, the property passed to his sons Edward and George. Edward Smiley had five daughters; in 1923 he sold his interest to George, who died in 1943. The property is now owned and operated by Alfred Fletcher Smiley under the name "George H. Smiley and Son, Inc." Alfred Fletcher Smiley is the father of four daughters. (Rev. William T. Dougherty, D.D. "Lake Minnewaska," George H. Smiley and Son, Inc., Publisher, 1946.)

THE PELTZ TRUNK LINE

On entering the University of Pennsylvania, the Domine, seated on his trunk, was driven thereto by his father.

On entering Rutgers, your compiler's father, seated on his trunk, was driven to the station by the Domine and Major.

On entering college, your compiler, seated on his trunk, was driven to the station by his father, likewise by horse power.

On entering college, your compiler's elder son, seated on his trunk, permitted said compiler to chauffeur him to the station.

His son, little Toby, will perhaps travel by helicopter, trunk space doubtful.

The Domine was a story teller. One of the villagers, he said, was disappointed with his new shoes. "They don't squeak right." Another's shoes did not match. "One was a mate, the other wasn't."

Gay times in the parsonage when "DeWitt Peltz" came home from college. Dinah Freer, the colored cook hustled pancakes at breakfast;

her little daughter, Bocky, hustled the dishes. At last "Mr. DeWitt" could take no more. "*Iam satis*, Bocky." Then Bocky to Dinah: "Iam satis for Mr. DeWitt!"

The cousins DeWitt were visitors at the Domine's. After Kate married Judge Learned, it was natural that his daughters too visit the parsonage. Thus after studying law in the office of Caspar P. Collier, Esq., at Hudson, when the son came to the DeWitt and Spoor office in Albany and to the Albany Law School, he was not stranger to the Learned family.

At college he was "Old Peltz from New Paltz."

The first normal school took over the site and tradition of the former New Paltz Academy which he had attended. Incorporated in 1833, the academy was destroyed by fire March 1, 1884.

For a description with illustrations of this historic and picturesque village beside the Shawangunks, see "History of New Paltz, New York," second edition, by Ralph Le Fevre, 1909, Fort Orange Press, Brandow Printing Co., Albany, and "The Story of the Paltz," revised edition, compiled by Cornelia E. Du Bois, 1936.

Your compiler has profited by conferences with Miss Sara Elting Deyo. Born at New Paltz and life long resident of the vicinity, she remembered clearly the Domine and his family. She said of him that he was a large erect man with black hair and beard, having a stern expression but sunny and gentle in conversation.

He was formal in his conduct of church service, read the commandments regularly at morning, no question as to their authority or of the consequences, if broken. He held a well attended prayer meeting each week and a service preparatory to communion each Friday preceding, stressed the importance of attendance. He frequently supervised the Sunday School and on the first Sunday in the month conducted a quiz on the Heidelberg catechism. In this he insisted on perfection. Teacher and pupil felt chagrin at failure, in spite of his kindly correction and patience.

On the first Sunday in November (Anniversary Sunday) the children of the Sunday schools of the neighboring communities, Ohioville, Dashville, Springtown, Butternville etc., which schools however were members of the New Paltz church organization, occupied the front pews, where they were charmingly addressed by the Domine with emphasis on the importance of obedience and honesty. A compliment from the Domine was highly valued by Miss Deyo as by other children.

"Mrs. Peltz was a small dainty lady with brown hair. Her brother Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., the younger, of the Theological Seminary, visited the parsonage each summer and preached one or two Sundays—a vigorous preacher—no manuscript, very active in the pulpit; many gestures and much looking up of references in the Bible. Once sent his glasses flying to the delight of the youthful members present."

The Domine prior to his resignation evidently sustained a mild stroke and the impairment of one side. His daughter too became an invalid. Her complexion was sallow, as was her father's in latter life, perhaps due to the bromides prescribed for her malady. Housekeeping suffered owing to the necessities of the patients.

August 25, 1875, the Domine in a gracious address in the church, greeted the memorable gathering at the Du Bois family re-union, a happy utterance worthy of the large attendance.

When the Domine began his New Paltz pastorate there flourished five prominent Huguenot families whose members had intermarried. They constituted a charmed circle and together to an extent dominated the community and the church: Hasbrouck, Elting, LeFevre, Deyo and DuBois. The Domine was tactful as moderator and in breaking alignments. He was the respected leader exercising strength whereby controversies were overcome. He earned united support; upon his resignation he declined entreaties to remain in the community, much less in occupation of the parsonage. He evidently sensed that the end of his useful life was not distant and wanted not to overshadow his successor and to be nearer his son then established in Albany.

Extracts from an article by Ralph Le Fevre, "How the Normal School Was Started," published in the "New Paltz Independent," May, 1914.

"DeWitt Peltz, our former townsman, then a rising young lawyer at Albany who had married Judge Learned's daughter, promised assistance. He well performed his promise; we find among our letters concerning the matter more from DeWitt Peltz than from any other person."

"At this juncture when it was feared the bill could not be reached before the end of the session, an opportune thing happened. Senator Thomas, one of the most respected men in the Senate, arose and said the New Paltz Normal School bill was of importance and moved it be made a special order for next day. . . . The motion was carried to the

joy of the New Paltz contingent who were watching the proceedings with interest, confident the bill would be passed if reached. Senator Thomas had had the New Paltz Normal School matter explained to him by Jacob LeFevre and by Mrs. Philip Peltz, who boarded at the same house at Albany as Senator Thomas."

The normal school at New Paltz was established in 1885; see Introduction, V Education Law (1947), Sec. 4.

VII

AFTER-GLOW

AN obituary notice paraphrased by Corwin's Manual, page 652, following a summary of his career, states that Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., was "one of the most prominent ministers of the Reformed Church."

"His father, the late Richard Peltz of Philadelphia, also a member of the same denomination, was a man of ability and sterling character, well known as representative in the Pennsylvania legislature.

"He was a sound, earnest, impressive preacher, carrying to his hearers the power of his own intense conviction of the truths he presented. His ministerial labors were attended by remarkable success in all his charges. He was a man of great force of character. He impressed his own earnestness on those with whom he came into contact. He was a genial companion, a pleasing conversationalist, full of lively jest and amusing anecdotes. In the various activities of the church, in the classis, the synods, the missionary organizations, he was a tower of strength. If any good work was to be done, he was one of the first to whom his fellow ministers naturally turned for co-operation. Underlying all his characteristics was his earnest religious spirit, which was the mainspring of his life."

*Tribute of Rev. Peter Stryker, D.D.
One time President of the General Synod
June 29, 1883*

"Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., was born in Philadelphia in 1823 and in his 60th year rests from his labors.

"I met him first when we were boys. Our parents and their families attended the old Crown Street Church in Philadelphia and we were college classmates in the University of Pennsylvania. On Sabbath we sat in the same sanctuary and taught in the same Sabbath school. On week days we sat side by side in the classroom. In 1845 we together joined the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick and for three years we were chums. In 1848 we entered the ministry.

"We had only eleven in our seminary class. Of that number five

have gone to their blessed reward—Van Brunt, Hammond, Still, Van Dyck, Peltz. . . .

“My dear friend was a student. In the college he was the second honor man and in the seminary he stood at the head of the class. He was genial. His face wore a smile and the grasp of his hand indicated a warm heart.

“He was industrious. Not a moment was lost. Time and talent were devoted to the good of others and the glory of God. He was a good theologian, a good preacher, a good pastor. He was a reliable man and always on the right side. He was a progressive man and not afraid to speak boldly for temperance and good morals. He was a modest man, a holy man, a man of principle and prayer. He was a successful man. Like his Master, he was a man of trial. He had sickness in his family for many years and only a few weeks before he closed his eyes in his last sleep, his beloved daughter completed her sufferings and led the way to glory.

“Rev. Mr. Craig, pastor of the Reformed Church of Coeymans, read selections from the Scriptures. One other classmate, Rev. Dr. John Steele, stood beside me as we looked into this new-made grave.”

Rev. Horace P. Craig was pastor of the Coeymans Church, 1880-1891.

Dr. Stryker's son, Henry C. Stryker, was a member of the class of 1873 at Rutgers.

It will be noted that the Stryker obituary says of the Domine that in college he was second honor man. The Assistant Secretary of the University, July 3, 1946, advised your compiler that the record carries his name as valedictorian of the Class of 1845.

PELTZ RECORD

REV. PHILIP PELTZ, D.D.

PART TWO—ANCESTRY

Neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith. I Timothy 1:4

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JOHN PELTZ born May 19, 1714, died November 19, 1791; married Gertrude Grau, born 1717, died February 27, 1787.

Their son PHILIP PELTZ, born August 10, 1762, died February 25, 1846; married Rebecca Brown, born January 2, 1771, died January 18, 1830.

Their son RICHARD PELTZ, born October 1, 1795, died February 25, 1847; married Sarah Lentz, born May 3, 1797, died September 15, 1846.

Their son, REV. PHILIP PELTZ, D.D., born December 16, 1823, died June 26, 1883; married Mary DeWitt, born February 19, 1819, died January 15, 1903.

Their son JOHN DeWITT PELTZ, born June 26, 1853, died May 7, 1904; married (1) Mary Marvin Learned, born April 16, 1856, died November 23, 1888.

Your compiler and his late brother Philip Peltz, named respectively for their grandfathers, were the children of this marriage.

John DeWitt Peltz married (2) Catherine Barnard Walsh, born July 21, 1862, died March 17, 1924.

The son and daughter of this marriage were named respectively, for their parents.

THE PATRIARCHAL NAME "PHILIP PELTZ" HAS BEEN
PERPETUATED IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCES

1. Philip Peltz, the Elder, born August 10, 1762; died March 13, 1844.
2. Philip Peltz, his son, born June 1, 1791, died April 26, 1793—a collateral.
3. Philip Peltz, Jr., another son, born November 30, 1802, died July 22, 1858. This was the physician—a collateral.
4. Philip Peltz, fourth child of Richard Peltz and Sara Lentz, his wife; older brother of the Domine; born April 20, 1821; died July 30, 1821—a collateral.
5. Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., The Domine, born December 16, 1823, died June 26, 1883, grandson of Philip Peltz, the Elder.
6. Philip Peltz, born Sunday, April 20, 1884, at 98 South Swan Street, Albany, died of pneumonia at 222 Lancaster Street, Albany, March 26, 1892, while in his second year at the Albany Academy. The inseparable brother of your compiler. Second grandson of the Domine.
7. Philip Peltz, born December 18, 1915. Graduate of Hotchkiss School and Yale College '38. Lieutenant U. S. N. R. World War I. Son of your compiler; great-grandson of the Domine; training co-ordinator Kenwood Mills, Rensselaer, New York, manufacturer of paper-makers' felts.
8. Philip Peltz, born at Albany Hospital, April 21, 1946, Easter Sunday. Son of Philip Peltz, the Lieutenant. Great-great-grandson of the Domine. Great-great-great-great-grandson of Philip Peltz, the Elder.

EARLY MIST ON THE LOWER DELAWARE—JOHN PELTZ

EXCEPT that they lived in Philadelphia and held public office, your compiler learned little from his forbears of the careers of the Domine's ancestors. The entries in the family Bible of Philip Peltz the Elder and a few clippings, chiefly death notices of the collaterals, were the starting point.

Reference in the Stryker obituary to the Crown Street Church followed by identification of that congregation's present successor with exploration of the wealth of information in its well kept records made an outline. Correspondence with the clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, search of city and county records in the Philadelphia City Hall, examination of the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the libraries, tours of the city and visits to and correspondence with the officials of the Laurel Hill Cemetery to which old monuments have been transferred, the aid of Mr. Edward W. Hocker, resourceful genealogist, have rewarded your compiler.

These ancestors were industrious in their day. No one remembers them so that conjecture is inescapable.

DISCLAIMER

Under the editorship of Cuyler Reynolds there was published in 1911 in four volumes "Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs." At page 1780, Volume 4, appears an extended article entitled PELTZ, authorship undisclosed.

Following an unconvincing explanation of the origin of the name "Peltz," it adduces an unsupported theory of the motive for the emigration of the patriarch John Peltz. It confuses the order of the pastorates of the Domine, places erroneous emphasis on his duration of life after retirement, incompletely lists the members of his family, incorporates unfortunate inaccuracies obviously borrowed from the "Learned Genealogy," and certain verbose improbabilities of the DeWitt family pedigree as composed by the lamented Abraham V. DeWitt, Esq. A copy of this emission, valuable in other accounts, is in the genealogical section of the New York State Library, Albany.

John Peltz the immigrant may have fled army service; he settled as did many of his contemporaries and compatriots in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The family record accompanying the Bible states he was born in Germany May 19, 1714, and married Gertrude Grau, who was born in 1717. He died November 19, 1791; his wife, February 27, 1787.

"Johannes Peltz, age 26, was a passenger on the ship Lydia, Captain James Abercrombie, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance at Philadelphia, September 19, 1743. The name also appears in two additional lists for the same ship."

Lists of immigrants from non-British lands arriving at Philadelphia and subscribing to the oath of allegiance, beginning in 1727, are printed in "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" published by the Pennsylvania German Society, Norristown, Pa., 1934, and edited by Dr. William J. Hinke, in 3 volumes. The above quotation is from Vol. 1, page 341. Linked with the following, it would seem to establish that through the pioneer Johannes, great-grandfather of the Domine, his progeny has trod American soil for upwards of two centuries.

In colonial times, under British law, unnaturalized natives of non-British lands were not permitted to hold land in Pennsylvania. There is a list of naturalizations in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. II. But the name of John Peltz or any other Peltz does not appear there. However some names in the naturalization lists are badly mangled.

"Session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; September 24, 1763. Naturalization: "John Beltz (sic) Passyunk. Took communion September 23, 1763."

To obtain naturalization, applicants were required to submit a certificate of the clergyman from whom they last had received communion.

As to the locality overseas from which he came, there appear the following entries in the books of the First (German) Reformed Church of Philadelphia.

Baptized September 5, 1762, Philipp, son of Johannes Pelss, of Berleburg and Gertrude Groin (sic, i.e. Grau). God-parents, Philipp Moser, of the Palatinate and his wife Sophia Brotzman.

February 27, 1787. Johannes Peltz's wife died (more probably buried).

November 21, 1791. Johannes Peltz, same, aged 77 years, 5 months, 2 days.

These dates agree with those in the family Bible—as follows—

Philip Peltz, son of John, born August 10, 1762; Gertrude Grau Peltz, died February 27, 1787; John Peltz, died November 19, 1791.

Johannes Peltz settled in Passyunk, then a township on the southern outskirts of the city, now absorbed therein.

The year prior to his death John Peltz, who died intestate and upon whose goods, chattels and credits there was no administration of record, providently disposed of his real property as follows:

John Peltz
of Passyunk Township
to
Philip Peltz
His Son

Deed
Dated March 2, 1790
Recorded—Book D 23
of Deeds, Page 330.
Consideration, Natural love
and affection and 5 shillings.

Conveys—Messuage and land in Passyunk Township, beginning where Chevy Chase lane or road parts from Lawrence Road to the Lower Ferry; southwest along Chevy Chase Lane $52\frac{1}{2}$ perches, southwest $31.9\frac{1}{2}$ perches, northeast 83 perches, northwest 13.4 perches, to Lawrence road; thence along that road 53 perches; containing $22\frac{3}{4}$ acres with the buildings, subject to the payment of interest on a mortgage given by John Peltz to John Lownes, March 25, 1765, and with the further stipulation that Philip Peltz maintain John Peltz during his natural life and pay off the mortgage.

Thus John Peltz had owned this property at least twenty-five years; there were buildings upon it, it was of enough value to justify the son's assumption of the mortgage and of his father's support. It therefore seems likely that here was the site of the log house, etc., below mentioned.

As to John Peltz's family, there exists the following excerpt from a letter by Mary Peltz, sister of Philip the Domine, in regard to her grandfather Philip the Elder, son of John.

"Grandfather Peltz had, I think, four brothers, all much older than himself. The four brothers all went into the army during the Revolutionary War. Grandfather, being too young to go, stayed home to take care of the old folks. His father had the original grant of land on which our old homestead now (long ago) stands. He built a log house where all his children were born. In time they built a better

house in which they lived at the time of the war. The *present* building was built when my father was young. (Comment—Richard Peltz, father of the writer of the letter was born in 1795. Suggests three successive houses). That house has long since been torn down. Blocks of houses now cover the site of the farm.

“Only two of the brothers came back from the war.” The rest of the letter discusses collaterals and appears elsewhere in this volume. The family record states that John and Gertrude Peltz had no daughters.

For a more perfect identification of the site of the Peltz farm, see statement following the account of “Disaster in Southwark” and diagram following will of Philip Peltz the Elder. The names “Chevy Chase Lane,” “Lawrence Road” disappear.

Corroboration of the foregoing statement that “his father (John Peltz) had the original grant” etc., has been unsuccessfully sought.

The term “original grant” suggests a grant from the Penns, proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Penn grants are listed in Pennsylvania Archives, Second and Third Series, but the name Peltz does not appear there. No such record appears in the deed books. After 1743, the date of John Peltz’s arrival, little land remained ungranted in what is now Philadelphia.

It would seem that when the expression “original grant” was used in the foregoing letter, the writer intended to convey the meaning that John Peltz was the first of his name to become a land owner in Pennsylvania.

Your compiler is unconvinced as to the accuracy of the statement of Mary Peltz above quoted—“blocks of houses now cover the site of the farm.” This topic is extensively discussed later, the site of the farm on meadow land on former Greenwich Island having been established. The built up portion of South Philadelphia approaches but has not engulfed it.

John Peltz participated in transactions having to do with parcels other than the Greenwich Island farm, as follows:

Catherine Garret, city of Philadelphia, widow and executrix of William Garret, late of the city of Philadelphia, carter, to John Peltz of Passyunk Township, yeoman, lot on south side of Catherine Street, near Wicaco, 38 x 216 feet; £33. 10s. April 25, 1759, recorded February 18, 1774. (*Deed Book I 12, page 228.*)

Matthias Garret, Moyamensing, yeoman, and his wife Sibella to John Peltz, lot 18 x 216 feet adjoining that mentioned in preceding deed, £25; August 30, 1760. (*Deed Book I 12 page 229, recorded February 18, 1774.*)

June 11, 1768, John Peltz sold the two adjoining lots mentioned in the preceding deeds to John Inglis, city of Philadelphia, merchant. John Peltz’s wife Catherine joined in the deed, (obviously a mistake in the record as the family Bible establishes that John’s wife Gertrude Grau, the mother of his children lived until February 27, 1787.) He is described as

yeoman of Passyunk Township. Consideration £70. Recorded February 18, 1774. (*Deed Book I 12, page 229.*)

Tax lists in the Third Series of Pennsylvania Archives contain the following:

Vol. XIV, Page 105. Passyunk Township. John Peltz, 30 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, 1769.

Same, Page 420. Passyunk Township. John Peltz, 22 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, 1779.

Vol. XV, Page 155. District of Southwark. John Peltz taxed for state tax.

Same, Page 526. Passyunk Township. John Peltz, farmer, valuation £5000, tax £97.10. 1780.

Vol. XVI, Page 17. Passyunk Township, valuation £496, tax £6. 6s. 6d. 1781.

Same, Page 639. Passyunk Township, 22 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, 1783.

Pennsylvania Archives Sixth Series, Vol. VII, Page 718—Sale of the confiscated estate of John Roberts, Lower Merion Township, now Montgomery County, then Philadelphia County, hanged for treason. Among the buyers at the sale of the personal property was John Pelts (sic), who paid 16 shillings for three bags, December 1, 1778.

II

THUS THE FARMER SOWS HIS SEED IN PASSYUNK.

PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

HE WAS the youngest son of John or Johannes Peltz the immigrant, born presumably on his father's farm in Passyunk, August 10, 1762, died in Southwark March 13, 1844.

He was married (1) by the pastor of the German Reformed Church, February 3, 1789, to Rebecca Brown who was born January 2, 1771, died January 18, 1830. She was the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Bower, whose first husband (Brown) was Rebecca's father. Subsequent husbands were (2) Maag, (3) Bower. He was married (2) by Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, September 24, 1833 to Mrs. Elizabeth Schreiner who died April 26, 1838 in her 66th year. (See later.)

Concerning the identity of one of the subsequent husbands of Mrs. Elizabeth (Brown-Maag) Bower, mother-in-law of Philip Peltz the Elder, there was found a deed dated June 25, 1814, (recorded Book M R 2 at page 505) by which Philip Peltz of Passyunk as executor under the will of Barbara Smith conveyed a farm to John Maag of Passyunk. It may be conjectured that John Maag was related to if not in fact one of the subsequent husbands. The Maag home is shown on the 1830 map elsewhere referred to.

Children of Philip Peltz the Elder and Rebecca Brown, his wife.

	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Married</i>
John	Nov. 21, 1789	May 17, 1790	
Philip	June 1, 1791	Apr. 26, 1793	
William	Sept. 7, 1792	Feb. 2, 1826	Elizabeth Lyle
Elizabeth	Mar. 29, 1794	Feb. 7, 1836	George Marquert
<i>Richard</i>	Oct. 1, 1795	Feb. 25, 1847	Sarah Lentz
John	Apr. 1, 1797	Apr. 16, 1797	
Rebecca	Feb. 21, 1798	Feb. 16, 1830	Dr. Harvey Klapp
Mary	Jan. 5, 1800	June 17, 1867	Samuel Eckel
Philip, M.D.	Nov. 30, 1802	July 22, 1858	Elizabeth Lentz
Samuel	Oct. 10, 1806	Mar. 29, 1853	Mary Ann Fitzpatrick

Philip Peltz

He added considerably to his holdings in Passyunk; Deed Book D 53 Page 115 shows that August 1, 1795, David Evans, City of Philadelphia, house carpenter, sold to Philip Peltz of the County of Philadelphia, yeoman for £500, "a lot of embanked meadow on Greenwich Island, County of Philadelphia" comprising nine acres of "drained meadow inside the ditched bank" and about 50 perches of marsh outside.

The grantee index shows that up to 1830, Philip Peltz bought twenty-seven pieces of real estate in Philadelphia County. The inventory of his property at his death includes a herd and farm equipment from which it would appear that despite other activities he maintained his farm throughout his life.

In the Philadelphia city directories appear the following listings:
(No listing in years 1802, 1804, 1806, 1807)

- 1811 Philip Pelts, (sic) Gentleman, Chevy Chase Road.
- 1813 Philip Peltz, farmer, Buck near Passyunk Road.
- 1814 Philip Peltz, same.
- 1816 Philip Peltz, same.
- 1818 Philip Peltz, grazier, Lombard below Second.
- 1819 Philip Peltz, same.
- 1820 Philip Peltz, same.
- 1823 Philip Peltz, grazier, 12 Lombard.
- 1835 Philip Peltz, 149 Pine St.
- 1836 Philip Peltz, Gentleman, 457 S. Front.
- 1840 Philip Peltz, Gentleman, 457 S. Front.

It may be conjectured that 457 South Front Street was on the east side south of Catharine Street in the district of Southwark. (See also will of Philip Peltz.)

His earlier residence is given in the following:

"Paulson's American Daily Advertiser," Philadelphia, issue of February 11, 1836.

"Died on the 8th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Marquert, daughter of Philip Peltz, Esq., in her 42nd year. Funeral from her father's residence, 149 Pine Street."

In the first census of the United States, 1790, published by the

Government printing Office, 1908, Department of Commerce and Labor, under "Heads of Families," it appears on page 198, that Philip Peltz, listed under Moyamensing and Passyunk Townships combined, had in his household two free white males over 16, none listed as under 16, one free white female, no slaves.

Page 238, William Peltz, Grocer, listed under Second Street west side, Philadelphia City, had one free white male over 16, none under 16, five free white females, no slaves.

John Peltz, father of Philip, whose death occurred in 1791, is not listed separately but may have been one of those enumerated in his son's household.

MILITARY ACTIVITY

The Pennsylvania Archives which contain records of service in the Revolutionary War, do not mention Philip Peltz as a participant (see also letter of his grand-daughter Mary Peltz, sister of the Domine). However, after the war, he was an officer in the militia, as shown by the following records.

Return of officers duly elected agreeable to the militia law of the state. City of Philadelphia and Districts, 1786—Philip Peltz, ensign, Sixth Battalion, Sixth Company, April 3, 1786. (Pennsylvania Archives Sixth Series, Vol. III page 1207.)

Philip Peltz, first lieutenant, Third Battalion Light Infantry, April 21, 1789. (Same, page 1221.) H. Barton Off has (1946) his commission.

Return of Brigade Inspector of election of officers of militia in Philadelphia County, commissions issued in Third Regiment, Eighth Company. Philip Peltz, captain, July 28, 1794. (Same. Vol. IV, page 428.) This was the year of the Whiskey Rebellion.

Philip Peltz was a member of the Committee of Defense of Philadelphia when that city was threatened by the British invasion of 1814. In this campaign Philadelphia escaped although Baltimore suffered. Page 8—Committee members James Josiah, R. McMullin, Jno. Thompson, Jas. Ronaldson, P. Miercken, R. Palmer, P. Peltz for the District of Southwark and the Township of Moyamensing and Passyunk. Notes on the members of the Committee. Philip Peltz was a farmer and gardener residing in Passyunk Township. He filled the office of county commissioner (see later) and some other positions of a public nature. He belonged to the Democratic Party. The present Receiver

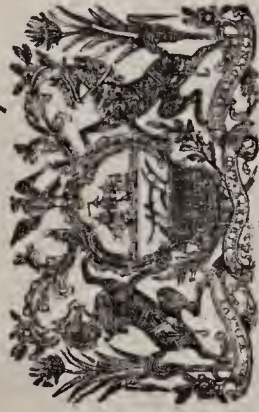
In the NAME and by the AUTHORITY of the FREEMEN
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

The Supreme Executive Council of

the said Commonwealth,

To

Philip Peltz, Gentleman



WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint You to be *First Lieutenant of a company of light infantry in the Third*

Battalion of Militia in the *County of City & Liberties of Philadelphia* You are, therefore, care-
fully and diligently to discharge the duty of *First Lieutenant* *by doing and*

performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And WE DO strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your Orders as --
First Lieutenant And you are to observe and follow such orders and Directions as you shall, from Time to Time, receive from the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, or from your superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, and in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of this State. This Commission to continue in Force until your Term, by the laws of this State, shall of course expire.

GIVEN in Council, under the Hand of the *President*, and the lesser Seal of the
State, at Philadelphia, this *first* day of *May* in the year of
our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

ATTEST.

Wm. Mifflin

Commission of Philip Peltz, Gentleman, as First Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Militia dated May 1, 1789, signed by Governor Thomas Mifflin.
From the Off papers.

of Taxes in Philadelphia (1867) is his grandson. (Memoirs of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1867. Vol. VIII, page 8; 13.)

September 13, 1814, at the bombardment by the British fleet of Fort McHenry at Baltimore, Francis Scott Key, 1780-1843, a lawyer of Frederick, Maryland, who was a visitor aboard a British vessel, composed a poem thereafter sung to the air, "Anacreon in Heaven." Thus was born "The Star Spangled Banner."

LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

From the Journal of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the session beginning December 3, 1805:

One of the six representatives from Philadelphia County (as distinct from the city) was Philip Peltz. He was not present at the opening session.

Monday, December 9, Philip Peltz appeared and subscribed to the oath of office. The same day a petition for constructing an "artificial road" from Berwick to the northern boundary of the state was submitted to a committee of five members, one of whom was Philip Peltz.

December 10. Philip Peltz voted for a bill authorizing a lottery for the benefit of the Second Baptist Church of Philadelphia. The House passed the bill, 53 to 29.

January 1, 1806. Philip Peltz presented a petition and documents from owners of marsh meadow lands in Kingsessing Township, Philadelphia County (west of the Schuylkill), setting forth that such lands bounded by the Schuylkill, Mingo's Creek and the fast land were now divided into three districts for the purpose of making and repairing the banks, dams and sluices, and the petition asked that the three districts be consolidated into one district. The matter was referred to a committee comprising the members from Philadelphia County.

January 7. Mr. Holgate presented a petition against the proposed consolidation of marshland districts.

January 29. Mr. Engle, from the committee to which the consolidation plan had been referred, presented a report stating that most of the responsibility for keeping the banks, dams and sluices in repair devolved upon the Northern District, the two other districts paying nothing and yet profiting from the work done by the Northern District, whose efforts protected all three districts. The committee proposed that a bill be drafted to consolidate the three districts.

January 30. Election of three directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania by the Legislature. Philip Peltz did not vote.

February 10. Philip Peltz presented two memorials from mechanics of Philadelphia County praying for certain amendments to the mechanics' lien law.

March 6. The committee report on the matter of consolidating the three marsh land districts was read again. A vote was taken on the bill, and it was defeated, 64 to 7. Philip Peltz was one of the seven members who voted for the plan.

March 7. Philip Peltz obtained leave of absence "for a few days."

March 31. The Legislature adjourned finally. In the meantime, from March 7 to 31, Philip Peltz had not voted on any bill.

Philip Peltz was not a member of the House in the session of 1804-5, nor that of 1806-7.

When Philip Peltz was a member of the Legislature, 1805-6, the State Capital was Lancaster, having been removed there from Philadelphia in 1799. Harrisburg became the capital in 1810.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

1812—Election October 13.

"Philadelphia Mercantile Advertiser," October 22—Official return of election in city and county:

Auditors—Peltz, 6947. Democrat. (He led his ticket for Auditor).

Highest vote for opposing candidates for Auditor, 5030. The opposition ticket was that of the Federalist Party, which called itself Friends of Peace. Philadelphia County at that time had three Auditors, who made a yearly audit of the accounts of certain county officials.

1813—Election October 12.

"United States Gazette," October 18—Official count, city and county:

Auditors—Peltz, 6600. (Second on his ticket).

Highest opposing vote, 4350.

The Free Library has no newspaper files for 1814.

1815—Election, October 10.

"United States Gazette," October 12:

Auditor—C. Stevenson, Federalist, 3356; Philip Peltz, Democrat, 2624. Only one Auditor was elected this year. The Federalist ticket won most of the Philadelphia offices this year. Philip Peltz was defeated.

In the Name of the COMMONWEALTH of
PENNSYLVANIA,

YOU are hereby required and commanded to deliver to me,
within Ten Days from and after the Date hereof, a true and
exact List of the Names and Surnames of each and every free
able-bodied white Male Citizen, of this or any ^{other} of the United States,
residing within the Bounds of *your*
Company, between the Ages of EIGHTEEN and FORTY-FIVE Years,
(the Vice-President of the United States; Officers Judicial and Executive of the
Government of the United States; the Members of both Houses of Congress and
their respective Officers; Judges of the Supreme Court; Judges of the Court of
Common Pleas; Attorney General; Secretary and Treasurer of the State; Sheriffs,
Goalers and Keepers of Work-houses; all Post-Officers and Stage-Drivers who
are employed in the Care and Conveyance of the Mail of the Post-Office of the
United States; all Ferry-men employed at any Ferry on the Post-Roads; all In-
spectors of Exports; all Pilots; all Mariners actually employed in the Sea-service
of any Citizen or Merchant within the United States; Ministers of Religion of
every Denomination; Professors and Teachers in the University, Colleges, Aca-
demies and Schools; the Librarian of the Library-Company of Philadelphia, and
of the Loganian Library; and menial Servants of Ambassadors or Ministers and
Consuls from foreign States, excepted,) and for so doing this shall be your
sufficient Warrant.

August 28th 1794. Joseph Ker

Brigade Inspector for the County of Philadelphia.

*To Cap^t Philip Peltz or Officer
commanding said Company.*

(Cap^t Peltz's company is composed of the Township of Papsyunk.)

Warrant dated Aug. 28, 1794 directed to Capt. Philip Peltz of the Pennsylvania
Militia. From the Off. papers.

1816—Election, October 7. "United States Gazette":

Philip Peltz was not a candidate for any elective office.

1817—Election, October 14.

"United States Gazette," October 17:

"Philip Peltz, the Democratic candidate for the office of County Commissioner, is elected by a majority of 6 votes over John Robbins, the Federalist candidate." Vote: Peltz, 4742; Robbins, 4736. Only one commissioner was elected this year.

1818—Election, October 13. Philip Peltz was not a candidate for any elective office.

The library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a scrap-book of newspaper clippings of the early nineteenth century, mostly relating to politics. It was compiled by Thomas S. Fernon, of Kensington, who was repeatedly a candidate for office. Included are election returns for many years in tabulated form, but there is little detail or information about candidates. The clippings are not arranged in chronological order. It may be that the compiler collected them loose and later pasted them in a book. The early 1820's are covered. Then there is a gap of about ten years, followed by clippings for the period from 1834 until 1847.

Official returns of the election of October, 1820 (exact date not given) are shown in a clipping from the Democratic Press for October 16:

County Commissioners—Peltz, 2515
 McDonald, 1534
 Pancoast, 1836
 Vallance, 210

The foregoing apparently is the vote in the city of Philadelphia. The party affiliations of the candidates are not stated. The Board of County Commissioners has always consisted of three members—two of the majority party and one of the minority. It was the custom of each party to nominate two candidates.

Another return of the same election, also termed official, is from the Democratic Press of October 14, 1820. Apparently it is for the entire county:

County Commissioners—S. Pancoast, Jr., 3598
 P. Peltz, 3280
 M. McDonald, 3258
 J. Vallance, 660.

Justices of the peace constituted the minor judiciary of Pennsylvania from the time the province was founded. Usually citizens of high standing in their communities were selected for the post. In the early nineteenth century they not only heard criminal and civil cases, but they wrote wills, deeds and other similar documents for the people of their districts—work now done by lawyers and trust companies. The State Constitution of 1790, in effect until 1838, contains the following provision relative to justices of the peace:

Article V, Section 10—The governor shall appoint a competent number of justices of the peace in such convenient districts in each county as are or shall be directed by law; they shall be commissioned during good behavior, but may be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the address of both houses of the Legislature.

A list of justices of the peace printed in the directories of 1820 and 1821, includes the name of Philip Peltz as one of thirteen justices for the Fifth District of the county, comprising Moyamensing, Passyunk and Southwark. No directory for 1822 is available. The directory for 1823, in the list of justices of the peace does not include the name of Philip Peltz, but in its place is the name of William Peltz. The latter name is repeated for some years. Philip Peltz's brief service in the office may have been due to his removal from Passyunk Township to the city of Philadelphia.

In 1824 Philip Peltz was a candidate for Select Council of the city of Philadelphia, but was defeated. Only a resident of the old city could be a candidate for City Council. The City Directory for 1824 lists Philip Peltz as a resident at 12 Lombard Street, which was within the city.

In deeds and other documents the title "Esq." was often attached to the name of Philip Peltz. This no doubt was a result of his having served as justice of the peace. Popularly the justice of the peace was called Squire, and no doubt the title clung long after he had relinquished the office.

In the Philadelphia directories for 1819 and 1820, under "officers of Philadelphia County" is included as one of the three County Commissioners, Philip Peltz. The listing includes also by name the Treasurer, Solicitor and Clerk of the Board; its office is stated to be at 11 State Street. In explanation of this office, Edward S. Morris, Esq.,

Counsellor-at-Law of Philadelphia states that County Commissioners are elective county officers; their office has existed since the adoption of the first Pennsylvania constitution. Their duties have to do with the granting of licenses and with the supervision of elections.

Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 2, pages 1719 and 1754, names among treasurers of Philadelphia County: Philip Peltz, in office 1830 to 1833.

By act of Legislature signed by the Governor February 2, 1853, the City and County of Philadelphia were consolidated; prior to that time the city had comprised only that region between South and Spring Garden Streets and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, the remaining part of the county being divided into townships, which themselves contained many villages whose names apply to districts of the present city. Such names as Kingsessing, Passyunk, Southwark, Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, Frankford, Bridesburg, Tacony, Hestonville and Francisville are loosely defined areas today. At one of the several revisions of the City Charter, the name County Treasurer was changed to City Treasurer. The title County Treasurer therefore properly applies to Philip Peltz, as he died prior to the merger.

At the time of consolidation, Passyunk, Moyamensing and the District of Southwark which together constitute that portion of the city now known as South Philadelphia, completed the area south of the previous city, extending to the confluence of the rivers.

Passyunk then extended from river to river, was bounded on the north at McKean Street by the southern line of Moyamensing. (Scharf and Westcott, as cited, Vol. I, page 684.)

However an earlier map of 1830 shows a different arrangement. At that time Passyunk extended along the Schuylkill from South Street on the north to League Island. Moyamensing and the District of Southwark along the Delaware bounded Passyunk on the east. At the consolidation, all of Greenwich Island was in Passyunk, whereas in 1830, it was about evenly divided by a north and south line, east of which was Moyamensing, west, Passyunk.

The District of Southwark was created by act of the General Assembly passed May 14, 1762. By subsequent act passed September 29, 1787, commissioners were appointed to lay out street in the District of Southwark on land taken from the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk. The name Southwark was that of a borough on the Surrey side of the Thames opposite the City of London.

Gerald Holsman, Esq., retired executive of the Girard Trust Company states:

"The Girard Bank was founded April 7, 1832; in the long list of commissioners to organize the Bank appears the name of Philip Peltz.

Stephen Girard left his great fortune to the City of Philadelphia; included was a beautiful bank building which the newly created Girard Bank leased from the city for many years. The Girard Bank became Girard National Bank under the National Banking Act; recently it and several other banks were merged into The Philadelphia National Bank which is now (1946) the largest bank in Pennsylvania. Philip Peltz although a commissioner to organize the bank was not a director."

As appears later, at its organization Richard Peltz, son of Philip and father of the Domine, was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. January 12, 1832, he presented to the House one of various petitions to establish the Girard Bank.

The banking house mentioned is at 116-120 South 3rd Street and is the oldest banking building in America. Erected for the Bank of the United States in 1797, it follows closely the lines of the Dublin Exchange; architect, Samuel Blodgett; the first building in Philadelphia to be erected with portico and pillars. It was bought in 1812, by Stephen Girard, the financier of the War of 1812, and was his office until his death December 26, 1831.

Girard School House.

From the book, "Statue of Stephen Girard." Records of its Erection and Unveiling, City Hall Plaza, Philadelphia, May 20, 1897, page 123—Will of Stephen Girard.

VIII. I give and bequeath unto Philip Peltz, John Lentz, Francis Hesley, Jacob Baker and Adam Young, of Passyunk Township, in the County of Philadelphia, six thousand dollars in trust that they or the survivors or survivor of them shall purchase a suitable piece of ground, as near as may be in the center of said township, and thereon erect a substantial brick building, sufficiently large for a school house and the residence of a schoolmaster, one part thereof for poor male white children, and the other part for poor female white children of said township; and as soon as the said school house shall have been built, that the said trustees or the survivors or survivor of them shall convey the said piece of ground and house thereon erected, and shall pay over such balance of said sum as may remain unexpended to any board of directors and their successors in trust, which may at the time exist or be by law constituted, consisting of at least twelve discreet inhabitants of the said township to be annually chosen by the inhabitants thereof; the said piece of ground and house to be carefully maintained by said directors and their successors solely for the purposes of a school as aforesaid forever, and the said balance to be securely invested as a permanent fund, the interest thereof to be applied towards the education in the said school of any number of such poor white children of said township; and I recommend to the

citizens of the said township to make additions to the fund whereof I have laid the foundation.

Dated February 16, 1830. Probated with codicils December 31, 1831.

Page 116—From address of George P. Rupp at unveiling of statue:

The bequests to public charities of Philadelphia were * * * * \$6,000 for the erection of a school house in Passyunk Township. Mr. Custis, in his "The Public Schools of Philadelphia," gives the following account of this school:

An interesting landmark is the Girard Consolidated School erected 1833, at Passyunk Avenue and Eighteenth Street facing Rope Ferry Road [afterwards Penrose Ferry Road.] It is a substantial brick building; and in its time was an adornment to Passyunk Township. It is now regarded with veneration; for school purposes it is no longer a desirable building; a new structure is to be erected on an adjoining lot.

The Girard homestead, Mr. Girard's country residence, is located a short distance from the school. * * * *

The school was opened with about thirty pupils. * * * It struggled along for several years but was finally closed. In 1867 the building was turned over to the Board of Education and was reopened as a public school with about sixty pupils. Its attendance has increased in recent years to over 200.

This school was recently torn down. Stephen Girard School No. 2, southwest corner Eighteenth Street and Snyder Avenue stands in 1946 as its successor. For a picture showing the first and later Girard School, see publication of Corn Exchange National Bank, Sesqui Souvenir Edition, Bradt and Gummere, Philadelphia 1925, page 218.

Stephen Girard's country home in Passyunk "Gentilhommière," stands today in a square called Girard Park, privately owned by the Girard Estate, bounded by Porter, Shunk, 20th and 21st Streets. When in 1797-8 Girard bought the first two of many parcels which together formed his large farm in Passyunk, upon one of them stood a building which after the addition of wings became the central portion of his home. A view of this handsome edifice appears in "Portraits of a Colonial City," Eberlein and Hubbard, Lippincott, 1939.

One of the parcels purchased by Girard formerly belonged to one Lawrence Seckel, who discovered and nurtured thereon the original Seckel pear tree. "Our Quest for the Seckel Pear Tree," a paper read before the Bucks County Historical Society January 16, 1912, by A. M. Hance of Philadelphia and reprinted in the "Doylestown Democrat" beginning February 8, 1912, states that the precise origin of the Seckel Pear is unknown. It is distinct from any European variety. Efforts

were made by the officers of the Girard Estate to keep alive the original Seckel pear tree on the South Philadelphia farm. It lived for many years after Girard's death; a tablet was placed on its site by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Girard largely victualled his fleet of ships with the produce of this great farm. Eventually his estate built for rent thereon, houses of good construction and yield; the number built by 1913 was 335. A power house supplies all these dwellings with heat, light and hot water.

John Bach McMaster, "The Life and Times of Stephen Girard," Lippincott, 1918, has an illustration of "The House on the Farm" in Vol 1, page 355.

LATER RESIDENCE OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

A dwelling in apparent good condition, to which may be assigned old number, 457 South Front Street by employment of the following formula, still stands in 1946. The directories 1836-1840 indicate this to have been the residence of Philip Peltz the Elder.

Prior to 1857-8, house numbers ran consecutively. Radical changes then became effective under the decimal system, when a new hundred was begun at every important cross street. When the same family occupied a house before and after the change was made, the new number may be identified in the directory. But throughout the 1850's no member of the Peltz family was listed on South Front Street. The only book of help in giving location of the old numbers along Front street is Bywater's Philadelphia Business Directory for 1850, in which corner numbers in the business district are listed. This book is now scarce. On Front Street the even numbers were on the west side and the odd numbers on the east. Lots varied in size and as there was only one number to a lot, there was diversity between the numbers on opposite sides. At Catharine street, now 800 South, 366 South Front street was on the west side and 413 South Front street was on the east. From this it may be conjectured that 320 South Front street, home of Richard Peltz, was on the west side, north of Catharine street, and 457 South Front Street, home of Philip Peltz, was on the east side, south of Catharine street.

However the only reliable method of identifying a present location from an old house number is to trace the title from the early 1850's down until the time of inauguration of the present system of numbering.

From report of Edward W. Hocker.

THE SECOND MARRIAGE OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

A marriage settlement in the form of a tripartite agreement was dated September 21, 1833, recorded June 20, 1834 in the Record of Deeds' office in Book A M of Deeds at page 51 between Philip Peltz of Passyunk Township, County of Philadelphia, party of the first part; Elizabeth Schreiner, widow, of the City of Philadelphia, party of the second part and Richard Peltz of Passyunk and William H. Schreiner of Philadelphia, sons respectively of the first and second parties, parties of the third part. It recited contemplated marriage between parties of first and second part; second party waived all right of dower; in the event of widowhood, second party to receive \$1,500. in full of all claims; witnesses Harriott Aitken and Samuel W. Saul; acknowledgment by Saul, attesting witness.

The marriage was solemnized September 24, 1833 but the maiden name of the bride or the first name of her former husband, the late Schreiner, nowhere appears in the record. Mrs. Elizabeth Schreiner Peltz died April 26, 1838 in her 66th year, leaving a will dated December 6, 1837, probated May 2, 1838, and recorded in the office of Register of Wills in Philadelphia Will Book No. 13, at page 180. Under power reserved in the above deed of marriage settlement, testatrix gave all her property to her executors in trust. Her plate to be divided between her five children and children of a deceased son Joseph H. Schreiner. The remainder to be divided into six equal parts, one part to go to each of the following:

Children of son—Joseph H. Schreiner.

Daughter Maria, wife of Lewis Peterson, Pittsburgh.

Daughter Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Pryor, Philadelphia.

Daughter Harriet, wife of John Aitken, Cambridge, Ohio, also to have certain furniture.

Son William H. Schreiner, Philadelphia.

Daughter Amelia, widow of Joseph Pryor, late of Philadelphia.

Executors, Lewis Peterson, William H. Schreiner and Samuel Pryor.

Litigation ensued between the beneficiaries and against the trustees, extending to January 13, 1844. Charges of mismanagement resulted in the resignation of two of the testamentary trustees and the appointment of a substitute. None of the Peltz family was interested in this estate nor participated in the quarrel. The amount of the estate or the cause of the dispute were not explored.

Included in the list of worthless assets by the executors of Philip Peltz the Elder, upon their accounting in the Register's office, March 25, 1845, is a note of William H. Schreiner for \$150. One of the sons of Mrs. Elizabeth Schreiner Peltz had this name.

SCHREINER AND STILLWAGON FAMILIES

Elizabeth Schreiner, second wife of Philip Peltz was the widow of Jacob Schreiner.

Will Book 4, 33—Will of Jacob Schreiner, Philadelphia, iron-monger, dated December 2, 1811, probated December 30, 1811. Wife, Elizabeth. Brother, the late Christopher Schreiner.

Children:

Joseph M., Maria, Jacob, Elizabeth, Harriet, Amelia. Executors: wife, Elizabeth; son Jacob H., friend, Philip Peltz, Esquire.

Records of First Reformed Church (German Reformed): Married—Jacob Schreiner and Elis. Stillwagen, November 2, 1783.

Jacob Schreiner and Elis. Stillwagen, August 29, 1789. The two Jacobs may have been father and son.

While it appears that the maiden name of Elizabeth Schreiner, widow, second wife of Philip Peltz, was Stillwagen or Stillwagon, yet the marriage of two women named Elizabeth Stillwagon to two men named Jacob Schreiner is confusing.

In the First Census of the United States taken 1790 under "Heads of Families" in Philadelphia, there appear the following listings indicating that there flourished concurrently two persons named Jacob Schreiner.

Page 220—Jacob Schreiner, shop-keeper, Middle District, North Street, to Race, East side.

Page 217—Jacob Schreiner, Jr., between Vine and Race, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill.

December 28, 1820. Joseph H. Schreiner joined in the execution of a committee report appointed to audit the report of the Treasurer of the Crown Street Church.

May 27, 1824, Joseph H. Schreiner purchased Lot 9 in the church burial ground. The same day Philip Peltz the Elder purchased Lot 11; the cost of each was \$25.

March 11, 1826, a permit for a grave opening was recorded—Receipt No. 42. Joseph W. Schreiner.—"Child, being a removal from the old ground. Paid \$1.00. Plot 9."

Many of the Schreiner family above listed with others of the names Prior and Aitken are buried in lots 15, 38 and 51, section 13 Laurel Hill Cemetery in the vicinity of the Philip and Richard Peltz lots.

The spellings Stillwagon and Stillwagen appear to be interchangeable.

DEATH NOTICES

"Died Thursday, April 26, Elizabeth, wife of Philip Peltz, Esq., in her 66th year. Funeral from her husband's residence 457 South Front Street." Paulson's "American Daily Advertiser," Philadelphia, April 27, 1838.

"On the 13th Philip Peltz, Grazier, aged 81 years. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence 457 South Front Street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice." "Public Ledger," Philadelphia, issue of March 14, 1844. Deaths.

The news columns contained no mention of the death.

Death record of the Board of Health.

"Philip Peltz, died March 13, 1844, of dropsy of the heart. Age 82 years. Buried at First Reformed Dutch Church."

Permit No. 478, March 14, 1844, for grave opening for Philip Peltz, Plot 11, Crown Street Church Burial Grounds, agrees as to date—"Cause of death—debility. Paid \$1.00."

WILL OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

Philadelphia Will Book 17, page 50—Philip Peltz, of the County of Philadelphia, Esquire. "Have lately caused to be divided my meadows in the County of Philadelphia" among "certain of my children to prevent the necessity of a partition after my death."

To son Richard "that portion marked in the plan annexed and made part hereof," consisting of two parts, one 25 acres, 2 roods and 3 perches, the other 5 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, with the messuage and appurtenances, he being charged with the payment of \$1,500 to the executors, which sum is to be part of the residuary estate. He is also to have my old eight-day clock now in his possession. The testator forgives Richard a debt of \$1,500 and all interest.

To the sons Richard and Philip the part marked on the plan "Samuel

Peltz", comprising 26 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches, in trust for the use and benefit of Samuel during his life and at his death to be divided according to the intestate laws. The trustees are to have power to convey to Samuel the whole or a part of this tract. The testator forgives Samuel a debt of \$600.

To the son Philip, \$3,500. He is also released from a debt of \$2,500.

To the son Richard and son-in-law, Samuel Eckel, the remainder of the meadows, marked "Mary Eckel", comprising 24 acres, 22 perches; also a three-story brick house and lot on the south side of Beck Street, in trust for the separate use of the daughter, Mary Eckel. At the death of her husband, title is to be vested in her.

To grandchildren, Andrew Jackson Peltz and Elizabeth Peltz, children of testator's deceased son William, \$500 each. Their father in his lifetime received his full proportion of the testator's estate.

To the children of the testator's daughter Rebecca, Mary A. Steele, Rebecca P. Klapp, Gertrude Klapp and Elizabeth Margaret Klapp, a two-story brick house and lot on the east side of Delaware Front Street between Queen and Catherine streets in the District of Southwark.

The executors are to pay off all mortgages on the devised real estate.

Of the residue, one-sixth is to go to Richard, one-sixth to Philip, one-sixth to Richard and Philip as trustees for Samuel, one-sixth to the son-in-law Samuel Eckel in trust for his wife Mary, one-sixth to the grandchildren, Mary A. Steele, Rebecca P. Klapp, Gertrude Klapp and Elizabeth Margaret Klapp, and one-sixth to the grandchildren, Andrew Jackson Peltz and Elizabeth Peltz.

The sons, Richard and Philip Peltz, and the son-in-law, Samuel Eckel, are appointed executors.

The testator expresses the wish that the trustees do not charge commission for their services but only for expenses.

Dated, November 23, 1842. Witnesses: George Emlen, Jr., H. Cramonds.

Codicil, November 30, 1843. Since making the will the testator has brought a messuage at the southeast corner of Front and Beck streets, Southwark. This is devised to the son Philip in lieu of the \$3,500 bequest contained in the will. (Note—the site of this messuage was found to be vacant in March 1946).

The will was probated March 18, 1844.

Following the will in the record is the draft of the meadows, entitled: "Draft of a piece of Marsh Meadow in Greenwich Island,

On a duplicate original of this map in the Off papers, the title "Public Road" appearing thereon in two places has been changed in pencil to "London Company Road."

The origin of this title is understood by reference to Encyclopedia of Philadelphia III, 828. League Island, laid down on Lindstrom's map of 1854, area 923 acres, was granted in 1699 to the London Company, holder of various other Philadelphia properties. It is supposed the name was given because the island is about a league in circumference. League Island was purchased by the City in 1862 for \$310,000 and presented to the United States Government for a Navy Yard. The earlier Navy Yard was removed thereto from Federal Street on the Delaware in 1876. The name "London Company" was probably an abbreviation of the Pennsylvania Land Company of London comprising several London merchants.

Below—

Example of business stationery of
J. Struthers & Son
Marble Yard
360 High St.
Phila.

See text Page 147

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A very aged daughter, Rebecca, Mary A. Supple, a public teacher, daughter of the late John A. Supple, now residing in the city of Philadelphia, is the only one of the family now living.

John A. Supple, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, was the only one of the family now living.

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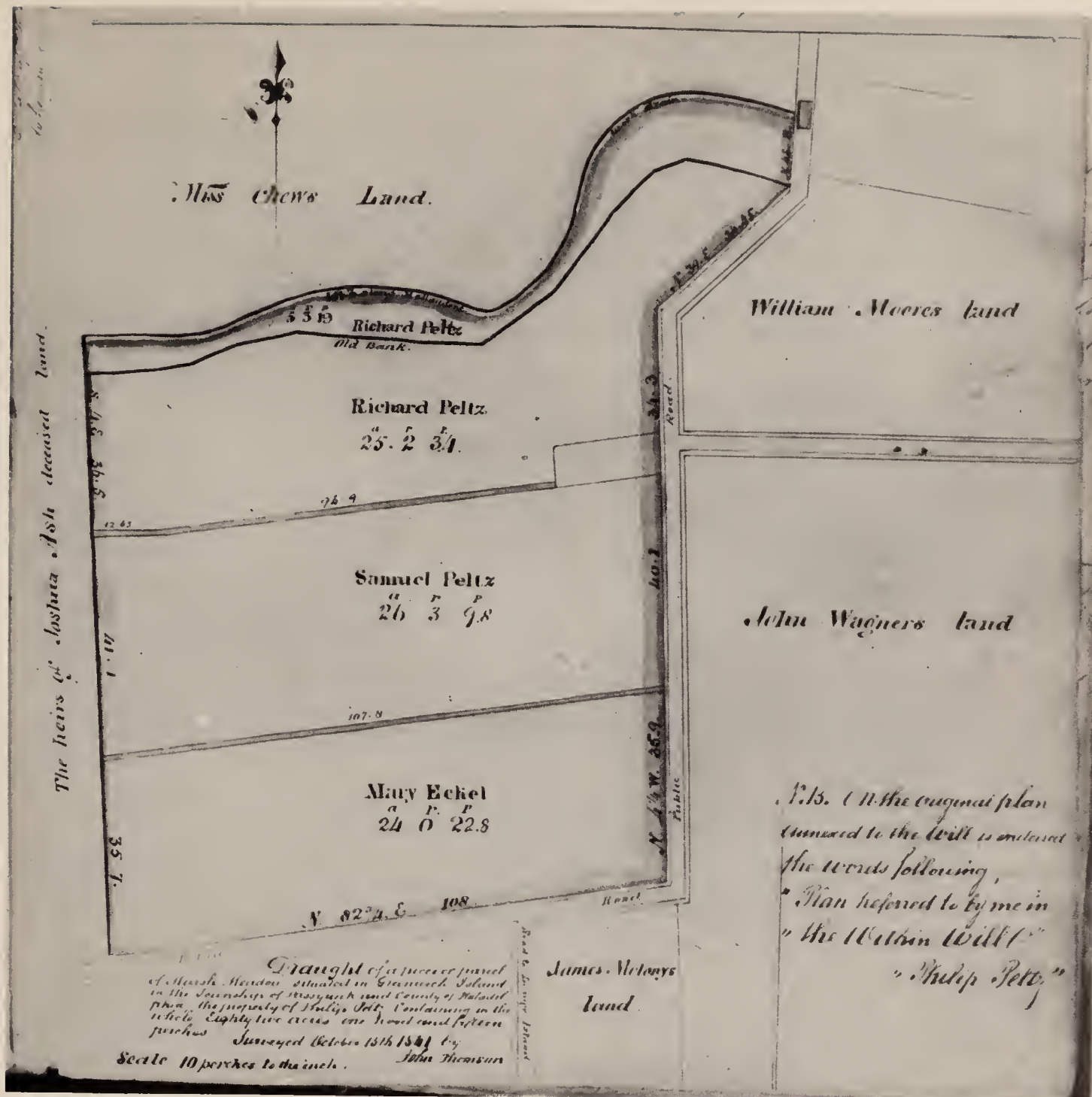
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Township of Passyunk, containing 82 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches. Surveyed October 15, 1841, by John Thomson."

Greenwich Island—Drupe Eyland, L'Ile des Raisins and Grape Island—so called by Lindstrom, and Greenwich Island at a more recent period—was at the extreme southeast corner of that part of the city east of the Schuylkill, bounded by the Back Channel, Delaware River and Hollander's Creek. A considerable portion was opposite League Island. The island is now all fast land and a part of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-eighth Wards.

Greenwich Point—The eastern end of Greenwich Island, which jutted into the Delaware, was called The Point. Being opposite Gloucester, N. J., a ferry was early established between these points. * * But no ferry has been maintained there for many years. During the Revolution this was the scene of departure and arrival of troops of both armies. For the last thirty years Greenwich Point has been occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad with coal piers, and north of it, at Porter street, is one of the city's largest municipal piers, built in 1925.

From "Encyclopedia of Philadelphia," by Joseph Jackson, 1932, pages 737, 738.

Peter Lindstrom was an engineer who came to the Delaware region in 1654 with a party of Swedish officials sent over to assist Governor John Printz. He made numerous maps and plans of the Swedish settlements certain of which are reproduced in Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," pages 73 and 74.

INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF THE GOODS AND CHATTELS,
RIGHTS AND CREDITS, WHICH WERE OF PHILIP PELTZ, LATE
OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—ORPHANS' COURT
May 8th, 1844

Cash	\$ 318.76
Samuel Peltz's note	232.50
Richard Peltz, note	600.00
Philip Peltz Jr. note	350.00
Maria Peltz—Balance on note	70.00
George Marguert: note	1,000.00
Peter A. Grojan note	90.00

William H. Schreiner; Note Balance	150.00
Bennet Temple—note—Balance	17.25
16 shares Spring Garden Insurance Co.	480.00
64 " Norristown & Valley Rail Road	3,200.00
10 " Delaware & Schuylkill Canal	200.00
Due from Indiana Co. Balance on sale of land	909.50
1 Grey mare	50.00
19 Cows & 1 Bull	200.00
1 Sett Milk Wagon harness	4.00
1 " Leading Chains	5.00
2 " Cart Giers	5.00
1 Hay Wagon	20.00
1 Cart	10.00
1 Harrow	5.00
26 Cow Chains	6.50
9 Forks 3 Rakes & 1 hook	4.50
1 Wheelbarrow	.75
1 Stack Cloth	1.50
1 Lot Sundries	1.00
1 Cutting Box	1.00
1 Lot of Hay	40.00
1 " " "	75.00
1 " Plank & Posts	3.00
1 " —hay	4.00
6 Churns	10.00
14 Pans	1.50
Cream Cans, Bucket & Measures	1.50
5 Buckets	1.00
6 Window blinds	9.00
1 pair Card Tables	8.00
18 Rushseat Chairs	9.00
2 Gilt Frame Pictures—needlework	5.00
1 Pair Mantle Glasses	14.00
Andirons, Shovel & Tongs	3.00
1 Coal Stove & Scuttle	3.00
Carpet for 2 Parlours	18.00
1 pair Glass Lamps	.75
2 Waiters	1.50
1 Sideboard	5.00

17 Silver Table, 20 Tea Spoons 2 pr. Sugar Tongs, Ladle &c.	45.00
1 Silver Plated Castor	3.00
1 pair Britannia Teapots	2.00
1 Lot Glassware	1.50
1 Print of A. Jackson	2.00
1 Sett Mantle Ornaments	1.00
1 Mahogany Breakfast Table	2.00
1 Entry Carpet & Door mats	3.00
1 Hall Lamp	1.00
1 Candle Stand	.50
Desk & Bookcase	5.00
Lot of Books	10.00
1 Dining Table	2.50
1 Sofa	3.00
1 Looking glass	1.00
6 Windsor Chairs	1.50
1 Pair Candlesticks & Poker	.50
1 Pair Window Blinds	1.00
Stair Rods & Stair Carpet	3.00
1 High post Bedstead	4.00
1 Feather Bed & Hair mattress, bolster & pillows	10.00
1 Lot of Bed Clothing & Table Linen	10.00
1 Bureau	4.00
1 Looking Glass	1.50
1 Mahogany Washstand	1.50
1 Spring Seat Rocking Chair	5.00
1 Easy Chair	1.50
Carpet on 2 Chambers	10.00
6 Chairs	1.50
1 Bed & Bedstead	10.00
Toilet glass & Razors	1.50
Flour bin and Stove	3.00
Demijohn Saw & Bedstead	1.00
1 Chest	1.00
1 Chest of Drawers	2.00
1 Dough Tray	.50
1 Garden hose	2.00
1 Ladder	1.50

Wheelbarrow & Grindstone	1.00
Step Ladder	.75
Meat Tub & Tin Kitchen	1.00
1 Light York Wagon	15.00
1 Lot of Harness &c.	5.00
Stable Tools	.75
1 Silver Watch	5.00
1 Lot of Sundries	2.00

\$8,335.01

Geo. W. Smith
Daniel Laffertz
Rich'd. Peltz, Executor

RICHARD PELTZ, PHILIP PELTZ, JR., AND SAMUEL ECKEL EXECUTORS OF THE
WILL OF PHILIP PELTZ, DEC'D. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ESTATE
DR.

1844	The Executors Charge themselves with the amount of inventory filed in the Registers office being	\$ 8,335.01
April 18	They Also Charge themselves with this sum being Amount charged by the will of the decedent upon the real Estate devised to Richard Peltz	1,500.00
	To difference between appraisement of goods &c. in the Inventory and the amount they produced on sale	1.51
May 16	To Cash received per I. M. Sherman on account of sale of land by Testator in Indiana and mentioned in the Inventory	63.75
July 18	To Cash from M. Early for three months rent	18.00
October 18	To Cash from M. Early for three months rent	16.00
November 20	To Cash from Spring Garden Insurance Company	10.32
1845		
January 16	To Cash from M. Early for three months rent	16.00

To Cash from M. Early for a horse returned by deceased	55.00
	\$10,015.59
To Balance	2,253.91

Comment:

Whereas April 18, 1844, the executors charged themselves \$1,500., that amount having been charged upon real estate devised to Richard Peltz, they had on April 13, 1844, released him by an instrument in writing from this obligation. See chapter "Disaster in Southwark."

RICHARD PELTZ, PHILIP PELTZ, JR., AND SAMUEL ECKEL EXECUTORS OF THE
WILL OF PHILIP PELTZ, DEC'D. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ESTATE

CR.

1844

April	5	By Cash paid I. P. Meyers—Sexton	4.00
	12	" " " Throp & Daily	9.00
	17	" " " Lewis Fayette—funeral expenses	92.45
	25	" " " James McDonnell	8.37
May	3	" " " Theodore Schreiber	19.00
Aug.	1	" " " Adam H. Tallman	2.85
"	"	" " " James Brown	.75
	17	" " " John Stinson	39.00
		" " " R. W. Steel, Guardian of Gertrude and Eliz M. Klapp, balance due to wards by Testator	232.08

1845

March	17	By Cash paid Dr. Joseph Klapp's Estate for attendance on Testator	20.00
		By Cash paid Dr. R. Gardner for attendance on Testator	30.00
		By Cash paid American Sentinel	11.49
		By H. Cramond Esq., professional services to Testator	31.00
		The Executors ask Credit for the Following stocks mentioned in the Inventory and which remain unsold, viz.	

PELTZ ANCESTRY

10 shares of Spring Garden Insurance Company	480.00	
64 shares of Norristown Valley Rail Road	3,200.00	
10 shares of Delaware and Schuylkill Canal	200.00	
They also ask Credit for the following debts uncollected and mentioned in the Inventory, viz.		
By George Marquerts note	1,000.00	
By Peter A. Grotjans note	90.00	
By William H. Schreiner's note	150.00	
By Bennett Temple's note	17.25	
Balance due on Indiana lands sold by Testator	845.75	5,983.00

Of the above five last mentioned items, the debt due from Indiana lands is the only one of the collection of which there is the least probability. George Marguert's note is dated upwards of twenty years ago.

Also for the following notes uncollected:

" Samuel Peltz note	232.50	
" Richard Peltz note	600.00	
" Philip Peltz, Jr., note	350.00	
" Maria Peltz Balance on note	70.00	1,252.50

Paid Robert F. Christy Regr. Fees for probate, &c., &c.	16.50
Cash paid Register filing this account	9.69
By Balance	2,253.91

\$10,015.59

Comment.—The creditors first listed appear, as per Philadelphia directory of 1844, to have been artisans and mechanics. Henry Cramond, attorney and counsellor is listed at 149 Walnut Street, house at 539 Chestnut Street.

PELTZ FAMILY BIBLE

Perhaps because he was of the cloth, the family Bible of Philip Peltz the Elder, in which the entries are in his handwriting was salvaged for the Domine at the time of the Southwark disaster. It was the cherished possession of the Domine's son who in turn bequeathed it to your compiler.

The latter has knowledge of the whereabouts of few other Peltz family possessions of the generations antecedent to that of the Domine. For this added reason this Bible is highly prized.

The Peltz Bible is the King James version, "Philadelphia. Printed for Mathew Cary No. 118 Market Street, October 20, 1801."

Facing the first page of the Apocrypha appears in a bold hand with flourishes the name of the owner—PHILIP PELTZ.

He devised his residence to four minor and orphaned granddaughters, the children of his deceased daughter Rebecca, wife of Dr. Harvey Klapp. If any family possessions remained after the "Disaster in Southwark," they were in the subsequent century largely lost to the Peltz name.

Mathew Cary, publisher, was born in Ireland June 28, 1760; after working in the printing office of Dr. Benjamin Franklin at Passy near Paris and after prosecution for libel by reason of the publication of violent articles in his "Freeman's Journal" in Ireland, he fled to America in 1784, where he was befriended by La Fayette. After experience as publisher of two papers, the "Pennsylvania Herald" and the "Columbian Magazine" and injury in a duel, he embarked in the printing and book-selling business. In 1793 he was one of Stephen Girard's most efficient assistants in the yellow fever epidemic which devastated Philadelphia. He was active as publisher and writer. Highly respected he died in Philadelphia September 17, 1840. ("National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Vol. VI, page 278.)

An oil portrait of Mathew Cary, hangs on the west wall of the reading room of the Ridgway Library, South Broad at Christian Street, Philadelphia. The subject is buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Germantown.

The family Bible of Richard Peltz son of Philip Peltz the Elder is in the possession of H. Barton Off, great-great-grandson of Richard; the title page shows it to have been published by Collins & Co., New York 1814. On the first fly-leaf appears the signature "Richd Peltz" (flourish) May 19, 1817. From the "family record" in that Bible has been taken the dates of birth of all fifteen of his children, as well as that of himself and his wife, also many of the dates of marriage and death of his

progeny. There are no conflicts of dates or names in the records in this and in the Bible of Philip Peltz the Elder in the possession of your compiler.

"A TRIP TO THE NECK"

In the Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library is a scrap-book of clippings made in the 1880's by John Hill Martin, a Philadelphia lawyer. Included is an article entitled "A Trip to the Neck" which appeared in 1887 in the Philadelphia "Press." Excerpts and paraphrases.

That part of the Neck included in the Twenty-Sixth Ward is Philadelphia's vegetable garden—those low lying meadow lands swept on either side by the two big rivers.

Passyunk Road is the broad highway on either side of which the truckers work their land. The Girard Estate's manor house built in 1798, was rebuilt after a subsequent fire. At Rope Ferry Road (later Penrose Ferry Road, see Encyclopedia of Phila., Vol. III, page 650) and Eighteenth is the Girard Schoolhouse; nearby is Trinity Lutheran Church and its burying ground where generations of "Neckers" sleep, including many of the Young and Simon families. In the list of owners, the names Brown, Maag, Simon persist; William Peltz, brother of the Domine is included. Values run up to \$5,000 per acre as truck land, but with the approach of heavy industry, favored properties command far higher prices. Hands are scarce; all sorts of wages are paid to good men; some earn "as much as \$9 a week and board." Produce is shipped to the Farmers Market and to the commission men at the Vine Street Wharf. Repeated reference to the multitude of brown armed men working in the fields and the expanse of the area under intensive cultivation.

"Only the old time Philadelphian knows where the Neck was—it was generally regarded as lying south of Moore Street and extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. Broad Street was the spine of the Neck; east and west were truck farms. Several old taverns to the east were land marks. The Neckers in the old days were most provincial; many of them seldom made a journey as far north as Market Street. The origin of the name "The Neck" is lost and is rather broadly applied to a large part of South Philadelphia. Before 1890 the Neck was a favorite hunting ground for Sora-rail and reed-bird shooters." (Encyclopedia of Philadelphia, Vol. III, page 931.)

Having recorded something of the substance of Philip Peltz the Elder, his parentage, marriages, children and a synopsis of his will with the inventory and executors' account together carrying the implication of a comfortable patrimony, your compiler presents a history of the Crown Street Church and its burial ground with the affairs of which Philip Peltz the Elder was concerned.

The legislative career of his son Richard and his family record is then presented. Matters relating to his other children appear in the Peltz Record, Part Three.

The early death of Richard, one of Philip's executors, occurred two and one half years after that of his father. The affairs of father and son had become intertwined.

It is obvious that following the death of Philip Peltz the Elder, the fortunes of his son Richard crashed. The explanation is obscure. All debts were paid or compromised and there was no bankruptcy but the family was impoverished. There is no suggestion of illness or bad habits; the printed word as to Richard has nothing less than compliments upon his career and character. That his memory was honored by his son the Domine is indicated by the latter's bestowal upon his second son of his father's name.

Dr. Alberta Peltz, January 12, 1948, contributed the plausible explanation that she remembers having heard that the disaster was occasioned by substantial and ill advised endorsements. This disclosure seems to your compiler to be important although no allusion to such transactions has come to light and no other person encountered has had knowledge of the matter.

Of the sons of Philip Peltz the Elder who served as his executors, Richard died in early middle life; the other two lived longer, Philip Peltz, Jr., M.D. becoming an established physician.

Glimpses of the wreckage are seen in a chapter—"Disaster in Southwark."



III

THE CROWN STREET CHURCH

Predecessor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of the
City and Vicinity of Philadelphia.

THE German Reformed Church in the City of Philadelphia, founded by German emigrants was established in 1743, the first regularly settled minister being Rev. John Philip Boehm. Its site was on the south side of Race Street (formerly Sassafras) east of Fourth. It has been described as the six cornered church. Until 1803 services were in German; but since English was the prevailing language, permission was received in that year from the Synod of the German Reformed Church for occasional preaching in English, at the discretion of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Helfenstein.

Upon the eventual refusal of the latter either himself to preach in English or to tolerate it during the hours of worship, that portion of the congregation which desired preaching in English withdrew, establishing itself in a room of the old Whitefield Academy, Fourth Street below Arch, where from 1806 to 1808 services in English were conducted by Rev. Joseph Eastburn, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

In December 1809, Rev. James K. Burch of the Presbytery of Orange, North Carolina, a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church then in session in Philadelphia "by the providence of God" was invited to pastoral charge, continuing therein until April 1813, and eventually resigning because the congregation declined to follow him into the Presbyterian Church.

Meantime, although then affiliated with no other denomination, the congregation seemed assured of permanency; in order to take title to real property it was incorporated by special act of legislature as the "Evangelical Reformed Congregation of the City and Vicinity of Philadelphia."

The act was signed by Hon. Simon Snyder, Governor of the Commonwealth, January 15, 1810, enrolled in Letter of Attorney Book 8, pages 206, etc. in the office of the Secretary of the Land Office and recorded in Charter Book No. 2, pages 110 and 111 of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.



Philadelphia,

Feb. 12th

1872

Dr.

Mr. Peltz.

To the Academical Department

of the University of Pennsylvania.

For Tuition of his Son

Phillip

12 weeks,

\$ 15.50

Stationary,

Received Payment,



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S EARLY BUILDINGS

(Above) West side of Ninth Street, Chestnut to Market. Occupied by the University 1800-1874. Building at left was the Medical School; its companion at right was upon the site of the mansion built by the City for but never used by the President of the United States. After its acquisition by the University, it was first used for academic purposes; found unsuitable it gave way to the structure shown. Here Dominie Peltz was a student. After removal of the University to West Philadelphia, the United States Post-office was erected on the site. For these views your compiler is indebted to Mrs. Joseph Carson, Bryn Mawr.

As to the above mentioned mansion—President John Adams declined to occupy the building, refusing to accept favors. March 1800 it was sold at auction to the University of Pennsylvania for \$1,650, about one-half of its cost. After alterations, the University occupied it in 1802.

East of Fifth St. 1802

WINTHROP ACADEMY

(Below) West side of Fourth Street below Mulberry or Arch Street; housed Episcopal Academy of Rev. George Withers 1714-1720. According to Schurt and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, page 147, the Evangelical Reformed congregation, afterwards Dutch Reformed, prior to the erection of its building, held services in "the Academy on Fourth Street, below Arch." The main building was a tabernacle erected for use of Rev. George Withers' Evangelistic preaching tour. College and Academy of Philadelphia founded middle of the eighteenth century was predecessor of University of Pennsylvania. In Withers' Academy the University had its beginning in 1750—see chapter on Education, Schurt and Westcott, Volume II. Here the University remained until 1800 when it removed to West side of Ninth Street, Chestnut to Market. Thereafter the Academy buildings were occupied by various religious congregations. Here St. John's Lutheran congregation, of which some of the Pentecost were members and which split from the German Lutheran, becoming the first English Lutheran congregation, was organized in 1806 and held services until its church on Race Street could be occupied in 1808.

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WHITEFIELD ACADEMY

(Below) West side of Fourth Street below Mulberry or Arch Street; housed Episcopal Academy of Rev. George Whitefield 1714-1770.

According to Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, page 1417, the Evangelical Reformed congregation, afterwards Dutch Reformed, prior to the erection of its building, held services in "the Academy on Fourth Street, below Arch." The main building was a tabernacle erected for use of Rev. George Whitefield's Evangelistic preaching tours.

College and Academy of Philadelphia founded middle of the eighteenth century was predecessor of University of Pennsylvania. In Whitefield Academy the University had its beginning in 1779—see chapter on Education, Scharf and Westcott, Volume II. Here the University remained until 1800 when it removed to West side of Ninth Street, Chestnut to Market. Thereafter the Academy buildings were occupied by various religious congregations. Here St. John's Lutheran congregation, of which some of the Lentzes were members and which split from the German Lutheran, becoming the first English Lutheran congregation, was organized in 1806 and held services until its church on Race Street could be occupied in 1808.

Prepared at last for the erection of its own building, the congregation entrusted the enterprise to a committee of which Philip Peltz the Elder was chairman. The site selected, March 29, 1810, belonged to Edward Pennington; its price was \$10,000. The deed is dated April 14, 1810. (Deed Book I. C. 8; 508). The location was on the west side of Crown Street between Sassafras (now Race) Street and Vine. The south end of Crown Street was at Race between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Frontage of the church lot was one hundred feet on the west side of Crown; depth eighty-seven feet six inches east and west. Included were two lots fronting on Fifth Street, forty feet six inches in depth and extending eastward to the aforesaid lot.

The Evangelical Reformed Congregational Church building erected on the Crown Street lot was eighty-five feet, north and south, sixty feet east and west; roof pitched in the usual way; ceiling flat with quarter coverings, pulpit at the west side. Plan of Philip Justus, builder, adopted; Philip Peltz the Elder, chairman of the building committee.

"The Crown Street Church was of brick 85 feet by 62½ feet, a substantial building having its longest side on Crown Street. The pulpit stood on one of the sides leaving the bulk of the congregation on either side of the preacher. The galleries were perched up midway between the floor and the ceiling. The ascent to the pulpit was by means of circular stairs." (Scharf and Westcott; "History of Philadelphia," 1884, Vol. 2, page 1417.)

Bonds, the obligation of the corporation in various denominations to meet the cost of the enterprise, were authorized. The early bonds were signed "Philip Peltz President"; but when he himself purchased \$1,000 Bond No. 9, dated March 25, 1814, he evidently resigned the presidency, being succeeded by William Spohn.

"This writing witnesseth that the Trustees of the Evangelical Reformed Congregation of the City and Vicinity of Philadelphia are held and firmly bound unto Philip Peltz of Passyunk township in the County of Philada, Grazier, in the sum of one thousand dollars lawful silver money of the United States etc."

May 28, 1810, the corner stone of the Crown Street Church was laid by Rev. Dr. Burch, who delivered an address from the text (16th verse of the 28th chapter of Isaiah) "Therefore, thus saith the Lord, behold I lay in Zion a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation." The building was finished in eighteen months and dedicated Sunday morning, June 28, 1811.

Following the resignation of Dr. Burch for the reason previously stated, the congregation, at a meeting of which Philip Peltz was chairman, held April 14, 1813, voted unanimously

“*WHEREAS* the Evangelical Reformed Congregation of the City and Vicinity of Philadelphia is at present destitute of the order of worship, and
“*WHEREAS* the members of the Congregation are fully conscious that serious inconvenience has arisen from the present state of the Congregation being connected with no regular church judicature, and

“*WHEREAS* from religious education and habit they are more closely connected with the Low Dutch Church than any other religious denomination, and

“*WHEREAS* the subject of a union has for some time engaged the serious attention of the church

“*THEREFOR* we the members of said Church have at last in the fear of the Lord determined and we do hereby determine to connect with the Low Dutch Church.

“*RESOLVED* further that as soon as necessity permits, steps be taken to have the above purpose effected and that the Elders of this church make application in behalf of this congregation to the Classis of New Brunswick at their meeting in New Brunswick on Wednesday next and they are hereby authorized either in a body or by a delegation to make such application.

“Done in the church April 14, 1813”.

P. Peltz, Chairman

T. Herzog, Secretary.

The Board of Elders of which again Philip Peltz was chairman promptly appointed “a committee to carry into effect the determination of the Congregation to enter into connection with the Low Dutch Reformed Church as passed at a meeting 14th instant. Philadelphia 18 Ap 1813.”

Approval by the Classis of New Brunswick of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church was readily secured. (“Minutes of the Classis of New Brunswick”, Vol. II p. 51, April 21, 1813. Corwin’s Manual, page 109.)

Rev. Jacob Brodhead was chosen pastor June 10, 1813, continuing in that office upwards of thirteen years.

February 13, 1815, the congregation elected to change its name in



Communion Service of the Crown Street Church, inscribed "First Reformed Dutch Church, Philadelphia, 1811."



conformity with its new alliance; November 15, 1815, Hon. Simon Snyder, then Governor of the Commonwealth signed the act amending the charter whereby and wherefrom the congregation has been known as "First Reformed Dutch Church of the City and Vicinity of Philadelphia."

The Philadelphia Directory of 1833 lists the Dutch Church parsonage at 20 Crown Street.

Subsequent pastors have been (September 1826 and until his death, March 9, 1834) Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston; from May 14, 1835 Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D. He continued in office about two years when he resigned to establish another congregation of the same denomination, the church at Tenth and Filbert streets. An extraordinary mosaic portrait of Dr. Bethune has (1946) a prominent place in Gardner Sage Library of New Brunswick Seminary. October 18, 1836, Rev. James B. Hardenbergh. March 8, 1841 Rev. Cornelius C. Van Arsdale. April 9, 1849 Rev. Alphonso A. Willitts, during whose pastorate the Crown Street Church yielded to a newer structure built by its congregation in 1856-7 at the corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets.

The subsequent history of the organization has been at times turbulent. The second edifice, sold in 1901, has yielded as did its predecessor to the encroachment of business and industrial areas, its site being now used as a filling station. The third and present church building at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Dauphin streets dates from 1896, the present (1946) pastor being Rev. Elmer H. Finger. Lodged in this church is the silver communion service dated 1811 and used from that year in the successive church buildings of the congregation; also the corner stone of the Crown Street Church laid by Dr. Burch in 1810 and so incised, and a remarkably complete, well written and preserved set of church records. These were explored by your compiler February 21 and 22, 1946, with the assistance of Mr. George S. Koch, secretary of the consistory. A framed picture of the second edifice, a building with columns and without a steeple, suggestive of a Greek temple, hangs in the office of the present church.

A project is understood to be under way (1947) for the erection of a further new edifice for this congregation at the corner of Stenton Avenue and Dorset Street, Germantown, to be occupied in 1948.

Philip Peltz the Elder was evidently one of the most active members of the congregation.

In the list of communicants admitted to the Lord's Supper in the Evangelical Church are the names Philip Pelts (sic) and Rebecca Pelts (sic) examined October 28, 1810.

January 27, 1810, committees were appointed by the trustees to call on such members as have not subscribed to the fund for paying the minister's salary and to collect the remaining subscriptions for the Burial Grounds. Philip Peltz and John Garrett, committee to cover Southwark and The Neck (see statement in chapter on Philip Peltz the Elder.)

His name repeatedly appears in the minutes of the meetings of the elders. His presence was noted at the meeting of July 8, 1835 (chairman), June 8 and 13, 1840 and June 20, 1842 (chairman).

The Elders met after the prayer meeting. "On holding the" (variously) "Cen Sura Morum, Cen Sur Amoram" (correctly Censura Morum, judgment of morals) "nothing occurred." Adj. Closed with prayer. John Livensetter, Clerk.

At the meeting of June 8, 1840, Richard Peltz, son of Philip the Elder, and Sarah Lentz, wife of Richard Peltz, and others including Elizabeth Catharine Stryker, were received on confession of faith, as were on February 28, 1842 on confession of faith, (Rev. C. C. Van Arsdale, Philip Peltz, Elder), Mrs. Blandina Stryker, Abraham Cadman Stryker and Peter Stryker.

Peter Stryker was afterward Rev. Peter Stryker, D.D., classmate of Domine Peltz in University of Pennsylvania and the Seminary, one time president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church. See Stryker obituary of Domine Peltz.

Richard Peltz, son of Philip the Elder, was less active than his father in church affairs but infant mortality ran high in his household; he was repeatedly a patron of the Burial Ground Committee.

It is evident that in the early days of the church Philip Peltz hailed from the Peltz farm in remote Passyunk south of what was then the city, and, as shown in the bond and the city directories, was a grazier. In later life he resided in city and Southwark houses nearer the church as listed in the directories.

Neighbors in Passyunk and fellow church members were David Lentz of Passyunk township, farmer, father-in-law of Dr. Philip Peltz, Jr., who December 7, 1815 subscribed for bond No. 13 for \$1000; another was Joseph H. Schreiner.

Statistics appearing in random Philadelphia directories—

First Reformed Church—Crown Street			
	Marriages	Baptisms	Burials
1828	33	19	28
1830	29	40	20

Search for a picture of the Crown Street Church has been unsuccessful. The outline of its tower shown under the magnifier in the sketch map Philipeltzadelphia is suggested by a picture of the water front distantly seen from the Camden side.

Included in the Phelps Stokes collection presented 1930 to the New York Public Library and displayed 1946 under glass in the north extension of its main third floor hallway, is a quaint print—"A map of Philadelphia by the late Nicholas Scull. Published according to Act of Parliament November 1, 1762 and sold by the editors Matthew Clarkson and Mary Biddle in Philadelphia."

Upon this map Crown Street, so denominated, is clearly shown midway between and parallel to Fourth and Fifth and extending from Sassafras to Vine, the latter street being at the map's margin.

Crown and Sassafras streets, so named and located, appear upon a reproduction copyrighted 1938 by the Insurance Company of North America whereon appear additionally fire fighting scenes and company stations—an elaboration of "A Map of the City of Philadelphia, 1794, Dedicated by the Editor to Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania", an original print in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In directory of 1814, Crown Street is listed as extending from 155 Sassafras to Old York Road and Willow.

"Race Street got its name from being the street leading direct to the racing ground. In 1726 the grand jury presented 'that since the city has become so very populous, the usual custom of horse racing at fairs in the Sassafras Street is very dangerous to life'." Change of name Sassafras to Race Street was made in the 1850's.

The destiny of the Crown Street Church property was as follows:

(TH 138, p. 376) April 13, 1854. Church to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia; consideration \$30,000. "Two contiguous lots with the church edifice and the buildings and improvements thereon erected," situated on the west side of Crown Street. One lot has a frontage on Crown Street of 64½ feet, with a depth westward of 87½ feet, bounded on the north by the other lot now transferred, on the west by a lot late of the estate of Richard Hill the younger, deceased, now of Ann Hertzog. The other lot fronts on Crown Street 40½ feet, with a depth of 175 feet, bounded on the south partly by the Hill-Hertzog

lot, on the north by another lot late of the estate of Richard Hill the younger, deceased, and on the west by Fifth Street.

The deed is signed by William Rorer, Henry Styer, Louis C. Voute, Christian E. Spangler, U. C. Ludwig, John I. Krider, Henry Apple, Samuel Batten, George E. Taylor, Samuel L. Davis and Daniel Deal, president, on behalf of the congregation.

The deed was acknowledged, April 13, 1854, before C. Brazer, Alderman, by Charles E. Sutter, Esq., treasurer, with the statement that the sale had been authorized at a congregational meeting April 13, 1854.

The deed was further acknowledged before C. Brazer, Alderman, April 15, 1854, by Daniel Deal, president of the trustees of the congregation.

Immediately following this deed (TA 138, 380) is recorded a deed made the same day, April 13, 1854, whereby Ann Hertzog, city of Philadelphia, widow of Peter Hertzog, for \$64,000 sold to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, "several messuages and lots" at the northwest corner of Sassafras and Crown Streets, having a frontage of 87½ feet on Sassafras and a depth of 129 feet on Crown Street, bordered on the north by the lot of the Reformed Church conveyed this day. Also "several messuages and lots" on the north side of Sassafras Street, with a frontage of 19½ feet on that street and a depth of 80 feet, where an offset widened the lot by 27 feet 6 inches, the lot then continuing of this width 80 feet farther. Also, a three-story brick messuage on the north side of Sassafras Street, with a frontage of 16 feet and depth of 80 feet.

Evidently the city bought the property for school purposes.

Crown became Lawrence Street as is shown on later maps and as is recited in a conveyance dated December 11, 1923 by which the First School District of Pennsylvania conveyed to the Commonwealth in connection with the construction of the Delaware River Bridge, parts of the former Crown Street Church property.

The entire block from Fourth to Fifth Street including the bed of Crown, afterwards Lawrence Street, is now occupied by the buildings of Stephen F. Whitman & Son, maker of Whitman's chocolates. The construction of the Delaware River Bridge and its approach involved a modification of the Vine Street frontage. A new street, bordering the south side of the bridge, known as Florist Street, extends across the north front of the Whitman buildings which are continuous from Fourth to Fifth; the rear is likewise solid from Fourth to Fifth on Race Street, formerly Sassafras.

The ordinance vacating Lawrence Street, formerly Crown, from Race Street to the Delaware River Bridge, was passed November 18, 1940.

The Delaware River Bridge is one of the largest suspension bridges; central span 1750 feet; height of towers 375 feet; total length from Franklin Square, Philadelphia to Penn Street, Camden, 1.81 miles.

CHRISTMAS HYMN,*COMPOSED BY W. B. TAPPAN,*FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE FIRST REFORMED
DUTCH CHURCH, CROWN-STREET.

Our Father! we approach thy throne,
 For thou hast said we may;
 We bow not in our names alone,
 'Tis Jesus bids us pray;
 To our dear parents, whom we love,
 When sorrow comes, we flee;
 But oh, they cannot sin remove,
 For this, we fly to Thee.

Saviour! compassionate and kind,
 Who know'st our feeble frame;
 Did'st Thou not heal the mental blind,
 And are we not the same?
 Oh, then, in youth—the time for prayer—
 Shield thou our hearts from sin;
 Enter these hearts, and dwell Thou there,
 Before the world comes in.

Within thy tender arms did'st Thou
 Young children clasp with love?
 And said'st, that such as these do bow
 Before the throne above?
 Thou, Bethlehem's Child!—at mercy's call
 Did'st Thou with children stay?
 To Thee we give our souls--our all—
 Upon Thy natal day.

We bring our songs, but 'tis with shame,
 For guilt stains all we do,
 Lord! touch our lips with livelier flame,
 Than e'en the prophet knew;
 Prepar'd, we thus may join that throng,
 Whose harps one choral raise;
 Where children's voices swell the song
 Of Alleluia! Praise!

December 25, 1824.

Your compiler is indebted to Mrs. Joseph Carson for leaflet "Christmas Hymn." Dedicated December 25, 1824 to the children of the Crown Street Church, it is appropriate in that it ties in Philip Peltz, afterward the Domine, at a time when he was a child in that congregation.

ANTECEDENT CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

German Protestants of Pennsylvania divided sharply into German Reformed, whose theology was Calvinistic, and Lutherans, who were non-Calvinistic.

Calvinistic theology, as explained by Mr. Edward W. Hocker elsewhere mentioned, goes into predestination, damnation of unbaptised infants and the severe processes which Calvin applied to religion, especially the nature of Holy Communion. Luther was more averse than Calvin to break away from old traditions. He tolerated pictures and images in the churches, whereas Calvin destroyed them. Luther sought to retain some approach to transubstantiation in the communion by asserting that in some mystical way the body and blood of Christ were imparted through bread and wine. Calvinists were satisfied to term the communion a memorial meal.

However, the Reformed Church of Switzerland, Holland and Germany, adhered to Zwingli as their theological leader, rather than Calvin, and Zwingli modified some of the harsh features of Calvin's theology. Today the Reformed people, like their English counterpart the Presbyterians, have in many cases drifted far from Calvin's interpretations, while most branches of the Lutherans disregard some of Luther's interpretations of the communion.

Sometimes the difference between Reformed and Lutheran is explained by saying the Reformed people were the German equivalent of the Presbyterians and the Lutherans were the German equivalent of the Episcopalians. Theologically, the latter part is subject to modification, for in earlier days the Episcopalians showed some disposition to accept phases of Calvinistic theology, even predestinarianism.

The average congregation paid little attention to these differences. The German settlers usually adhered to the denomination to which their families had belonged abroad. People of the two denominations intermarried and then usually remained in the husband's church. In the interior, the two denominations worshipped in a union church, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon or evening. There are still many such churches.

Ask a Pennsylvania German in the backwoods, what is the difference between Lutheran and Reformed and he may say: "Reformed say 'Unser Vater'," and Lutherans say 'Vater Unser'." Desiring to minimize changes, Luther in the Lord's Prayer kept the "Pater noster"—"Father

Our"—of the old church, rendered in German "Vater unser", while Calvin adopted the ordinary speech and made it "Our Father" or "Unser Vater" in German.

"Between the Calvinist churches (Reformed and Presbyterian) and the Lutheran churches, there is one marked distinction in organization. The Calvinist congregations are under the supervision of Presbyteries in the Presbyterian church and Classes in the Reformed church. To elect a pastor or to release one and in other functions, the consent of Presbytery or Classis must be obtained. In the Lutheran church the government is congregational. Synods have no control over congregations and little over the clergy, except in an advisory capacity. Synods may dismiss a clergyman from membership for crimes or heresies. Even then the congregation may retain him. Synods approve liturgies but cannot compel their use. Most Lutheran and Reformed churches have a liturgical service, but that of the Lutherans is usually more elaborate. Clergy of both denominations usually wear the robe in the service. Hereabouts the Lutherans now generally use white vestments similar to those of the Episcopalians, but I believe the Reformed clergy still wear the black robe." (Edward W. Hocker)

The progress of the two faiths in Pennsylvania and their churches in Philadelphia was as follows:

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH

The first congregations of this faith in Pennsylvania were established about 1727, in present Montgomery County. A congregation was organized in Philadelphia in 1732. With the Lutheran congregation, the Reformed people occupied a barn on Arch Street, near Fifth, the Lutherans having its use three-fourths of the time. A church for the Reformed congregation on the south side of Race Street, east of Fourth Street, was completed in 1748, and the site occupied until 1882 when it removed to Tenth and Wallace Streets. In 1917 it occupied its present church at Locust and Fiftieth streets.

Secession from the Reformed congregation occurred in 1751. In 1762 there was another split, the seceders building a church on Fourth Street. Because of debt the congregation disintegrated; in 1770 the building was sold to a new Methodist congregation. It is now St. George's Methodist Church, the oldest of the denomination in the city. The secession of 1806, resulting in the founding of the First Reformed

Protestant Dutch Church, is attributed to the refusal of the pastor of the German Reformed Church to hold occasional English services. Finally those who insisted that all services be held in German organized the German Reformed Church of the Northern Liberties. In the Race Street Church services were held in German and English until 1825. Thereafter only English was used. Scharf and Westcott: "History of Philadelphia," Vol. II, chapter on Religious Denominations. Rev. Dr. James I. Good: "History of the Reformed Church in the United States."

LUTHERAN CHURCH

German Lutherans of Philadelphia began holding services about 1730. In 1743 the Lutherans built a church on Fifth Street above Arch, called St. Michael's. The congregation soon crowded both church and school house. In 1766 a second church, called Zion, was built at the southeast corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets. Both churches were included in one congregation, St. Michael's and Zion. Zion was described as the largest and handsomest church edifice in North America; its organ procured in 1790, best in the country. Important observances were held in Zion Church. Here Congress held memorial service for George Washington, December 26, 1799. The congregation usually had a staff of three or more clergy.

Quarrels began in the 1790's over the effort to introduce English. This resulted in a secession in 1806 and the organization of St. John's Church, the first wholly English speaking Lutheran church in America.

In the nineteenth century St. Michael's Church was abandoned. Since 1870 Zion Church has been situated on Franklin Street north of Race. German exclusively was used until 1944, subsequently both English and German.

St. John's congregation built a large church on Race Street between Fifth and Sixth, which it occupied until 1924 when it was razed because of the construction of approaches to the Delaware River bridge. Bodies and stones were removed from the churchyard to a plot in North Laurel Hill Cemetery. A new church, replica of the old one, was built at the southwest corner of Columbia Avenue and Sixty-first Street, West Philadelphia, where services are now held.

Any mention of the German Lutheran Church in the city of Philadelphia in the eighteenth century means St. Michael's and Zion Church. The early Lutheran and Reformed churches were established in close

proximity in the northern part of the city where most of the Germans lived. View of St. Michael's and Zion Church, Bradt and Gummere, Sesqui Souvenir Edition, Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia 1925, page 54.

SWEDISH CHURCHES

The Swedes who settled along the Delaware before the coming of William Penn established churches in Wilmington, South Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey in the seventeenth century. Services were held beginning about 1675 at Wicaco, along the Delaware below Southwark. The church built in 1700 still stands and services are held regularly. The federal government has classed it as a "national shrine." It is situated on Swanson Street, below Christian Street. Swanson Street is between Front Street and the Delaware. Christian Street is 900 south. The church is called Gloria Dei Church.

The established religion of Sweden is Lutheran; hence this religion prevailed in the Swedish colonies on the Delaware. The Swedish Lutheran church accepts the Episcopacy; hence the Swedish Lutherans found favor with the Church of England. Until the founding of German Lutheran churches, the scattered Lutherans of Southeastern Pennsylvania accepted the supervision of the clergy of the Swedish churches and usually went to Wicaco for baptisms and marriages.

As the Germans remained in control of the Lutheran church, they refused to sanction English preaching or the training of English speaking pastors. The Swedes were less inclined than the Germans to cling to their native language. Upon the establishment of American independence the church in Sweden ceased to send clergy to America and to give financial aid to churches here. Hence the Swedish churches sought English speaking clergy but could find none in the existing Lutheran church. They turned to the Anglican church whose clergy have since served the Swedish churches.

The Swedes like the German Lutherans sought to maintain one congregation with several churches. Besides the church at Wicaco, churches were built in Kingsessing (West Philadelphia) and Upper Merion; the three churches were included in one congregation until 1840. They obtained charters permitting them to choose Lutheran or Episcopal pastors. Subsequently the two Philadelphia churches affiliated with the Episcopal diocese, but the Upper Merion church retains its old charter

giving it the right to select Lutheran or Episcopal ministers; it remains outside the Episcopal diocese though served by Episcopal rectors.

The Reformed Church (German) and the Evangelical Synod of North America were united in the 1930's; the authorized name of the merged denomination is now Evangelical and Reformed Church. This Evangelical Church is to be distinguished from denominations with similar name. It exists mostly in the Middle West. Its congregations were established by German immigrants of the middle of the nineteenth century who adhered to the state church of Prussia called the Evangelical Church, a merger of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, the theology of the latter being predominant.

IV

THE CROWN STREET CHURCH BURIAL GROUNDS

PREVIOUS to removal to South Laurel Hill Cemetery hereinafter mentioned, the Crown Street Church congregation owned at least two burial grounds.

Of these, the first, purchased in 1810 and according to Vol. XII of the "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania", beginning at pages 170 and 268, March 1934 and March 1935, in articles on tombstone inscriptions, was located on the north side of Cherry Street east of Tenth. Burials previous to 1824 could not have been in the new burial ground hereafter mentioned. After that year, burials apparently were made in both the old and new, but determination of that in which a particular grave was made is frequently obscure. Eventually each contained upwards of 600 graves.

May 11, 1824, there was purchased from Henry Pratt the new burial ground. It extended from Sassafras (Race) to Cherry Street, and from Schuylkill Eighth (Fifteenth) to Schuylkill Seventh (Sixteenth) Street.

In 1854 the congregation purchased Section 13, South Laurel Hill Cemetery; December 1, 1855, George Chandler purchased for \$1400 "the burial ground." This was evidently the new ground from which removals were made to Laurel Hill at about that time, the inference being that the new ground was thereby wholly cleared. Neither the old nor the new burial ground was a church yard; the church edifice largely covered its lot area.

The deeds by which the church conveyed the new burial ground, both dated December 1, 1855 were as follows:

To George Chandler, recorded Book of Deeds, R.D.W. 52, page 256. To George Chandler and Hugh McIlvain, Book of Deeds R.D.W. 59, page 20.

Both convey premises in the block bounded by Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Race and Cherry streets.

It may be conjectured however that the *old* ground was retained until 1867, in which year the remaining graves and stones were removed by contract to South Laurel Hill as appears on tabulation following.

In the church records it is infrequently clear whether the old or new ground was designed.

In the *new* burial ground, Philip Peltz, the Elder purchased Lot 11, May 27, 1824. He was buried there March 14, 1844. Richard Peltz bought Lot 60 and was buried there February 26, 1847, his wife Sarah Lentz Peltz, September 16, 1846. The Joseph M. Schreiner lot was No. 9.

From the church records.

"Ordinance for regulation of new burial grounds on Race Street between Schuylkill Seventh and Eighth streets.

"Every person holding a pew or sitting in the church shall be entitled to bury any of his or her family therein by paying \$2.00 for each interment when consent is granted for opening the grave, provided pew rent is paid or not more than two years is due.

"On first opening of any grave, it shall be dug at least nine feet deep in order that three interments may be made in one grave and as far as practicable persons of one family be placed therein.

"A passage or walk of twelve feet wide shall be left through the center of the lot from Race to Cherry streets and another six and one-half feet wide running east and west agreeable to the plan adopted for family plots.

"Adopted June 7, 1824, Joseph H. Schreiner, Secretary.

"Prices for persons outside the Congregation shall be, grown persons sixteen dollars, children under twelve, eight dollars."

LOT SALES IN NEW GROUND

No. 11 Philip Peltz. Paid \$25 May 27, 1824.

No. 9 Joseph M. Schreiner (sometimes Joseph W. Schreiner).
Paid \$25 May 27, 1824.

No. 60 Richard Peltz.

PERMITS FOR GRAVE OPENINGS OLD GROUND

No. 67, December 26, 1818, Richard Peltz—child stillborn—Paid \$2.

No. 159, July 31, 1821, Richard Peltz—child—Paid \$1.00.

No. 285, May 31, 1824, R. Peltz's girl Rebecca Henning, Aged 14 years. (a servant?)—Paid \$2.00.

PERMITS FOR GRAVE OPENINGS
NEW GROUND

Receipt No. 42, March 11, 1826, Joseph W. Schreiner— child, being a removal from the old ground. Paid \$1.00, Plot 9.

No. 403, August 19, 1840, Philip P. Eckel. Plot 11, Debility, Paid \$1.00.

No. 524, September 16, 1846, Richard Peltz and wife, Plot No. 60, Aged 50 years, Paid \$1.00. (Obviously Sarah Lentz Peltz, wife of Richard Peltz.)

No. 532, February 26, 1847, Richard Peltz. Plot No. 60—Inflammation of the lungs, Aged 52 years. Paid \$1.00.

Removals to South Laurel Hill Cemetery from Old Ground were evidently made by the contractor as recorded in a separate volume. Excerpts are in order as follows—explanation of new grave numbers and symbols is not understood. On diagram the rows extend from Sassafras Street at top to Cherry at bottom.

Sixth Row—Small

May 31, 1824,	Richard Peltz's girl removed May 23, 1867 by J. A. Markle, in small case to middle grave 189.
December 15, 1816,	Richard Peltz—child
December 26, 1818,	Richard Peltz, removed May 24, 1867 by J. A. Markle, in case with 5 Row No. 27 to middle grave 188.
July 31, 1821,	Richard Peltz, child, removed May 25, 1867 by J. A. Markle, in case with No. 16 to top of grave 207.
January 14, 1815	Index Philip Peltz, Eliza Peltz No. 11, removed May 23, 1867 by J. A. Markle, in case with No. 2 to bottom grave 188.

PRESENT GRAVES OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER
AND REBECCA BROWN, HIS WIFE

In Laurel Hill Cemetery, Lot 39 Section 13, are buried by removal Philip Peltz and his wife Rebecca in one grave; the son William, and daughter Elizabeth, who married George Marquert, are on either side; Philip's second wife is buried in a Schreiner lot nearby.

The Cemetery's record is that these removals were accomplished April 3, 1855, which agrees with the deduction from the church record.

There are three marble headstones, now laid flat.

On the central stone appears the names "Rebecca, wife of Philip Peltz," date of death and age inscription both weather worn, followed by

"Philip Peltz
 "Born August 11, 1761
 "Died March 13, 1844."

On the adjacent stone "Elizabeth Marquert, daughter of Philip Peltz," died February 7, 1836, the remaining inscription is not clear. On the companion stone appears "William Peltz, died February 2, 1826, aged 33 years, 4 months, and 27 days."

The Richard Peltz lot adjoins that of his father and is Lot 40, Section 13.

The Cemetery's record of the inscriptions on these stones is as follows,—the first two of course, being removals from the *new* burial ground above referred to, the remainder being original interments.

Sarah Peltz
 May 31st, 1797
 September 15th, 1846.

Richard Peltz
 October, 1795
 February 25th, 1847

Sarah Peltz
 March 7th, 1828
 May 17th, 1882

Mary Peltz
 October 14th, 1838
 May 6th, 1895

Rebecca B. Peltz
 wife of
 Joseph W. Anthony
 1822 — 1904

Alice Anthony
 Buried February 19th, 1939
 Aged 77 years.

In the Schreiner plot, Laurel Hill Cemetery Section 13 near the two Peltz plots above mentioned, one stone bears the following (same publication, pages 269, 270).

"Jacob Schreiner, died December 25, 1811, aged 45 years, 7 months, 22 days. Also Elizabeth Peltz, for 22 years the wife of Jacob Schreiner and for the last five years of her life of Philip Peltz. She fell asleep in Jesus April 26, 1838, aged 66 years, 4 months, 4 days."

Many other Peltz collaterals are to be found in nearby plots of this cemetery, especially in Lot 59, Section I; Lot 29, Section 3; Lot 7, Section 5.

Nearby in Laurel Hill Cemetery are buried many celebrities including Gen. George G. Meade, Union commander at Gettysburg; also Commodore Isaac Hull, United States Navy, hero of the battle between the Constitution and the Guerrière, War of 1812. (Scharf & Westcott, Vol. 2, page 1880.)

At the time of removal, (1855) that portion of present Laurel Hill Cemetery to which these graves were removed was known as South Laurel Hill, being an addition not contiguous to the present Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Subsequently the property which separated the two portions was acquired and the entire area thrown together. The present cemetery combining in its area the earlier separated parts is now known as Laurel Hill Cemetery. It dates from 1836. (*Ibid*, Vol. III page 2359.)

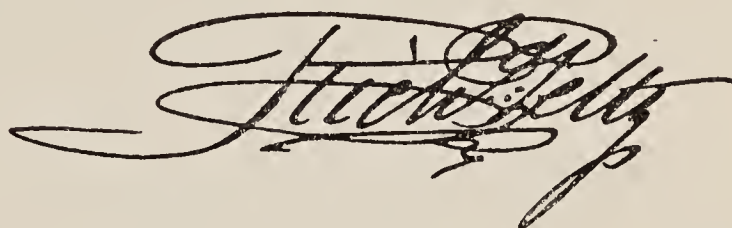
The original area of Laurel Hill Cemetery was purchased in February 1836 from the estate of Joseph Sims, merchant; it is near the Falls of the Schuylkill. Its name derives from that of the seat of Joseph Shute—a mansion built by him about 1748. It afterwards became the property of Francis Rawle, second of his name and son of the distinguished immigrant Quaker. (Encyclopedia of Philadelphia; "National Encyclopedia Biography.")

V

POOR RICHARD

FIFTH child, fourth son and eldest son of Philip Peltz the Elder at his death, was born October 1, 1795, presumably at his father's home at Passyunk.

He married February 8, 1816, Sarah Lentz (born May 31, 1797, died September 15, 1846). He joined the Crown Street Church by confession of faith June, 1840.



Children of Richard Peltz and Sarah Lentz, his wife.

	Births	Deaths	Married
A daughter	Dec. 15, 1816	Died in infancy	
" "	Dec. 25, 1818	Stillborn	
John Lentz	Dec. 13, 1819	Feb. 17, 1876	Mary Young
Philip	Apr. 30, 1821	July 30, 1821	
Rebecca Brown	Aug. 3, 1822	Oct. 13, 1904	Joseph W. Anthony
<i>Philip</i>	Dec. 16, 1823	June 26, 1883	Mary DeWitt
Sarah Lentz	Mar. 7, 1826	May 17, 1892	Unmarried
Richard	July 21, 1827	Aug. 6, 1827	
William	Mar. 2, 1829	June 15, 1896	Louisa Cole
Gertrude Gray	Mar. 19, 1831	Sept. 27, 1903	Samuel F. Stringfellow
Richard	July 11, 1832	Jan. 26, 1918	Annie Stewart
Samuel	July 31, 1833	Oct. 5, 1875	Mary Shelby
Elizabeth	Feb. 25, 1835	Feb. 28, 1890	Theodore Robb
Henry	Aug. 11, 1836	Oct. 4, 1888	Isabella Patterson
Mary	Oct. 14, 1838	May 6, 1895	Unmarried

Note—William, Gertrude Gray, Richard, Samuel, Elizabeth, Henry and Mary Peltz, children of Richard Peltz and Sarah Lentz, his wife, were baptized June 16, 1840, by Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston in the First Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia.

Richard Peltz and Sarah Lentz his wife were thus the parents of fifteen children of whom eleven grew up. Of the latter, the third was Philip the Domine, born December 16, 1823, died June 26, 1883.

Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D. and his father-in-law, Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., are the central figures of this compilation.

Your compiler's great-grandfather Richard Peltz's fifteen children by one wife and his death at age 51 are compared to those of said compiler's great-grandfather John DeWitt who sired thirteen children by two wives and died at age 43.

Richard Peltz's wife, mother of fifteen, was *Sarah* Lentz; John DeWitt's first wife, mother of eight, was *Sarah* Schoonmaker.

"Sarah shall her name be; ye I will bless
her and she shall be a mother of nations."

17 Genesis 16.

Unlike his father who was a pillar and his younger brother Philip Peltz, Jr., M.D., a deacon, Richard Peltz was inactive in Crown Street Church matters.

CAREER OF RICHARD PELTZ

Mrs. Sarah Peltz Off was the eldest daughter of John Lentz Peltz, eldest son of Richard. Her grandson, H. Barton Off, Esq., Germantown, is the son of Mrs. Off's elder son. Papers of Richard Peltz now in the possession of Mr. Off have been copied by your compiler. This explains the name "Off" employed for their identification.

In 1820, Richard Peltz participated with his older brother William in an export venture to the West Indies—schooner "Antelope." The following five papers from the Off collection relate to the enterprise.

INVOICE of Sundries Shipped on Board the Schooner Antelope "Kennedy Master" bound for the West Indias, by Richard Peltz, for his own acct. & Risk, and Consigned to William Peltz, viz.

200 Sugar Boxes @ 75 cts.	\$150.00
513 feet White pine Boards @ \$16. pr. M.	8.20
51 Boxes Soap 1462 lb. @ 10 cts.	146.20
51 Boxes @ 25 cts.	12.75
	Dollars 317.15

Copy

E. E.



No. 52, South Second St. Philadelphia

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by *Richd. Peltz*
in and upon the good Schoor called the *Antelope* whereof
A. H. Kennedy is master for this present voyage, and now
lying in the Port of Philadelphia, and bound for *P. Thomas, H. Sage & Co.*
To say,

200 Sugar boxes put up in Shooks
513 Gut White Pine Boards Carried
on Deck
50 Boxes Soap

being marked and numbered as in the margin; to be delivered in like good
order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of *P. Thomas, H. Sage* (the
danger of the seas only excepted) unto *Richd. Peltz*
or to his Assigns, he or they paying freight for the said goods, at the ~~usual~~
usual rate for deck cargo, aside the cus-
tomary allowance for the boxes —
with prime and average accustomed. In witness whereof the Master or
Purser of the said Schoor. hath affirmed to ~~these~~ Bills of Lading, all of
this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated Philadelphia, the *Sixteenth* day of *Feb.* 1820

A. H. Kennedy



Philada. Feby 17, 1820

Dear Brother

Enclosed you will receive a bill of Lading and Invoice of the goods you have shipped on Board the Sch. Antilope. The Invoice purports to be a copy of the one you should have given me.

If you wish to insure you must be careful not to lose your bill of Lading as that is absolutely requisite to have in case of insurance. I do not know that it is requisite to insure for so small an amount but if you do, I would recommend the Philadelphia Insurance Co., corner of Walnut and Second Streets.

Remember me to inquiring friends, in haste remain

Yours Brother &c.

(signed) W. Peltz

Farewell.

Addressed to

Mr. Richd. Peltz.

St. Thomas 22nd March, 1820

My dear Brother—

I have the pleasure of informing you of my safe arrival here after a most tremendous and Boisterous passage of fifteen days. From the time we left the Capes until we came to an anchor in the harbour we had not a dry deck. Our vessel is a very good sea Boat but she will not sail by the wind much better than one of your big Tubs. Before the wind she does very well, otherwise we should not have made a passage in the time we did. For five days after we left the Capes we experienced nothing but a complete Hurricane. We did not sustain much damage notwithstanding the heavy wind and sea. I am sorry that I cannot make you a remittance by this opportunity. We have come to a very dull market and consequently cannot make quick sales. Your soap will pay pretty well notwithstanding the dullness of the market and I am sorry to add that it is not as good as I expected from the price you paid for it. I expect to sell it today or tomorrow and I will remit you the proceeds by the next opportunity. I suppose that you have heard of the Death of the King of England and two of the Royal family. We received the news here direct from England and the fort fired in consequence thereof. Therefore we may consider it a fact. There is a Revolution in Spain and Ferdinand has flown from the Throne. There is a report here of an affair between one of our Gun

Brigs and a British Frigate. It is said that the frigate fired into the Brig and that the Brig gave her a broadside, killed and wounded several of her men and shot away her missen mast. How true it is I cannot say—it is reported here by a vessel from Cuba where it is said the affair took place—what effect the Spanish revolution will have in her Colonies, we cannot say. We however, will know in a few days. I expect to proceed from this to St. Jago De Cuba in two or three days when we will have information. I wish you to remember me to Father and Mother and the family and apologize to him for my not writing him, for I have so many letters to write I have to hurry all I can to get this with them. Bartlitt is here and the Sloop too, but I shall not recover one cent. The whole is lost for both shippers and owners. In haste I remain

Your affectionate Brother

(Signed) W. Peltz

P.S.—The fever has been pretty severe here, but at present we have but very few cases of it. I am quite well—thank God—except my foot—I have had a severe attack of the gout. I never had anything of it before in the West Indies—I am now able to walk about and do my business.

Addressed to

Mr. Rich. Peltz

care of Mr. Levi Taylor

No. 246 South Second Street

Philadelphia

Brig Hannah

(Note by compiler—the reign of King George III was 1760-1820. See above.)

St. Jago d Cuba 26th April 1820

(Note—I.E. Santiago de Cuba)

My dear Brother

I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival in this port. We have been here eleven days and have not been able to do any business in consequence of almost incessant rains. The weather now appears more settled and we have commenced discharging cargo. We could not sell much in St. Thomas—that market was completely glutted and this is not much better. I am sorry to say that we cannot sell anything for cash, consequently we will have to take produce. I will hurry all I can and if I do not come home direct, I will ship it and consign it to you. I had a good deal of trouble in St. Thomas with Bartlitt. I had a suit at Law

with him and his party, and exposed the whole business to the Court who found that he has not played quite cunning enough to hide his tricks. I left an attorney there (John Kaytelle, Esquire) to take charge of whatever property he may find (the sloop is there). I wish you would let Mr. Peters know this, for I know he has written home and he that will not confine himself to *honesty* will not confine himself to *truth*, and far from that Mr. P. should think that I have acted incorrectly. I would wish him to suspend his opinion until I can detail the business to him myself. Remember me to Father and Mother and the family and tell them that I would have written them had the opportunity been direct. I have been a good deal unwell but have now got much better. I do not wish you to say anything to Maria or the family about my being unwell. I have not said anything in my letter to her about it.

Since writing the above we have had an offer of Segars at Five dollars for the cargo and if they are of the first Quality I think we will barter and in that case we will be ready for sea in a very short time, which I hope we will do for this place is not only unhealthy, but more like a prison than anything else. There is no society, nor any amusement, unless you either gamble or dissipate which I pray God to preserve me from. I would almost as soon die at home as to live (I should have said exist) here. Military and political are pretty quiet here, notwithstanding they do not like the Yankees.

In haste your Affectionate Brother

(Signed) W. Peltz

Addressed to

Mr. Richd. Peltz,
Care of Mr. Levi Taylor
No. 246 South 2d Street
Philadelphia

FARM OPERATIONS OF RICHARD PELTZ

In Philadelphia directories—Richard Peltz was occasionally listed as “gardener.” The following transaction is thereto appropriate.

Hand of Richard Peltz; from the Off papers—

I hereby Agree to prepare and Pack up One hundred & thirty barrels of Sour Crout each barrel to contain not less than Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds and that the same shall be prepared in the best manner, packed in strong and suitable casks, in a manner suitable to

keep in good order for a sea voyage of at least twelve Months and I engage to deliver the said 130 Barrels at the Navy Yard, in one Month from the date of this agreement at the rate of Six Dollars for every 250 Pounds as aforesaid—Philada. 18th October 1828.

Witness

“Since the creation of the Navy Department the United States Government had felt the necessity of a navy yard. In 1800, one year after the launching of the *Philadelphia*, several lots in Southwark including that of Humphreys were purchased for this purpose. This navy yard was used until the removal to League Island in 1876.” (Lynch: “The Old District of Southwark”, City Historical Society pamphlet 1909, page 101.)

Note—The old navy yard was on the Delaware River, Front, Prime and Wharton Streets, near Gloria Dei Church.

Thomas Hubble of Southwark, grocer, with his wife, gave Richard Peltz his bond for \$550. dated August 19, 1836, secured by chattel mortgage on his stock of goods. This refers to Richard Peltz as a farmer of Passyunk. He probably then sojourned in the city or in Southwark, having completed his service in the legislature. The acknowledgment taken by James Eneu, Justice of the Peace and Alderman is significant in that Samuel Eneu (afterwards divorced) married Rebecca Lentz, sister of Sarah Lentz Peltz. The non-return of these papers to the mortgagor suggests non-payment of the obligation. (Off collection.)

From payments by Richard Peltz as shown in leather receipt book with the Off papers, deduction may be drawn as follows:

In his younger manhood he lived in Passyunk and worked a farm or farms probably including that of his father.

He was familiar with horse-flesh.

At least in 1826, he was Treasurer of the Moyamensing and Passyunk union school.

His younger children were taught by a private school-master.

In addition to his father's property in Passyunk, he farmed other areas in Moyamensing.

In 1826 he mowed the Schuylkill Point Meadow; in 1836 he was paid for work done at the Girard Mansion farm. This was after his retirement from the legislature.

He understood the importance of good cheer in the legislative environment. See the Harrisburg receipt of 1836.

The purchase of hot bed sash in 1834 and the undated offer to pack for export 130 barrels of sour crout in containers each weighing 250 pounds, suggest a sizeable truck garden project. He was nowhere called a grazier, the title of his father.

The extent of the wardrobe required for his large family of children is suggested in the bill for boots and shoes, Alexander J. Dallas to Richard Peltz, October 8, 1831-October 12, 1832. Seventy-eight pairs of boots and shoes—total cost \$67.97, paid on account \$50.

He served for at least thirteen years as executor of the estate of his father-in-law, John Lentz, disbursing sums to its several beneficiaries. For details see tabulation copied from receipt book.

In addition, the following inferences may be drawn from the subsequent notes on his campaign as a Democrat for county treasurer in 1843, less than four years before his death.

His health may be presumed to have been good enough to justify his ambition for the office.

He must have had confidence in his own integrity and his acceptability to the electorate.

With his family affairs as involved financially as we are to understand from subsequent statements herein, the compensation of the office doubtless seemed important.

Remembering that his father, Philip Peltz the Elder, died March 13, 1844, this canvass of 1843 was therefore previous to the "Disaster in Southwark." The extent if any of the father's participation is obscure; the father's codicil was executed November 30, 1843.

A leather bound receipt book found with the Off papers evidences payments by Richard Peltz as follows:

Passyunk	July	7, 1817	\$ 1.75	for weighing hay since Sept. 14, 1816	Benjamin Hughes
"	July	6, 1818	23.50	for smithwork done during 1817	Ezekiel Yhost
"	Jan.	24, 1818	Note for	\$80. as a balance due me this day	Henry Young
"	Jan.	5, 1819	27.14	for blacksmith work since Jan. 1, 1818	Ezekiel Yhost
"	April	27, 1819	46.89	in full of all demands	Philip Boehm
"	Sept.	25, 1819	47.75	for wages due to this day	Joseph Causy
Passyunk	Feb.	1, 1823	9.00	for nine weeks services	Emily Shaw
"	Mar.	4, 1823	80.00	for a four year old grey mare	William Lemon
"	May	12, 1823	92.00	for twelve weeks' services	Hannah Adams (by mark)
"	Aug.	14, 1823	8.00	for his mare to Rochester—the season	Wm. Shaw
"	Sept.	22, 1823	57.50	for repair of gig and harness	Wm. (illegible)
"	Jan.	25, 1825	10.00	in full	Henry Stratton
"	July	29, 1825	62.64	wheelwright work to November 1, 1824	Mansell & Isoming
"	Aug.	5, 1825	59.65	for blacksmith work to 1st ultimo	Ezekiel Yhost
"	Aug.	4, 1826	9.50	for a heap of street dirt purchased June 6 last	William Jane
"	Aug.	21, 1826	39.00	for mowing Schuylkill Point Meadow	John Hoffner
"	Oct.	26, 1826	239.00	of Richard Peltz, Treasurer of the Moyamensing and Passyunk Union School House	
	Jan.	15, 1827	25.00	so much cash due me this day as per indenture dated April 15, 1816	W. T. Springer (Note 1.)
	May	21, 1829	55.00	for a bay horse warranted sound	George Strockin
	April	11, 1833	13.53	for weaving carpet	William Young
	June	4, 1833	18.50	for weighing hay for P. and R. Peltz and R. Peltz, June 1, 1832 to June 1, 1833—	George Higginson
	Jan.	14, 1834	43.75	cloathing (sic)	Wm. Hughes, Jr. (Note 2.) R. Mein

Mar.	20, 1834	\$ 10.27	for three months tuition of Adaline, Medora and Mark Low, etc.	S. Q. Colton	F. Kirkpatrick. (Note 3.) Coll. W. M.
May	21, 1834	44.30	for six months interest due on a bond and mortgage	Lewis M. Moore John Crumback	
Nov.	13, 1834	24.00	for hot bed sashes	Benjm Housekeeper	
May	11, 1835	19.50	for tuition of his children and one quarter for Mark Low, including books		
June	5, 1835	21.00	for Poor Road and County Tax as assessed on the estate of William Lentz deceased in the Town of Moyamensing for the year 1834		F. Kirkpatrick, Coll. W. M. (Note 3.)
		29.62	for Poor Road and County Tax as assessed on his estate on part of Thos. Stewardson in the Town of Moyamensing for the year 1834 as follows		
			Thomas Stewardson	9.30	
			Richard Peltz	20.32	

Dec.	13, 1835	33.71	for services rendered April 3rd to date	William H. Hale	F. Kirkpatrick, Coll. W. M. (Notes 3 & 4)
Jan.	6, 1836	12.25	for work done at the Girard Mansion farm for Jas. and Wm. D. Conrade	Daniel Conrade	
May	4, 1836	40.02	for Township and county Tax assessed in his estate in West Moyamensing for 1835 as follows:		
			Thos. Stewardson	17.05	
			Richard Peltz	22.97	

”

July	23, 1836	\$ 1.87	book—"The World as It is," delivered this day	Joseph Carver, Agt.
Feb.	27, 1837	11.60	for Road and Poor Taxes for his estate in Moyamensing Township for 1936	Edward Jones. Coll. W. M.
Feb.	28, 1837	16.58	for County Tax ass'd. on the estate of Thomas Stewardson in Moyamensing for the year 1836	
			Thomas Stewardson	7.15
			R. Peltz	9.43
				F. Kirkpatrick, Coll. (Notes 3 and 4)
Moyamensing				
April	21, 1837	8.60	in full of all accounts	Benj. Housekeeper
April	24, 1837	48.00	for four months labor to date	George Medary
June	3, 1838	15.00	for service of stud horse	
			Martin Vau Buren rendered June 22, 1837	Edward Ingram
June	23, 1838	23.17	for smithwork to date	Samuel Hergensheimer
Aug.	16, 1838	20.75	for wages to date	Thomas Merion
Nov.	10, 1838	12.81	for work done to date	Samuel B. Morris
Mar.	30, 1841	51.00	on account of wages since February 26, 1840 leaving a balance of \$50. for which I have a due bill dated this day	
Apr.	10, 1841	18.50	for services rendered	John Coyl
Jan.	23, 1826	35.25	Rec'd. of Richard Peltz—Being so much I paid for clothing, etc. for Mary Boehm at the time of her mother's funeral.	John Merion
				Philip Peltz

Note 1. Moyamensing and Passyunk Union School House. Early Moyamensing schools discussed in "The Public Schools of Philadelphia," John Trevor Curtis, pages 10 and 19. The above union school is not mentioned.

Note 2. "P. & R. Peltz and R. Peltz" suggests that Richard worked two farms in 1833. It may be conjectured that of these the first (P & R Peltz) was the Philip and Richard ancestral farm in Passyunk; the second (R. Peltz) was the John Lentz property in Moyamensing operated by Richard Peltz as executor.

Note 3. "F. Kirkpatrick Coll. W. M." Although the sheltered son William Lentz died without a will and without property adequate to justify an administration, his father's property maintained for his benefit was evidently the "William Lentz estate in the Town of Moyamensing." "Coll. W. M." is obviously "Collector of Taxes, West Moyamensing." Together these receipts serve to identify the particular parcel left by John Lentz for his son William's support and with the Peltz papers which follow, illuminate Richard Peltz's additional farming activity.

Note 4. Thomas Stewardson. No relationship between him and the Peltz or Lentz family appears. But evidence that Richard Peltz paid taxes on a Stewardson parcel suggests that such property was near the John Lentz farm and likewise was worked by Richard Peltz.

Thomas Stewardson was a wealthy Quaker philanthropist, born in England in 1762, settled in Philadelphia, married Anna Head in 1796, listed in City Directory of 1831 "Thomas Stewardson, gentleman, 90 Mulberry Street." His will dated "20 of 8 mo. 1840" was probated August 3, 1841 and recorded in Will Book 15, page 97. He was an extensive land owner.

This John-William Lentz property was sold soon after William Lentz's death as appears in the Lentz papers which follow.

Other papers of Richard Peltz found in the Off files may be summarized as follows:

"Inventory" in the estate of John Lentz late of Passyunk, dated December 5, 1817. Long list of purchasers, Richard Peltz, Clerk, suggests an auction sale. Largely farm equipment—no total given.

PELTZ ANCESTRY

Account. Richard Peltz, debtor, with William Lentz, creditor
March 30, 1818.

Cr.	1116.29
Dr.	1037.34

Bal. unpaid	78.95
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Bill of Sale. Ann Roberts of the District of Southwark to Richard Peltz, dated May 22, 1822, acknowledged before William Peltz Justice of the Peace.

Richard Peltz of the Township of Passyunk to John Garritt of the same township.

Bond dated January 26, 1828 for debt of \$1000. Paid December 8, 1841.

Philip Peltz, Jr. Physician to Richard Peltz, Bond dated March 11, 1829, for debt of \$403. No record of payment.

Richard Peltz—Bond dated March 16, 1830, for debt of \$2950. A series of assignees, confession of judgment November 19, 1834. September 21, 1837, balance of principal \$744.30 plus six months interest. Possession by Richard Peltz implies payment.

Your compiler has had poor success in securing information about the details of the upbringing of Richard Peltz's large family. In the Off papers are tuition receipts for the schooling of "Master William," "Miss Blanche," "Miss Sarah" and "Miss Mary."

The following bill for boots and shoes is significant.

Phila. October 23, 1832

Mr. R. Peltz

to

Mr. Dallas

Dr.

Oct. 8	to one pair	
	Leather Boots	\$1.00
"	to two pair Lastic	
	Boots 100 & 75	1.75
23	to one pair Boys	
	Boots	1.12
	to — — —	.94
29	to two — — —	1.44

Nov. 5	to one pair	
	Buckskin Boots	.63½
	to one pair	
	(illegible)	.50½
Dec. 3	to two pair girls	
	boots	2.12½
8	to mendin	
	three Boots	.56

	17	to two pair (illegible) boots	1.44
1832			
Jan.	7	to one pair Boys Boots	1.25
		to one pair — —	1.00
		to one pair Buck Boots	.62 1/2
		to one pair	.50
	14	to pair girls boots	2.12 1/2
		to pair — —	.50
Feb.	11	to one pair Boots	1.25
		to one pair —	.94
		to one pair —	.81 1/4
		to one pair —	.68 3/4
	19	to mendin 4 pair Boots	1.18 3/4
Mar.	10	to one pair	.50
		to two pair Lastic Boots	1.75
		to one pair — —	.50
	21	to one pair Boots	1.25
Apr.	7	to one pair	.94
	14	to mendin two pair —	.62 1/2
	28	to two pair —	1.50
May	4	to one pair Shoes	1.00
May	7	to one pair Boots	1.25
	12	to two pair miss.	1.50
		to one pair Boots	.60
		to one — —	.50
	19	to two pr. Shoes	
			1.00 2.00

1831			
June	2	to one pair Bronz	1.12 1/2
	"	to one pair —	.94
		to two pair Boots	1.50
		to one pair —	.60

	23	to two pair morocco shoes	2.00
		to one pair Boots	1.25
		to one pair —	1.00
		to one pair miss.	.60
	25	to two pair Leather	2.00
July	7	to one pair miss. shoes	.87 1/2
		to one pair Boots	.68 3/4
		to one pair —	.56 1/2
	27	to one pair Shoes	.87 1/2
		to one pair — —	.62 1/2
Aug.	25	to one pair Boots	1.25
		to one pair Shoes	1.12 1/2
		to one pair —	.50
Sept.	1	to one pair Leather Boots	.87 1/2
		to one pair miss.	.40
Sept.	14	to one pair Boots	1.25
	19	to one pair —	1.25
	28	to one pair fine Leather	1.12 1/2
		to one pair	.62 1/2
		to pair Leather	1.12 1/2
		to one pair Boots	1.25
		to one pair —	.62 1/2
		to two pair Boots	1.75
		to two pair Leather Boots	1.56 1/2
Oct.	12	to one — — —	.94
		to two pair	.94

—————
\$67.97

Mr. Peltz will oblige me if he can
let me have the above Bill as I am
Prest for money.
A. J. Dallas

Check October 27 Rec 1832 of Mr.	Addressed to
Peltz fifty Dollars on account.	Mr. R. Peltz
Alex J. Dallas	Bill 67.97

Note—The City Directory for 1832 lists the following:
Alexander James Dallas, shoemaker, Christian Street.

FROM THE OFF PAPERS—UNDATED

At a meeting of the managers of the Greenwich Island and Schuylkill point meadow companies held pursuant to notice at the house of D. Lynch at the Corner of Lumber and 2nd Streets, Philadelphia, for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of placing a floodgate at the mouth of Hollander's Creek. The meeting organized by appointing John Rutherford Chairman and Richard Peltz, Secretary. After an interchange of opinions on the subject, It was

Resolved that each company appoint two of their board a committee to ascertain the probable expense of erecting a suitable Floodgate at the point contemplated when Richard Peltz and William Hunter of the Schuylkill Point Co. and Joseph Ash and John Rutherford of the Greenwich Island district were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the committee have power to call a meeting of the managers of both companies whenever they deem is necessary.

Resolved, That each company pay one half of the necessary expenses that may be incurred in carrying the foregoing resolution into effect. (Signed) Richd. Peltz, Secy.

DEATH NOTICE OF RICHARD PELTZ—HIS IMPAIRED CIRCUMSTANCES

Richard Peltz resided at his death February 24, 1847 at 320 (old numbering) South Front Street, District of Southwark, a house included in a row still standing in 1946. The location is on the west side north of Catherine Street.

Death Notice in Public Ledger, February 26, 1847: "On the 25th inst., Mr. Richard Peltz, in the 52nd year of his age.

"Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 320 South Front Street, Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice."

The news columns have no mention of the death.

Death Record of the Board of Health:

"February 24, 1847—Richard Peltz, of pneumonia. Age 51 years. Burial at First Dutch Reformed Burial Ground." (Subsequent removal to Laurel Hill).

No will of Richard Peltz is on record. Administration Book P, page 392, shows that, March 2, 1847, letters of administration in the estate of Richard Peltz were granted to his oldest son, John Lentz Peltz, 320 South Front Street. Security for the administrator to the amount of \$400. was provided by his son Philip Peltz, 320 South Front Street, and Thomas Byrne, Front and Almond Streets.

John L. Peltz as Administrator of the estate of Richard Peltz, Dec'd. filed an account in the Orphans' Court March 8, 1848.

Total claims of creditors \$2934.62.

Total value of assets \$314.59, including cash \$115.75.

Claims include judgment of Southwark Bank \$286.08.

April 21, May 19, October 6 and December 15, 1848 there were appearances and orders granted by the Orphans' Court in settlement of the estate. Finally upon the report of the auditor Wm. W. Haly, December 15, 1848, distribution was ordered and the estate closed, upon confirmation of auditor's report.

Upon the death of Richard, his orphaned children were destitute. Philip, the Domine, had graduated from the University in 1845 while his parents were living; both parents died while he was at the seminary.

The following minute adopted March 29, 1847 by the consistory of the Crown Street Church shows the misfortunes of the family and esteem for the son Philip, then a student.

Present	Dr. Vanarsdale	President.
<i>Elders</i>		<i>Deacons</i>
Livensetter		Butler
Knowles		Voute
Appel		Miller
Spangler		Battin
		Rovoudt

"The Consistory having been informed that Philip Peltz who is pursuing his studies for the Gospel Ministry at the death of his father was left in a helpless condition as regards the pecuniary means to complete his studies which will require eighteen months more.

"Therefore, resolved that the Consistory most cheerfully take under

their care our young friend and brother Philip Peltz and cordially recommend him to the Congregation of the First Reformed Dutch Church for aid in the completion of his theological education at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

“Adj. Closed with prayer.

“John Livensetter, Secretary.”

Appropriately therefore, upon graduation from the seminary, the Domine was licensed by the Classis of Philadelphia.

April 3, 1847, upon petition of William, Gertrude and Richard Peltz, minors above the age of fourteen and of Samuel, Elizabeth, Henry and Mary Peltz under fourteen, children of Richard Peltz, deceased, for the appointment of a guardian, Orphans' Court appointed Philip Peltz to that office. This confirms the family tradition that it was Philip who had most to do with the rearing of his brothers and sisters. (Once he is said to have put one of them in a barrel while clothes were drying.) John Lentz Peltz and Rebecca the older brother and sister were passed for the guardianship, the appointment going to the absentee divinity student. The accompaniment to Coeymans of two of the sisters in 1848 was an understandable sequel.

LENTZ ANCESTRY

The parentage of Sarah Lentz, wife of Richard Peltz, is shown by the following table.

Philadelphia Will Book 6, page 514—Will of John Lentz, Moyamensing Township. Wife, Sarah. Five children:

William—died June 1, 1835, aged 47—see below.

John—

Mary m. Samuel Baker

Rebecca m. Samuel Eneu—Divorced—see petition to the legislature introduced by Richard Peltz, February 1, 1831.

Sarah m. Richard Peltz.

Executors: Friend, Philip Peltz, Esq., son, John Lentz, and son-in-law, Richard Peltz.

Dated September 12, 1817; probated September 30, 1817.

Board of Health death records:

John Lentz died September 19, 1817, aged 57. Buried at St. John's Lutheran Church. (Date may be date of burial.)

Records of St. John's Lutheran Church:

Burials—September 19, 1817, John Lentz, 57. Cause of death: Gout in the stomach.

November 19, 1829—Sarah Lentz, 70. Bilious fever. An ancestral chart composed long since by your compiler indicates that the mother of Sarah Lentz Peltz, wife of Richard Peltz, was Sarah Rheinhart—source undisclosed.

According to the death notices in Paulson's "American Daily Advertiser" in the issue of September 20, 1817, John Lentz, died September 19.

John Lentz's parentage is indicated by the following:

Will of Henry Lentz, Passyunk Township, husbandman, dated May 12, 1796, probated May 21, 1796. (Philadelphia Will Book X, page 446.)

No wife named. Children:

David,
Elizabeth,
Catharine,
John,
Henry,
Rosina, wife of Daniel Guirey.

Evidently the family of Henry Lentz were members of the German Lutheran congregation, then the largest congregation of any faith in Philadelphia. Following generations became members of St. John's Lutheran Church, the first wholly English Lutheran congregation in America, founded 1806.

St. John's Church, Race Street, near Fifth, was demolished incidentally to the construction of the Delaware Bridge. The burial ground surrounded the church. Stones and remains were removed.

Marriages by the pastors of the German Lutheran congregation to 1812 are printed in "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, and include the following:

Records of St. John's Lutheran Church:

Married, November 25, 1824, Philip Peltz, Jr., and Elizabeth Lentz. (Parentage of the bride is not stated.)

Buried, January 7, 1840, David Lentz, 68. Irregular gout.

The earliest Passyunk Township tax list in print in the Third Series of "Pennsylvania Archives" is that for 1769. This includes the name of Henry Lentz, but indicates no ownership of real estate and live stock.

In the list of 1774 Henry Lentz was in Moyamensing Township, owning two horses and six cows. The earliest deed showing purchase of real estate by Henry Lentz is in Deed Book D, page 209. February 28, 1784, Henry Lentz, yeoman, Passyunk Township, bought from Thomas Shields, city of Philadelphia, for £334, a tract of 8 acres, 17 perches, in Passyunk Township, situated on a road from the city to Province Island. In 1793 he bought a messuage and lot on South Second Street, which he sold in 1794.

August 26, 1796, John Lentz and Henry Lentz, sons and executors of Henry Lentz, Passyunk Township, conveyed to Jacob Norbeck, Passyunk Township, messuage and three acres, 102 perches, which the father had bought May 10, 1785, from the heirs of John Hannis. The consideration in 1796 was £218. (Deed Book D 68, page 630.)

The name Henry Lentz does not appear in the lists of immigrants subscribing to the oath of allegiance at Philadelphia, as printed in Pennsylvania German Pioneers. This list begins in 1727. Numerous other persons named Lentz were among the immigrants. Names of boys under 16 are not included. Henry might have come to Pennsylvania as a boy but no trace has been found of other persons named Lentz living in South Philadelphia about the time Henry's name first appears in tax lists. His name is not found in the lists of those naturalized in colonial times. This suggests he was born in Pennsylvania. However, he did not buy land prior to Independence when the British requirement of naturalization, if land were bought, became ineffective.

Of the Lentzes, it is occasionally said: "They live in the Neck" (a region along the Moyamensing frontage on the Delaware River).

In the first, 1790, census, it appears that John Lentz, listed under Moyamensing and Passyunk Townships combined, had in his household one free white male over 16, two under 16, four free white females, no slaves. (Page 199.)

Additional Lentz listings are Frederick, (page 219); Christopher, (157); Henry, (200); Jacob, (203); John, (88); Martin, (217); Nicholas, (196); Peter, (79); William, (164). The tribe was obviously a large one; relationships not determined.

WILL OF JOHN LENTZ

Philadelphia Will Book 6, Page 514 John Lentz of Moyamensing Township. Wife Sarah to have all household furniture, \$300 and "my messuage and lot where I now reside," and also a messuage and lot of

14 acres in Passyunk Township, "whereon my son John now resides." She is to hold the real estate during her natural life.

The executors to place one-fifth of the personal estate, after debts are paid, in trust, the interest "to be paid or laid out for the use of my son William Lentz."

The remainder of the personal estate to be divided "among my four children, namely, John, Mary, Rebecca and Sarah, or their lawful issue."

The executors to rent out the residue of the real estate not devised to the wife and divide the income "among my five children" in equal portions during the life of the wife.

On the death of the wife, the executors or their survivors are to rent out "my messuage and lot near the Buck Tavern, in Moyamensing Township, of about ten acres," and to pay or lay out the income for the use of the son William during his lifetime. Should he marry and have issue, the issue are to inherit the property. If he dies without issue, then the property is to go to the other children and their issue.

Testator having given John, Mary and Sarah each about \$400 at their marriage, now devises \$400 to Rebecca.

Residue, real and personal, is devised "to my four children, John, Mary, Rebecca and Sarah" and their issue, to be divided equally among them.

Bequest to the wife is in lieu of dower.

Executors: Philip Peltz; son, John Lentz, Jr., and son-in-law Richard Peltz.

Dated, September 12, 1817; probated September 30, 1817.

No will of William Lentz is on record. There is no record of the appointment of administrators for his estate. His name does not appear in Orphans' Court index. No deeds in his name are on record.

The records of St. John's Lutheran Church have the following entry:

Burials—June 1, 1835, William Lentz, 47 years, smallpox.

The name William Lentz is not listed in the City Directory of 1831, nor in the next available directory, that for 1835-6. Directories at that time did not cover Passyunk Township.

NOTES ON THE AFFAIRS OF JOHN LENTZ

Of the three executors under the will of John Lentz, it was his son-in-law Richard Peltz who managed the estate. From the tabulation

of payments in his receipt book, it is evident that from the probate of the death-bed will of John Lentz in 1817, until the death of the sheltered son William Lentz in 1835, Richard Peltz had charge of the affairs of this branch of the Lentz family.

Sarah Lentz, widow of John Lentz the elder, died November 19, 1829, aged 70. Thereupon the "messuage and lot of 14 acres in Passyunk Township whereon my son John now resides," given to the widow for life use, was sold to the son John, Jr., by the following conveyance.

Samuel Baker and his wife Mary, in right of Mary, instituted suit which resulted in the sale by the sheriff October 6, 1830, to John Lentz for \$5000. of a house and 14¼ acres on Passyunk road and in Passyunk Township. Defendants were Rebecca Eneu, Philip Peltz, John Lentz, Samuel Eneu, Richard Peltz and his wife Sarah and John Lentz. (Sheriff's Deed Book E, page 505.)

The "messuage and lot where I now reside" went to the widow for life. Upon her death this property, understood by your compiler to be that described in the will as "my messuage and lot near the Buck Tavern in Moyamensing Township of about 10 acres," passed to son William for life. Upon his death without issue this parcel went to the other children.

William Lentz evidently took possession of this parcel upon his mother's death and died or was buried June 1, 1835. Thereupon the property was sold as appears from the following:

October 14, 1837, Sheriff John G. Watmough appeared in District Court and acknowledged execution of deed, dated September 16, 1837, in a sale made in pursuance of writ of this court in the suit of Samuel Baker and wife Mary, in the right of Mary, to have the estate divided among Samuel Baker and his wife Mary, John Lentz, Jr., Richard Peltz and his wife Sarah in right of Sarah, Philip Peltz, John Lentz and Richard Peltz, trustees of Rebecca Eneu, wife of Samuel Eneu, divorced, formerly Rebecca Lentz. The sheriff summoned a jury, which decided the property could not be divided among the heirs without prejudice; the heirs having declined to take it at the price the jury fixed, premises were ordered sold by the sheriff. It was awarded to Hetty Rhodes, highest bidder, at \$6000. The property was situated in Moyamensing Township, at intersection of Old Moyamensing road and New Moyamensing road, and comprised 10 acres, 16 perches. (Sheriff's Deed Book H, page 117).

Other sales of Lentz realty after the death of John Lentz's widow.

Same vs. same. September 20, 1830, house and lot on Passyunk road, Moyamensing Township, sold to John Hauptman for \$825. (Sheriff's Deed Book E, page 510).

Same vs. same. October 11, 1830, house and lot on Christian Street, between Third and Fourth, in District of Southwark, sold to James Eneu for \$1900. (Sheriff's Deed Book E, page 532).

John L. Peltz, administrator of Richard Peltz, is not listed as defendant in any sheriff's sale.

Receipts taken by Richard Peltz for payments as executor under the will of John Lentz, Dec'd. (Off papers.)

PELTZ ANCESTRY

May 22, 1819	\$644.02 being in full of my wife's proportion of the personal estate of said deceased pursuant to settlement in the register's office on May 13, 1819	Samuel Baker Samuel Eneu
Same	644.02 in full of wife's proportion	
May 13, 1820	140.75 in full of my proportion of the income of the estate of said deceased since May 23, 1819	John Lentz
June 20, 1821	104.57 paid by Richard Peltz one of the executors in full of wife's proportion of income since May 13, 1820	Samuel Eneu
July 25, 1821	104.57 paid by same in full of wife's share to May 23, 1821	Samuel Baker
July 29, 1822	30.00 paid by same on account of share of income now due	Rebecca Eneu
November 2, 1822	100.00 paid by same on account of money due my wife from her father's estate.	Samuel Baker Samuel Baker
September 16, 1823	121.93 paid by same in full for wife's proportion of income	
"	55.93 paid by same in full as a balance of \$258.46 due me as per wife's share	Samuel Eneu Rebecca Eneu Samuel Baker
April 3, 1826	244.82 in full for my share of income	
December 8, 1826	269.02 in full of wife's share of income to September 1 last	
February 5, 1827	713.51 in full of my share of income to September last agreeable to settlement	John Lentz
December 3, 1830	316.14 in full for my proportion of the estate agreeable to settlement made	
"	104.50 in full for my proportion of legacy left by said deceased, interest thereon to be appropriated to Wm. Lentz's use.	John Lentz

Elizabeth Lentz, who married Philip Peltz, Jr., M.D., November 25, 1824, was the daughter of David Lentz. Sarah Lentz who married Richard Peltz was the daughter of John Lentz. David was John's older brother. Thus the Peltz brothers married Lentz girls, who were each other's first cousins. Henry Lentz whose death-bed will was probated in 1796 was the common ancestor.

Two Lentz homes in Passyunk are shown on the 1830 map herein elsewhere mentioned. Both are west of South Broad Street.

By deed dated May 26, 1835 and recorded same day in Book A M 65 of deeds at page 221, Philip Peltz *et ux*, conveyed to Joel B. Sutherland several parcels of land of which the third was a messuage in Passyunk on the road extending from Gray's Ferry on the Schuylkill to Buck's Tavern, said premises being the same conveyed to Philip Peltz by David Lentz and Elizabeth his wife, by deed dated December 17, 1800 and recorded December 19, 1800 in Book F. C. 6 at page 56. Gray's Ferry Avenue crossing the Schuylkill near the U. S. Arsenal continues as an artery in South Philadelphia. Near it is Peltz Street—as to the source of its name, see comment following statement as to Henry Peltz, fourteenth child of Richard Peltz, Sr.

Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road and Washington Avenue, is the oldest landmark of the Federal government in the city. Site purchased by the War Department in 1799.

By deed dated April 18, 1845 and recorded the same day in Book R. L.L. 35 of deeds at page 529, Philip Peltz, Jr., M.D. *et ux* conveyed to William D. Lentz all the right, title and interest which the said Elizabeth Lentz Peltz, wife of Philip Peltz Jr., M.D., had in the estate of her late father David Lentz, subject to the dower of her mother Elizabeth Lentz, the said Elizabeth Lentz Peltz having been one of the nine surviving children of David Lentz, deceased.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Location, Wolf and Eighteenth Streets, South Philadelphia. A historical sketch published at the fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. S. A. K. Francis, 1914, supplies the following:

A Sunday School was organized in 1841 in a school house on Buck road—now Mifflin and Eleventh Streets. The same year it was removed to the Girard School House; this was a mission of St. John's Lutheran Church, Race Street, near Fifth—the first English Lutheran Church established in America which had numerous members in South Philadelphia. "A long line of carriages and market wagons would be drawn

up at Race and Fifth Streets every Sunday morning." Occasional services were held in the Girard School House. A "little brick church" was erected at a cost of \$2,585. and was dedicated December 21, 1843. The site was donated by Joseph Dugan, a Catholic. The church was popularly called "The Little Church in the Neck."

The burial ground about the church was enlarged several times. A new church was built at the rear of the old one, facing Wolf Street, and was dedicated September 8, 1889. Later a chapel and a parsonage were built. The last remnant of debt was paid by a legacy from Mrs. Louisa Lentz.

To 1914, 1500 burials had been made here. The congregation then had 1200 members. The Rev. Frank M. Urich has been pastor since 1912.

The church property, including the present large stone church and chapel occupies about a block. The churchyard is kept in excellent condition; unlike most burying grounds in the city it is not crowded. The name Simon appears on many stones with dates from the 1840's. Some of the families from which the Greenwich Real Estate Company took title are represented.

The Lentz family was large; identification of interments of those not close to the line of direct ancestry has not been attempted. There is a large Lentz lot at the southwest corner of the chapel surrounded by heavy granite coping. In it stands a granite monument fifteen feet high.

About midway between the rear of the church and Nineteenth Street is a lot with two low granite stones inscribed:

My Husband
William Peltz
1830 - 1896
Anna F.,
Daughter of William and Louisa Peltz
1877 - 1900

These are the graves of the Domine's brother William Peltz with his wife and daughter.

Almost all marble stones in the grounds are deteriorated. The older marble slabs in many instances are weathered blank. The location is one square south of modern Girard Public School.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE CAREER OF RICHARD PELTZ

"American Sentinel," October 16, 1830. Official vote of Philadelphia County: Assembly, R. Peltz, 5254. (elected).

There were eight candidates for Assembly, four being elected. John Carter received the highest vote, 5356. The highest vote for a candidate on the opposing ticket was 5011 for George Rhen. Party affiliations are not stated; however, the subsequent notes on the campaign of Richard Peltz in 1843 for the office of county treasurer establish him as a Democrat.

"United States Gazette," October 22, 1834. Official table of vote cast October 14: Assembly, Peltz, 9578 (elected).

"American Sentinel," October 16, 1834. On election night a riot resulted from efforts of the opposing parties to get their late votes to the window at the Commissioners Hall, Moyamensing. The Jackson Party was driven away and the fight was then renewed elsewhere. The anti-Jacksonites cut down a Jackson hickory pole. Crowds from Southwark joined in the rioting. Soon more came from Northern Liberties and Spring Garden with bands. Muskets were fired from houses, and 14 or 15 persons were wounded. A Liberty pole (Whig Party) was cut down falling against the Commissioner's Hall and damaging the building. Fire companies brought their apparatus to the scene, but the crowd did not permit them to use it.

From the Off papers there has been secured the original petition presented February 1, 1831, by Richard Peltz to the Pennsylvania legislature.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of Philip Peltz, John Lentz, Richard Peltz and Rebecca Eneu of the County of Philadelphia respectfully sets forth

That John Lentz formerly of Moyamensing Township and County aforesaid now deceased did by his last will and testament devise and bequeath to Rebecca Lentz his daughter and her lawful issue certain parts shares and interests in his real and personal estate as will more fully appear by reference to his will remaining of record in the proper office for the County of Philadelphia.

That the said Rebecca Lentz subsequently intermarried with Samuel Eneu and has had issue by the said Samuel Eneu several children which said children are still living.

That a divorce from bed and board was at the suit of the said Rebecca Eneu by her next friend Richard Peltz against the said Samuel Eneu in due form of Law decreed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County on the twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1825, and the said Rebecca become entitled to have alimony decreed to her by the said Court to be paid by the said Samuel.

That the said Samuel Eneu in consideration of the premises and that the said Rebecca would and did ask the said Court to decree the payment of a nominal sum as alimony in lieu of the full amount to which she was by law entitled, did on the fourteenth day of December A. D. 1825 grant assign and set over unto the said Philip Peltz John Lentz and Richard Peltz and to the survivor of them all the estate right title and interest of in to and out of the said real and personal property so devised and bequeathed to the said Rebecca Lentz—now Eneu by the said John Lentz deceased which the said Samuel Eneu then had, or which to him in any manner might thereafter accrue in trust that the said Philip Peltz John Lentz and Richard Peltz should invest the personal property received and pay the interest thereof and the rents issues and profit of the real estate to the said Rebecca Eneu for and during the term of her natural life free from the debts and contracts of the said Samuel Eneu, and after the death of the said Rebecca should hold the same in trust for the use of the lawful issue of the bodies of the said Rebecca and Samuel in equal proportions and the heirs and assigns of such issue respectively forever.

That since the said assignment and conveyance in Trust certain proceedings in partition were instituted in the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia by which all the real estate of the said John Lentz deceased, not being susceptible of division among the heirs and the parties refusing to take the same at the valuation has been sold, and the share or proportion of the said Rebecca Eneu in the same has come into the hands and possession of the said Trustees in money and so remains with them the said Trustees not in their opinion having the power to invest the same in real estate without the passage of a law authorizing them to do so.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Honorable Bodies will be pleased to pass a law giving to the said Trustees authority to vest the proceeds of the real estate of the said John Lentz deceased now in their hands and possession as the proper share of the said Rebecca Eneu in

other real estate in conformity to the trust aforesaid, and they as in duty bound will etc.

Philad. Jan 26, 1831.
(Signed) Philip Peltz
John Lentz
Richd Peltz
Rebecca Eneu

Endorsement:

6/ Peltz Philada.

Trustees of Rebeckah Eneu, of the County of Philadelphia praying for authority to invest a certain trust fund in real estate.

H. R. Feb. 1, 1836

Peltz
Wanner
Hathorn.

RICHARD PELTZ'S SERVICE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

From the Journal of the Forty-first session of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, beginning December 7, 1830; see also abridgement of Laws of Pennsylvania issued by the State for sessions of Legislature indicated.

Richard Peltz was one of eight members from the County of Philadelphia. Seven other members represented the city.

Richard Peltz was present at the opening session. His first vote was cast December 8, against a resolution that members of the House be furnished with copies of three daily newspapers each. The resolution was adopted.

In the appointment of committees, December 9, he was made a member of the committee on banks.

January 7, 1831. Presented two petitions from citizens of Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties favoring incorporation of a company to build a railroad between Philadelphia and Norristown.

January 10. Presented a petition asking the Legislature to petition the state's representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the act to remove the Cherokee Nation to some region beyond the Mississippi. On January 14, he presented a similar petition.

January 20. For committee on banks, reported bill to incorporate the Farmers and Traders Bank in the City of Philadelphia. No record of enactment.

February 1. Presented a petition and documents in favor of a law authorizing the sale of the Walnut Street Prison and the removal of the prisoners. Presented a similar petition February 12.

February 1. Presented a petition and documents in favor of a law authorizing Philip Peltz and Richard Peltz as the trustees of Rebecca Eneu, of Philadelphia County, to invest a certain trust in real estate. Referred to a committee of which Mr. Peltz was chairman.

February 4. On behalf of this committee Mr. Peltz reported a bill authorizing the action sought.

February 12. House resolved itself into a committee of the whole with Mr. Peltz presiding.

February 18. Presented petitions for a bank in Frankford and for incorporating the Moyamensing and Passyunk Bank.

February 21. Presented petition from owners of land in the Schuylkill Point Meadow Company praying for a change in the time of their elections.

February 21. Presided in committee of the whole.

February 22. Presented petition to incorporate Moyamensing and Passyunk Bank. Repeatedly presented similar petitions.

February 22. As chairman of a special committee, Mr. Peltz reported a bill for a supplement to the act to enable the Schuylkill Point Meadow Company to keep banks, dams, sluices and flood gates in repair and raise a fund to defray expenses. Bill signed by the Governor April 4, 1831.

February 28. House met at 3 P.M. in second session of that day. Mr. Peltz immediately moved to adjourn. This was defeated 64-15.

March 11. Obtained leave for a few days absence.

March 24. Again attended session.

March 25. Presented two petitions for repeal of an act of the last session regulating inns and taverns.

Presented a memorial from the licensed pawn-brokers of the city of Philadelphia remonstrating against proposed alterations in the law relating to pawn-brokers.

Convention of both houses to elect a United States Senator, opened March 14, continuing for three days. Numerous ballots were taken without an election. Mr. Peltz voted throughout for Samuel McKean until the final ballot when he voted for James S. Stevenson. On this ballot William Wilkins was chosen.

Convention to elect a state treasurer was held January 11, 1831. Mr. Peltz voted for Alexander Mahon, who was elected.

Forty-second session of the House of Representatives began December 6, 1831. Mr. Peltz was present. Appointed on committee on banks.

December 10. Nominations made for United States Senator. Mr. Peltz nominated Jesse R. Burden.

December 10. Mr. Peltz appointed on a committee to revise the rules of the House.

December 13. Presented petition of members of the German Reformed Church of Philadelphia for alterations in its charter.

December 15. Asked leave to bring in a bill to lay out streets and roads in Passyunk Township. Leave granted. Bill signed by the Governor January 24, 1832.

December 16. Presented petition to incorporate the Manufacturers and Merchants Bank to be located north of Green Street, Philadelphia. On behalf of a special committee, Mr. Peltz reported such bill. No record of enactment.

December 17. Moved that the committee on ways and means be directed to inquire as to what changes are necessary in the law for assessing tax on personal property passed in the last session. Laid on the table.

December 19. Obtained leave of absence for a few days.

January 5, 1832. Presented petition to establish an office of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania in the western wards of Philadelphia.

January 6. Presented petition to abolish lotteries.

January 6. Presented petition to license keepers of oyster cellars and eating houses.

January 10. Presented memorial from Guardians of the Poor and commission to erect buildings for the poor in Philadelphia for authority to borrow additional money to complete the work.

January 11. For the committee on banks he reported a bill to incorporate the Moyamensing Bank. Bill signed by the Governor March 30, 1832.

January 12. Presented one of various petitions to establish the Girard Bank.

January 13. Presented petition to remove Britton Evans from the office of justice of the peace.

January 13. For the committee on banks reported a bill to incorporate the Frankford Bank. No record of enactment.

January 14. Presented petition to erect a new county, called Monroe from parts of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.

January 17. For the committee on banks, reported a bill to incorporate the Doylestown Bank. Bill signed by the Governor April 23, 1832.

January. Repeatedly presented petitions favoring incorporation of the Moyamensing Bank and also of the Girard Bank.

January 18. Moved that the committee on the abolition of lotteries be authorized to send a subcommittee to the city of Philadelphia, if necessary, to investigate lotteries. Approved 50-47.

January 19. Presented petition to incorporate the Southwark Union Beneficial Society.

January 24. Presented petition to incorporate Niagara Hose Company of Philadelphia County.

January 26. Presented petition to incorporate Pennsylvania Coke and Iron Company.

January 26. Presented petition of Commissioners of Southwark and two petitions from inhabitants of Southwark to repeal act exempting the Navy Yard from taxation.

January 28. Obtained leave of absence for a few days.

February 6. Presented petition for separate maintenance of the poor in the unincorporated part of Northern Liberties Township.

February 8. Petition from Philadelphia County for appointment of aldermen in the incorporated districts of the county.

February 9. For a special committee, reported bill authorizing inhabitants of Passyunk Township to elect directors of the Girard School, to be erected in the township. Bill signed by the Governor May 3, 1832.

February 25. For committee on banks reported bill to supplement an act of 1809 for building a bridge over the Susquehanna in Lancaster County. Bill signed by the Governor March 8, 1832.

February 28, 1832. Election of a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Mr. Peltz nominated Jonathan K. Hassinger. Two other nominations. Hassinger elected March 1.

February 29. Presented petition to abolish lotteries.

Presented petition to vest additional powers in the Commissioners of Moyamensing Township. Referred to special committee with Mr. Peltz chairman.

March 7. Presented petition to extend provisions of mechanics' lien law.

March 8. Presented petition from Moyamensing Township to erect a new township out of part of Moyamensing Township. Referred to a special committee with Mr. Peltz chairman.

March 14. Presented remonstrance against proposal to form a new township out of part of Moyamensing.

March 27. On motion of Mr. Peltz, bill to incorporate Doylestown Bank and Central Bank of Pennsylvania referred to a special committee. Mr. Peltz appointed chairman of the committee.

March 28. For special committee Mr. Peltz reported two bills to incorporate the Doylestown Bank and the Central Bank of Pennsylvania. No record of enactment. The Doylestown Bank was incorporated by another act.

March 30. Presented remonstrance from Moyamensing Township against changing the paving law of this township.

March 30. Presented petition to establish a market place in Moyamensing Township. Referred to a special committee with Mr. Peltz chairman.

June 6. For special committee Mr. Peltz reported bill authorizing the Commissioners of Moyamensing Township to open a street for a market place.

June 7. Presented petition of Henry Moliere, of the County of Philadelphia, that provision be made to pay damages awarded to him by appraisers for injuries in the construction of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad.

June 9. Presented a petition of the Guardians of the Poor of the City, Southwark, Northern Liberties and Penn Township that their property be exempt from taxation.

Presented petition for the entire abolition of lotteries after December 31, 1833.

June 9. Presented remonstrance against a bill to prohibit migration of negroes into the commonwealth.

On his motion it was ordered that the committee on banks be discharged from further consideration of petitions referred to them.

December 13, 1831. Joint convention to elect a United States senator. Mr. Peltz voted for Jesse R. Burden on several ballots, but changed to George M. Dallas on final ballot. Dallas elected.

Census of 1830. Passyunk Township, 1442; Moyamensing Township, 6,822; East Southwark, 10,202; West Southwark, 10,379.

Account of postage of members; December 7, 1831 to April 9, 1832—Mr. Peltz, letters sent, \$29.04; letters received, \$42.04.

Supplemental account, April 7 to June 12, 1832—Mr. Peltz, letters sent, \$1.87½; letters received \$2.37½.

Mr. Peltz was not a member of the session beginning December 3, 1833.

Forty-fifth session of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives beginning December 2, 1834. Richard Peltz was one of eight members representing Philadelphia County.

December 3. Mr. Peltz and Mr. Woodward appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

For printer of the German Journal of the House, Mr. Peltz nominated Jacob Baab. He was elected December 4.

December 5. Mr. Peltz appointed chairman of the committee on banks.

December 11. For Committee on banks, reported bill supplementing act for closing the Bank of Washington. Bill signed by Governor January 17, 1835.

December 15. Presented petition to incorporate the Delaware River Bank.

January 15, 1835. Presented petition of the three United Swedish Congregations asking authority to sell ground rents and invest the proceeds.

January 19. Asked permission to bring in bill explanatory of act to lay out streets and roads in Passyunk Township and of act to vest in the United States title to site of U. S. Naval Asylum. Granted. No record of enactment.

January 26. Presented several petitions for repeal of act of last session prohibiting sale of spirituous liquors in theaters.

Presented petition of stockholders of Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank of the Northern Liberties complaining of the manner of election of directors and asking for an investigation. Referred to special committee with Mr. Peltz chairman.

January 28. Reported bill for the relief of James Robb and others. No record of enactment.

February 2. Presented remonstrance against passage of a law for widening Shippen Street in Moyamensing Township.

Presented petition to change name of Mary Ann Floyd to Mary Ann Stanley.

Presented petition to repeal the act abolishing imprisonment for small debts and the act relating to aldermen in Philadelphia.

February 5. Presented petition authorizing guardians of minor children of Harvey Klapp, deceased, to sell real estate. (See Philip Peltz's will)

Presented petition to remunerate James Robb for injury done his property on election night.

February 6. Asked leave to bring in a bill for the better collection of county rates and levies in Philadelphia. Granted. Appointed chairman of special committee. Bill signed by Governor February 28, 1835.

February 9. Presented petition to incorporate Delaware River Bank.

February 10. In considering a resolution requiring certain information from the Philadelphia County Commissioners, Mr. Peltz moved to amend by directing the attorney general "to report how far the corporation of Philadelphia have conformed to the will of Stephen Girard in appropriations made by Councils from funds of the Girard estate and in the erection of Girard College." (A confusion of amendments followed, culminating in adjournment; the record is not clear as to the outcome.)

February 13. Presented petition and documents of Mary Wilson, Philadelphia, relative to the services of her late husband, Archibald Wilson in the Revolutionary War and praying for relief.

For committee on banks, reported bills to incorporate the Delaware River Bank and banks in Lewistown and Waynesburg. No record of enactment of bill relating to Delaware River Bank; the two latter incorporated by bill signed April 14, 1835.

February 18. On motion of Mr. Peltz, it was ordered that the committee on estates and escheats be discharged from further consideration of the petition of Anna P. Klapp and Philip Peltz and the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

March 2. Presented petition to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Schuylkill at Gray's Ferry.

Presented petitions for a law to widen Callowhill and Spring Garden streets.

Presented five petitions for a law to improve the breeding of horses by regular trials of speed.

March 5. Presented three remonstrances against the rechartering of the Germantown Bank.

March 7. For the committee on banks, reported a bill to supplement the act to incorporate the Moyamensing Bank. Bill signed by Governor March 13, 1835.

March 9. Presented remonstrance against vacating Richards Street.

March 16. Presented four remonstrances against incorporation of the Fairmount and Gray's Ferry Canal Company.

March 16. Presented petition to incorporate the American Porcelain Company.

March 18. For committee on banks, presented a report on the petition to remove the office of the Schuylkill Bank from Port Carbon to Pottsville, the report stating it is inexpedient to grant the request.

March 26. Presented petition of Mary Hoffmaster, Philadelphia, to sell certain real estate.

March 26. Obtained leave to withdraw petition of Benjamin G. Bruner for divorce.

April 6. Presented five remonstrances against changing the location of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, of the Northern Liberties.

Presented four petitions to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Schuylkill south of the city of Philadelphia.

April 9. Presented remonstrance against establishment of a bank in Moyamensing Township.

April 14. Presented remonstrance against incorporating the Dyottville Manufacturing and Banking Company.

Joint convention for election of a United States Senator, to succeed William Wilkins, resigned. December 6, 1834. Mr. Peltz voted for Joel B. Sunderland, but in later ballots changed to James Clarke. James Buchanan was elected.

Pay and mileage, 1834-5: Mr. Peltz, 135 days at \$5 a day. Miles circular, at 15 cents a mile, 204 miles.

Postage—Sent, \$38.52; received, \$48.11.

That after his retirement Richard Peltz had business with the legislature is suggested by a receipt found in the Off papers as follows:

1836

R. Peltz, Esq.

To Mathew Wilson, Dr.

January 20	To Bot Wine, Lobo	\$2.00
" "	" Pitcher Hot Punch	2.00
" 24	" Pint Brandy No. 6	.50

Pd. Postage	.97
To Boarding from January 17th to 27th: five in Chamber included:	11.87

	\$17.34

Rec'd payment
For M. Wilson
(Signed) Jno. T. Wilson

Harrisburg
January 26, 1836.

At the election of October 10, 1843, Richard Peltz was unsuccessful candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

Penrose Ash, Whig, 15,113—elected

Richard Peltz, Democrat, 13,100

In the county outside the city, the result was Peltz 9,627, Ash 8,172.

Earlier in the century, as at the time when Philip Peltz the Elder held the office, the County Treasurer was appointed by the County Commissioners.

MOYAMENSING PRISON COMMISSION

That Richard Peltz was a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of Moyamensing Prison is mentioned in the Public Ledger of October 14, 1904 in the obituary of his daughter Rebecca B. Anthony. However this statement should be accepted with caution.

The corner stone of Moyamensing Prison was laid April 2, 1832; it became the scene of legal executions after its completion when the law of April 10, 1834 abolished such affairs as public spectacles. It received its first prisoners October 19, 1835.

"They Were in Prison"—A History of the Pennsylvania Prison Society (Teeters), John C. Wiston Co. Publisher. 1937.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a box of pamphlets relating to this prison; included is a pamphlet issued in 1846 containing prison rules and the acts under which it was built. An act of March 30, 1831 authorized appointment of a commission to build a new prison for Philadelphia County. The members of the commission are listed, the name of Richard Peltz not appearing therein. April 13, 1832, 15¾ acres, situated on Passyunk Road were bought of John Savage for \$8,000. May 2, 1832, 100 perches adjoining were bought of David Lentz for \$975. The architect was Thomas U. Walter, one of the best known architects of his day. The design was castellated Gothic of dark granite with circular

towers and embattled parapets; the wings are fifty feet wide surmounted by a parapet pierced with embrasures; the entrance gates are secured at the top by a wrought iron portcullis.

Walter designed the main building of white marble in Corinthian style of Girard College; also the cast iron dome of the Capitol at Washington and its rotunda as rebuilt with columns instead of pilasters supporting the dome; he likewise designed the Capitol's wings.

In the same box are copies of annual reports of the Board of Prison Inspectors from 1847 to 1872. This board organized in 1794 had supervision of the county prison. Two of these inspectors' reports contain lists of the inspectors from the time the board was organized. In 1835 twelve inspectors were appointed, one of whom was Richard Peltz. These appointments were made under a state law passed April 14, 1835, that being the year in which Moyamensing Prison was completed. The name of Richard Peltz does not appear in any later list of appointees.

Philip Peltz, M.D., brother of Richard Peltz, was first to be appointed prison physician. A printed report of the Committee appointed to visit the Moyamensing and other prisons was read in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, February 14, 1837. Attached to this report which has been in the possession of your compiler, are statistical tables of various diseases occurring among the convicts and untried prisoners confined in the Philadelphia County Prison (Moyamensing) from June 1 to December 31, 1836, signed P. Peltz, M.D., Physician to County Prison.

THE STRANGE PHILADELPHIA STORY OF POOR RICHARD

In spite of his eventual engulfment, Richard enjoyed his father's confidence. Richard was one of his father's executors and with his brother Philip Jr., and brother-in-law Samuel Eckel, trustee for the benefit of his sister Mary. With Philip Jr., Richard was also trustee for the benefit of another brother Samuel who endured the subsequent "Disaster in Southwark" without recorded loss.

It is apparent nevertheless that the father, who had extensively financed the sons' operations, was concerned about Richard's affairs. In his will he forgave Richard a debt of \$1500 as evidenced by his bond, then in the same clause charged a like sum against the devise to Richard, apparently to enforce the collection of this very debt.

In the division of the farm, the language of the will does not in words declare that the portion which went to Richard was that upon which the building stood, although that inference may be drawn from its accompanying diagram. However in the subsequent sales beginning with that of February 6, 1847, Sheriff's Deed Book J.S.C. No. 2 page 56, the description of the two parcels recite that the property included the frame house and barn thereon. All this was swept away.

The home of Richard Peltz at his death was 320 South Front Street, Southwark, west side north of Catherine. Thereupon the home of his sons, John Lentz Peltz, his administrator and of Philip Peltz, the administrator's bondsman, were at the same location. The directories of the period show nothing before and after as to occupancy by Richard or his family, the inference being that it had been not long occupied by him before his death and was promptly lost thereafter. Nor do the records show how or when it was secured or lost. There is thus the implication that Richard was a tenant. His wife's death preceded his own by less than six months. That two of the daughters, one older, one younger, the latter aged thirteen, accompanied the Domine, then aged twenty-five and just out of the Seminary, to Coeymans in 1848, indicates that the home had been broken up. Where the other children were established is not understood.

Since Philip the Elder had held public offices including that of Justice of the Peace, he was probably able to direct business to his favored son Richard. Not a lawyer, Richard was executor of more than one estate, managed for years a farm other than his own, bought and sold real estate and was an elected and re-elected member of the legislature.

Tribute is paid to the fine character and integrity of Richard Peltz in the obituary upon the death of his son Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D. The bestowal of the name Richard (Richard Clinton) upon his second son by the Domine indicates the regard in which he held his father's memory.

The following debts of record of Richard Peltz at the death of his father have been identified.

Debt to Philip Peltz forgiven by testator but offset	
by charge against devise	\$1500.00
Note as per inventory	600.00
Kane vs. Peltz—recovery	?
Bank of U. S. vs. Richard Peltz—recovery	1271.75
Burden et al vs. Richard Peltz—recovery	1018.38
Zerr vs. Richard Peltz—recovery	290.09
McMullen vs. Richard Peltz	203.97
Mortgage debt incurred by Richard Peltz against inheritance of portion of Philip Peltz—Passyunk farm	3000.00
Whether sheriff's sale of last above item was on one of the above listed judgments or on another recovery is not clear.	

Note—Since the recoveries listed above were had, just before and after the death of Philip Peltz the Elder and were either paid in full or by adjudication, your compiler theorizes that the \$3000 borrowed on bond and mortgage against the Passyunk devise to Richard provided means of funding and therefore all the debts were not cumulative.

The allegations of the objectors to the account of the Philip Peltz executors that the latter were insolvent was nowhere followed by assignment for benefit of creditors.

That the Lentz family was prosperous is suggested by the administration bond of \$10,000 required in 1840 of the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of David Lentz, uncle of Sarah Lentz Peltz, wife of Richard Peltz, such bond having been furnished by the sons of the decedent.

Whether business anxiety contributed to the death shortly before that of her husband of Sarah Lentz Peltz, aged 49, is not understood. That her early health was good may be inferred from the knowledge that she had borne him fifteen children.

1833—The list of directors of the Moyamensing Bank includes the name of Richard Peltz. There were twelve directors. Joseph Solms was president. The bank was incorporated in 1832 with a capital of \$250,000, of which \$50,000 had been paid in. There is no directory for 1834. The directory of 1835-6 does not list Richard Peltz as a director of the Moyamensing Bank.

By Deed dated November 28, 1837 and recorded January 24, 1838 in book of deeds S.H.F. 21 at page 259, in consideration of 3835 silver dollars Richard Peltz *et ux* (Sarah his wife) conveyed to Jacob Smith, nineteen acres, meadows and barn on Greenwich Island, being the same premises conveyed to Richard Peltz by deed dated March 16, 1830 and recorded in book of deeds G.W.R. 35 at page 671. This property is not to be confused with a neighboring and somewhat similar area devised to Richard Peltz by his father in 1844.

The mist, which had lightened, re-settles upon the activity of Richard Peltz from 1835 when his able service in the legislature ended. His death occurred in 1847.

VI

DISASTER IN SOUTHWARK

THE PROGENY of Philip Peltz the Elder divided over the administration of his estate.

The executors, sons Richard Peltz and Philip Peltz, Jr., M.D., and son-in-law Samuel Eckel, in an account filed with Register of Wills March 22, 1845, charged themselves with assets of \$10,015.59 of which \$8,335.01 is amount of inventory and \$1,500 is charged upon devise to Richard Peltz.

Against this total, executors asked credit for three items of stock unsold and for the following valueless notes,—

George Marguert	\$1,000.00
William H. Schreiner	150.00
Samuel Peltz	232.50
Richard Peltz	600.00
Philip Peltz, Jr.	350.00
Maria Peltz, balance	70.00
Total unsold and worthless assets	\$7,235.50
Balance for distribution	\$2,253.71

Philip Peltz the Elder was survived by sons Richard, Philip Jr., and Samuel, by a daughter Mary, wife of Samuel Eckel, by two children of a deceased son William and by four daughters of deceased daughter Rebecca who had married Dr. Harvey Klapp.

The testamentary plan was as follows:

Richard received a portion of the Passyunk farm including its house and barn but was charged fifteen hundred dollars thereupon.

Samuel received a second portion of the farm in trust.

Mary Peltz Eckel received the balance of the farm and a house on the south side of Beck Street, in trust.

The children of the deceased son William received five hundred dollars; "their father having in his life time received a full proportion of my estate."

The Klapp family, the four daughters of the deceased daughter Rebecca, received the testator's late residence, east side of Front between Queen and Catherine streets, Southwark.

Philip Jr., the physician, by the revised plan of the codicil, received the then recently purchased messuage and plot at the southeast corner of Front and Beck streets, Southwark.

The only parcel of which testator was seized not specifically devised, thereby becoming a part of the residuary estate, was a three story brick messuage and lot on the south side of Beck Street, Southwark (not to be confused with the property at the southeast corner of Beck and Front streets). This was sold October 2, 1846 by order of court and proceeds paid to Theodore Cuyler, Administrator etc.

In addition to the debts of the sons to their father, there were recoveries against them as appear on the docket of the Old District Court of Philadelphia.

These actions were upon debt collections and the brothers were impoverished. Obviously the father, Philip Peltz the Elder, financed his sons until his death; for what purpose these borrowings were obtained is not understood. From the time of his retirement from the Legislature in 1835 until his death in 1846, the activity of Richard Peltz is obscure. He died in his fifty-second year shortly after the death of his wife, leaving a family of eleven children without support and without remnant of the property accumulated by his father. Whether his ill fortune contributed to his early death cannot be said. The action of the consistory of the Crown Street Church in urging support for the younger Philip Peltz then a theological student is significant.

The accounting executors of the estate of Philip Peltz the Elder endured revocation of their letters testamentary under attack of the children of testator's late son William, by James B. Barry in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William, and of the children of testator's late daughter Rebecca Peltz Klapp, by Richard W. Steel in right of his wife Rebecca and as guardian of Gertrude, Rebecca and Elizabeth M. Klapp, the last four being children of the late Rebecca Peltz Klapp, daughter of testator and of her late husband Dr. Harvey Klapp.

Thereafter letters testamentary *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Philip Peltz the Elder were granted to Theodore Cuyler, Esq., for whose career see Scharf & Westcott, "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 2, page 1546. He was born at Poughkeepsie in 1819; in 1869 he was general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D. (see DeWitt

section, this compilation.) Thomas DeWitt Cuyler (1854-1922), Yale '74, of Philadelphia, was the distinguished son of Theodore Cuyler and Mary DeWitt, his wife. For his career see Holland Society of New York Year Book, page 252.

The Beck Street property was sold in 1846 to George L. Ashmead.

The death of Richard Peltz occurred February 24, 1847.

April 3, 1847, the Orphans Court appointed Philip Peltz, then a divinity student afterwards "The Domine," guardian of his minor brothers and sisters, William, Gertrude, Richard, Samuel, Elizabeth, Henry and Mary Peltz.

Following the death of Philip Peltz the Elder and the impoverishment of his estate, the Greenwich Island farm passed to the following owners.

Part One, devised to Richard Peltz was sold to John Struthers, marble mason, who promptly conveyed it to Horace Binney, Esq.; Horace Binney sold it to John Simon of Moyamensing Township, farmer. Horace Binney, Esq., was for many years one of the foremost lawyers at the Philadelphia bar. He is best known for his argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit testing the validity of Stephen Girard's will. Daniel Webster was counsel for those who sought to break it. Binney represented the proponents, coming from retirement to do so and won the litigation, reported in *Vidal et al. vs. The Mayor of Philadelphia et al.*, 43 Howard 127.

John Struthers designed, built, presented to the nation and established October 7, 1837 the present sarcophagus of George Washington. ("The Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon," Carey & Hart, Philadelphia 1840.)

Part Two of the farm was devised to Samuel Peltz. After the latter's death March 29, 1853 this part additionally was sold to John Simon by Samuel Peltz's widow, Mary Ann Peltz and by his children, Sarah L. Peltz, unmarried, Rebecca Ann Peltz and her husband, James M. Dilke, cordwainer; and Philip Henry Peltz, gardener. The fourth child was daughter Richardina; the record is obscure as to how her interest passed to subsequent owners.

Part Three, devised by Philip Peltz the Elder for the benefit of his daughter Mrs. Mary Eckel, was conveyed by the latter's husband as testamentary trustee to Samuel Baker. The subsequent descent of this portion has not been explored; Samuel Baker was the husband of Mary Lentz, sister of Mrs. Richard Peltz.

*Identification of the Peltz Tract on Greenwich Island.
Later development and ownership*

Location of the Philip Peltz farm with respect to present streets has been determined although all earlier roads, streets, lanes and buildings thereon have been obliterated. Charts 45 S 2, 45 S 7, and 48 S 4 in the Bureau of Surveys, Eleventh Floor, City Hall Annex show modern streets superimposed over older monuments (Island Road, London Company Road, Hollander's Creek) which bordered the Peltz farm on Greenwich Island as shown on the early maps.

The meadows, scarcely above tide water, productive in the days of Philip Peltz the Elder, have been largely filled to a depth of twelve to twenty feet, then levelled and plotted. This region at the southern end of South Philadelphia is bordered on the south by League Island, an island no longer, site of the present Navy Yard at the southern limit of Broad Street.

Present east and west streets, some unopened, in this vicinity are named for governors of Pennsylvania. East of Eleventh there extend parallel thereto Hartranft Street, Hoyt Street, Pattison Avenue, Beaver Street, Hastings Street and Terminal Avenue in that order beginning at the north; north and south streets, Camac, Marvine, Warnock and Tenth, in that order beginning at the west, checker-board the area of the former Peltz farm. Pattison Avenue and Tenth Street, both through arteries (double tracks on Tenth Street) are completed. The Peltz house and farm buildings were on the west side of Island or London Company Road facing the end of Bright's Lane. This site is about at the intersection of present Tenth Street and Pattison Avenue. (See diagram following the will of Philip Peltz the Elder.)

League Island Park, its name a misnomer in that it is on former Greenwich Island, adjoins League Island on the north. A portion of its area was taken from the southwest portion of the former Peltz farm. (See Simon discussion which follows.)

The "Philadelphia Record" of September 4, 1910 states that League Island Park, area 300 acres, is bounded west by Twentieth Street, east by Eleventh Street, north by Pattison Avenue, South by Government Avenue. One-third of its area is east, two-thirds west of Broad Street which is 300 feet wide. Hollander's Creek, which formerly separated Greenwich Island from the mainland, a tidal estuary, is now confined in a nine foot conduit where Broad Street crosses. Three park lakes have

been developed along its course. Hydraulic channel excavation in the Delaware and Schuylkill has supplied fill for its present elevation. Cost of the project with its structures has been about \$3,000,000. Here was held the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition of 1926. In this park west of Broad is the American-Swedish Historical Museum building, the cornerstone of which was laid during the Sesqui-Centennial. Near it is the United States Naval Hospital. East of Broad is the Municipal Stadium seating 102,000, erected for the Sesqui-Centennial, the present scene of Army-Navy football games.

On the above mentioned chart, modern Wicaco Avenue, so far as it extends, coincides with the earlier Greenwich Point Road.

The Philadelphia topographic quadrangle sheet of the United States Department of the Interior, edition of 1898, reprinted 1943, surveyed as thereon stated in 1894, shows the roads, also Hollander's Creek, all as on the early maps and as on the "draft of Marsh meadow on Greenwich Island" accompanying the will of Philip Peltz the Elder. Thus the present street lay-out which obliterated the earlier roads dates from not earlier than 1894.

Notes on Simon Proprietors of Former Peltz Holdings:

Among the parcels assembled by John Simon, Sr. was that portion of the lands of Philip Peltz the Elder devised to his son Richard upon which was a house and barn; another was the portion set apart for the benefit of another son Samuel. The latter was acquired by Simon from the heirs of Samuel Peltz as heretofore set forth. London Road constituted a boundary of the latter tract and was also the boundary of other land acquired by Simon, not previously the property of any of the Peltz family. No dwelling is mentioned as standing upon the Samuel Peltz portion.

Smedley's "Atlas of the City of Philadelphia," 1862, was examined at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On this the name "Simon" appears between the present Ninth and Tenth streets near the present Pattison Avenue, which is No. 3600 South. Though this map is on a different scale from that of the earlier maps on which the name Peltz appeared, yet on the map of 1862 the name Simon is in relatively the same position as that in which the name Peltz appeared on the earlier maps. The crooked road running southward in proximity to the Simon lands is called Island Road. A road running east and west is not named. This is probably the old London road or London Company road.

Part of this Simon property was taken by the City April 4, 1890 for League Island Park; additional areas were taken for the same purpose May 8, 1899, Philip Simon grantor; May 26, 1931, Samuel S. Simon, grantor.

City Directories at random.

1860, John Simon, gardener, Passyunk Avenue, north of Tenth.

1868-9, John Simon, gardener; house, South Broad, cor. Mifflin.

1881, John Simon, laborer, 1914 South Thirteenth Street.

Note that Louisa, eldest daughter of William, ninth child of Richard Peltz, married Michael Simon whose relationship to John Simon above has not been explored. However the residences of William Peltz and John Simon were in South Philadelphia; both were gardeners, whereby it may be conjectured that John and Michael were of the same family.

VII

THE DOMINE AND HIS TRIBE

PHILIP PELTZ, the Domine, described in church publications as brilliant student in university and seminary, leader in his communion, distinguished occupant of a series of pulpits, of forceful utterance, purest integrity and sound ideas, vigorous, businesslike and respected, was of modest ancestry.

His grandfather, Philip Peltz the Elder, had led an active life. He had had to do with the defense of Philadelphia in the War of 1812, held public office, was a leader in church and school work and had the esteem of Stephen Girard.

The Domine's father's prominence in the Pennsylvania legislature was dimmed by subsequent disaster. His uncle Dr. Philip Peltz (University of Pennsylvania 1821) alone of the family had received higher education. There was no precedent for a career in the ministry save the example of consistent church membership. Without financial aid, burdened as guardian by responsibility for a large family of orphaned brothers and sisters, with courage and industry he advanced in his selfless career. The limitations of his early life make his achievements the more remarkable.

Rev. Philip Peltz was born at Philadelphia, December 16, 1823, son of Richard Peltz and Sarah Lentz, his wife. His family attended the Crown Street Church.

He entered University of Pennsylvania Sophomore Class, 1842; member of Zelosophic (Zelo), a debating society, founded in 1829, which with its rival Philomathean (Philo) still continues; one of the orators at Junior Exhibition, graduated 1845, valedictorian. Master of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, 1848.

Early catalogues of the University of Pennsylvania disclose that in the Class of 1845 of which Philip Peltz was a member, there were 36, 22 and 21 students respectively in his Sophomore, Junior and Senior years. Peter Stryker, afterwards a distinguished minister in the Reformed Church, and the Domine's classmate and memorialist, transferred to Rutgers College after his Sophomore year at University of Pennsylvania,

whose students in this class were largely Philadelphians. (Rev. Peter Stryker, D.D., Vice President for Monmouth County, New Jersey, of the Holland Society of New York, died March 25, 1900. See Memorial, Holland Society Year Book, Vol. 14, 1901.) However in his Sophomore and Junior years, Philip Peltz is recorded as a resident of "Philadelphia County." Thus the Passyunk farm may have continued as the family home.

At this time the Governor of Pennsylvania was ex-officio, President of the University.

Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., who officiated at the Domine's first marriage was a trustee of the University.

See also "University of Pennsylvania; Biographical Catalogue of the Matriculates of the College, 1749-1893," Philadelphia, 1894.

Graduated head of class of eleven at New Brunswick Theological Seminary 1848. Licensed by Classis of Philadelphia of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Pastor of Reformed Protestant Dutch churches at Coeymans and New Baltimore concurrently 1848-1851; Coxsackie 1851-57; Paterson 1857-1860; New Paltz 1865-1881.

Secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 103 Fulton Street, New York City, 1860-1865.

Doctor of Divinity, Union College, 1866.

Delegate to Pan-Anglican Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh 1877 by appointment of General Synod, 1876.

Died at Coeymans, June 26, 1883. (John Howard Raven, compiler: Biographical Record, Theological Seminary 1784-1934," page 92; henceforth referred to as Raven's Record.)

He married (1) by Rev. G. W. Bethune, D.D., pastor Third Reformed Church, Philadelphia, March 8, 1849, Annie Eliza, daughter of Henry Sailor of Philadelphia. She died March 2, 1850, leaving no children, aged 27. She is buried with her husband and his second wife and daughter at Grove Cemetery, Coeymans, New York.

Annie Eliza Sailor or Sailer, first wife of the Domine was baptized in the Crown Street Church, March 9, 1839, concurrently with Ann Matilda Sailor; March 10, 1839 the two were received by confession of faith in that church.

The Third Reformed Church of Philadelphia, in which the Domine and Annie Eliza Sailer were married, was ecclesiastically disbanded by

resolution of Classis of Philadelphia, May 22, 1891. (These statements are from copies of the First and Third Church records lodged in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.)

From records of First Reformed Dutch Church.

Married October 29, 1818, Henry Sailor and Sarah Schell.

Received on confession of faith, October 9, 1816, Henry Sailor.

Philadelphia city directories at random from 1849 to 1872 list in each year two and sometimes three persons named Henry Sailor and Henry Sailer. No will of Henry Sailor is recorded to 1910, nor does there exist other helpful probate records. Identification is therefore indefinite.

Eighteenth century references to persons named Sahler and Sailor exist in records of the First Reformed German Church.

Rev. Philip Peltz married (2) by Rev. S. M. Woodbridge at Cocksackie, March 17, 1852, Mrs. Mary DeWitt Van Dyck (widow of Stephen Van Dyck who died April 4, 1846, aged 28—there were two Van Dyck children of this marriage, both deceased), daughter of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., and Sarah Schoonmaker, his wife. She was born at Albany, February 19, 1819; died at Albany, January 15, 1903. She was thus four years older than the first wife.

Children of Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., and Mary DeWitt, his wife,—

John DeWitt Peltz—born at Cocksackie, June 26, 1853. Died at Albany, May 7, 1904.

Sarah Peltz—twin sister—born at Cocksackie, June 26, 1853—died unmarried at Coeymans, May 16, 1883. (The twins were baptized by Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, D.D., October 7, 1853.)

Richard Clinton Peltz—born September 19, 1857, baptized at his father's church, Paterson, November 20, 1857, died at Paterson, July 23, 1859. (See chapter IV, "Paterson," section "Pastoral Career of Domine Peltz," in this compilation. For career of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., father of Mary DeWitt Peltz, his ancestry and progeny, see "DeWitt Record" by your compiler, in this compilation.)

Mary DeWitt, second wife of the Domine was three years older than he, her second husband; she survived him by nearly twenty years. Her consuming interest was in the affairs and career of her son John DeWitt Peltz of whose household she became a member after the death of his first wife.

Of intellectual vigor and generous impulse, she had experienced the exacting career of the wife of a country minister. She bore with courage the loss of two husbands and four children, never lost her good cheer or interest in current events. Failing eye-sight made her latter years the harder. The devotion of her son and affection of the members of the DeWitt family testify to her fine character. Deeply religious as might have been expected, she having been daughter, sister, sister-in-law and wife of distinguished pastors of the Reformed Church, she never lost interest in the cause of missions, became a follower of the teachings of Bishop Phillips Brooks and Dr. Lyman Abbott. In her closing years she was an attendant at the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany, of which Rev. James H. Ecob, D.D. was pastor.

Her recollection of historic events was keen. Vivid was her description of the New York she knew as a boarding school student following her father's death in 1831. It was important to be in the country near New York. Thus the school was located on present Fourteenth Street in a region of unbroken farms—a long walk up Broadway from the city.

The sensational disappearance in New York, December 12, 1829, a never solved mystery, of Chancellor John Lansing, Jr. made an abiding impression upon her, then ten years of age. He had been appointed Chancellor (Court of Chancery) October 21, 1801, and was succeeded in that office October 25, 1814 by Hon. James Kent. He had been a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, thirtieth mayor of Albany and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. His career, portrait and a summary of the episode of his disappearance are revealed in Reynolds' "Albany Chronicles," pages 369, 370, 483, and in Chester: "Courts and Lawyers of New York," Vol 2, pages 871 and 874, foot-note.

The Cocksackie Church records, elsewhere referred to and quoted in this volume, include the following: (Vosburgh: Volume 2, Page 50.)

"The following persons were received into the communion of the First Reformed Church of Cocksackie.

"Rebecca Browne Peltz, April 9, 1852 by certificate from Coeymans. —Dis. Pres. Ch. German St. Philadelphia, October 1855."

It seems probable that when the Domine began his Coeymans pastorate, he was accompanied by his younger sister Elizabeth, who during the Domine's New Paltz pastorate married Theodore Robb of

Coeymans, and by his older sister Rebecca. His first marriage occurred the following year.

When he transferred to Cocksackie, Rebecca accompanied him and joined the Cocksackie Church. Following the Domine's second marriage, Rebecca returned to Philadelphia in 1855, where she subsequently married Joseph W. Anthony. When eventually the Domine's health broke, he removed to the smaller house of Dr. Benjamin B. Fredenburgh which still (1947) stands at the hill top, adjoining on the east, the Reformed Church, Coeymans. Here in 1883 occurred the death both of Sarah (Satie) and the Domine.

The larger house of Dr. Fredenburgh at the foot of the hill was this physician's home and office. This property has been taken by the County, the buildings torn down and the highway curve and hill improved. At that time the spool mantel now in the parlor of his home, was secured from that house by your compiler.

After the death of the Domine, his Coeymans home was given up. His theological library embracing 354 volumes, as listed in his estate papers, was sold by his executor through the Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America, Richard Brinkerhoff, Business Agent, 34 Vesey Street, New York City. Likewise when the home at New Paltz was given up there was held an auction of family possessions.

The Domine, a Democrat as was his father, was a consistent reader of the New York Tribune and follower of Horace Greeley, the most famous editor of his time in America and critic of the Lincoln administration.

The Off family papers, certain of which are carried in the section on the Domine's father Richard Peltz, establish the Domine's father, grandfather and great-grandfather Richard, Philip and John Peltz as farm operators. Yet the Domine, as stated in connection with his occupancy of the New Paltz parsonage farm, had little interest in agriculture. The implication is that his boyhood was spent elsewhere than on the farm; that thereby his scholarly interest was heightened.

The University of Pennsylvania was then situated relatively near the Southwark homes of his father and grandfather; this topic is discussed in the chapter on the Crown Street Church. There too are views of the University buildings of that time.

The episode herein called "The Peltz Trunk Line" suggests that the Domine lodged, during his college days, away from home at or near the University.

FLIER IN PETROLEUM

The war years brought tough going for the Domine. In the midst of anxiety for the Union cause and daily accounts of the horrors of war as reported by Horace Greeley, arch critic of the administration, there was constant concern for the safety, health and sustenance of the missionaries—the Domine's ewe lambs. Inadequately supported, the high rate of exchange and the war time perils of the long voyages made precarious the maintenance of these outposts of Christianity. And there was the personal financial problem of the support of wife, son, daughter, plus poor relations no end.

So circumstanced, the exacting stories of new riches flowing from the oil operations in northwestern Pennsylvania, stories told first hand in lower Manhattan, center of the universe, must have borne in on the poor Domine. Their sequence was somewhat as follows:

Samuel M. Kier first bottled rock-oil for medicinal use, 1850. Salt wells of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, produced troublesome oil.

George H. Bissell organized Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company in 1854 producing oil for fuel and illumination.

Edwin L. Drake drilled in August 1859, near Titusville, Pennsylvania, the first artesian well put down for petroleum. He is popularly said to have discovered oil. Twenty-five barrels of oil were gathered the day oil was struck.

Second well was driven by a Titusville tanner, William Barnsdale, who worked his drill through rock with a spring pole. After three months and cost of \$3,000 he struck oil February 1, 1860; flow was 25 barrels a day. Oil sold at \$18.00 per barrel. In five months Barnsdale sold \$16,000 worth of oil.

Third well was driven by Jonathan Watson. Struck oil in March, 1860.

Oil then sold at 60¢ a gallon. In two years this well produced 165,000 barrels of oil.

Great stock companies were formed. Oil poured forth in floods,—2,000 to 4,000 barrels a day. At the close of 1861, oil which in January 1860 had sold at \$20.00 a barrel had fallen to ten cents.

Oil Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny River which it joined at Oil City, became the center of furious activity. Pipe lines and railroads followed the pioneer wagon road and flat-boat in moving the oil to Pittsburgh. Speculation in oil stocks and enterprises swept the country.

1500 SHARES

Cherry Creek Farm Petroleum Company

SHARES
\$ 10 EACH

CAPITAL
200,000 SHARES



Organized under the general Laws of the State of New York

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *Rev. A. Philip Peetz* is the proprietor of *175* Shares of *100.000* Shares of *100.000* Shares of the Capital Stock of the CHERRY CREEK FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY. Transferable only on the Books of the Company by his or her Attorney on surrender of this Certificate



In Witness Whereof the said Company has caused this Certificate to be signed by its President and Secretary this *21st* day of *April* 186*5*

J. H. Chapin President

Secretary

H. A. Graham, Stationer, 12 William St. N.Y.



(Ida M. Tarbell: "History of the Standard Oil Company," McClure Phillips & Co., 1904.)

It is not surprising that since the Domine was established in his work in downtown New York in the exciting oil years 1860-1865, he succumbed modestly to the contagion. In estate papers were found two stock certificates in his name, presumably worthless. The Rockefellers and the Standard Oil Company were at that time unknown to New Yorkers. Had the Domine's early venture been more shrewdly directed—dear Reader, please finish the story.

Brooklyn, November 16th, 1866.

"Dear Brother Peltz:—

I herewith send you the Prospectus of the Company to which I referred on Monday. I have several hundred shares of this stock and if you desire 100 shares at the subscription price, viz. \$3 I will let you have it. From gentlemen who can be depended on I have always had this remark—if there are any good oil investments this is one. This Company makes no pretension to quick returns. There will be no dividend before the 1st of January and probably not until Feby or March. I am always afraid of companies which promise such great things. With the exception of the interest in the Wilson Lease, the Company own their lands and no division of oil is made with other companies or owners. Do not think that I state these things to urge you to buy, far from it; there is risk about everything and what I think good may be very poor. I should be very sorry for you to buy this and hereafter feel disappointed and regret the purchase. All I can say is I shall lay this stock away and keep it for investment. Mr. Randolph Martin the Treasurer of this Company is President of Ocean Bank. If you desire the 100 shares let me know and I will bring the scrip over on Monday. With best wishes I remain

Yours etc.

N. E. Smith."

GREENWICH REAL ESTATE COMPANY

Perhaps through his knowledge of the vicinity, the Domine had become the owner of six shares of stock in the Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Company, the charter of which expired by limitation April 30, 1882. On reorganization into Greenwich Real Estate Company, as your

PROSPECTUS.

New York and Pennsylvania Oil Company.

PRESIDENT, JAMES W. UNDERHILL.
 TREASURER, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.
 SECRETARY, J. H. KETCHAM.
 COUNSEL, WILLIAM NORTON.

TRUSTEES.

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
 N. L. McCREADY,
 GEO. W. ELDER,

JAMES W. UNDERHILL,
 JOHN J. MORRIS,
 EDGAR E. HOLLEY,
 GEO. W. QUACKENBOSS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

100,000 Shares.

Par Value, \$10 each.

This Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of mining for, and developing oil on the following pieces of property owned by the Company in fee simple, situated viz.:

One Hundred and Twelve acres of land on Sugar Creek, Venango County, Penn., one half mile east of the Meadville and Franklin turnpike, and known as the Valley Furnace Farm, distance three miles from French Creek.

Fifty-five acres of land situated on Two Mile Run Creek, two miles from the Alleghany River, adjoining the Hunkle Wells.

The Oil taken in the vicinity of these lands is the heavy lubricating Oil, consequently more valuable than the higher grades.

Thirty Acres, are situated on East Sandy Creek, about three miles from the Alleghany River, near the Halls Run Spring.

Oils in this section are of the higher grade than the above, but are of the best quality for illuminating purposes.

A One-fifth interest belonging to the Company is on twenty acres, known as the Wilson lease, (and has twenty-six years to run,) on the McElhany farm on Oil Creek.

One-fifth of the Oil taken on this tract, belongs to this Company, subject to the usual royalty.

It is believed that the interest of this Company in the Wilson lease will pay a handsome dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company.

Machinery, Tools and Implements have been purchased, and the work is now being prosecuted and developing the resources of the lands belonging to the Company. There are eleven wells now in progress of being bored, on the McElhany interest, and seven wells are being bored on Sugar Creek and Two Mile Run Creek. It is expected, and confidently believed by those who have made a personal examination of the property, and the progress of the work now going on, that the Company will be able to pay large dividends monthly, after the 1st day of January, 1865. This Company began operations in July last. They have reserved and are now using \$50,000 in developing their lands.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

Office of the Company, 67 Wall Street.

compiler has been informed by the company's secretary, July 8, 1882, he assigned these shares to a trustee for conversion into shares of the successor company. But in the probate schedules in his estate in the Albany County Surrogate's Court in 1883, ownership of these shares was not mentioned, perhaps because they were not then considered of value. In 1936 right to ownership thereto was established by his representatives and to them new certificates in Greenwich Real Estate Company were issued, at which time a substantial cash distribution was made. The proximity of the field of operations of these companies to the former Peltz farm, both on former Greenwich Island, suggests common or incidental ownership. But the two properties are not found to have been in any way related.

The area named "Greenwich" is perpetuated by the Greenwich Recreation Center and the Greenwich branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, both at Fourth and Shunk streets in modern South Philadelphia.

The Greenwich Land and Building Association was chartered by the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas September 21, 1852. This charter is recorded in Miscellaneous Book G.W.C. Page 479, Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.

Albert P. Gerhard, Esq., of Philadelphia advises (1946) that Greenwich Improvement and Real Estate Company succeeded the Greenwich Land and Building Association. (Change of name by Act of Assembly April 21, 1856.)

"As the real estate of these companies was below high tide, they operated flood gates at points where the drainage canal enters the Delaware River closing the gates at high tide and opening same at low tide to drain the canal."

Greenwich Real Estate Company was created upon the expiration of the charter by limitation, April 30, 1882, of the Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Company. (Charter Book 6, Office of Recorder of Deeds, page 401, April 3, 1882.)

The conveyance by which the principal assets of the Improvement and Railroad Company were passed to the Real Estate Company is recorded in Deed Book, J.O'D. 36, page 237 June 26, 1882. Deeds of certain parcels thereof to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are recorded in Book J.O'D. 136, pages 191 and 195 July 2, 1883.

These instruments disclose that the area of operation of these companies was in the First Ward of Philadelphia and was bounded by

No. 348

100 SHARES

New York & Pennsylvania Oil Company

100,000 SHARES



USED FOR THE
PURCHASE OF ALL LANDS
& PROPERTIES



INCORPORATED
UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE
OF NEW YORK

Let's certify that Philip Peltz
Owner
is entitled to
Shares of Ten Dollars
each of the Capital Stock of the New York & Pennsylvania Oil Co. transferable
only on the Books of the Company in person or by Attorney upon
the surrender of this certificate.

IN WITNESS
WHEREOF the President and Secretary have hereunto affixed their signatures
in the City of New York this 21 day of Nov. 1868

SHARES
\$10 EACH

J. Ketchum
SECRETARY

A. Hays
PRESIDENT



Oregon Avenue, Stampers Lane, Ark Lane, Hay Creek, Delaware River, land of Pennsylvania Salt Company, Shunk Street, Delaware Avenue extending 2911 feet along Oregon Avenue composing 17 parcels—consideration \$414,000.

None of the parcels which at any time composed the former Peltz farm can be identified as ever becoming the property of these companies although all were on former Greenwich Island.

The Peltz farm was inland; the corporate property in general was on the Delaware River frontage.

A twenty acre tract, comprising the last parcel belonging to the Greenwich Real Estate Company was sold for \$36,800 in May, 1948. The United States Government acquired several large tracts from this company for use during World War I. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company also has become a substantial owner of property formerly belonging to this company.

The area of South Philadelphia extending from present Eleventh Street to the Delaware and from the Navy Yard to Packer Avenue, a part of former Greenwich Island, is known to this day as "Little Holland." Suggestive of the origin of this name is former Hollander Creek by which the island was separated from the mainland. Because the unfilled portion of the area is below the high water line, it is subject to occasional inundation. A project for its relief by the installation of pumps is now (1947) underway.

COEYMANS 1883

WILL AND CODICIL

— of —

REV. PHILIP PELTZ, D.D.

Proved in the Albany County Surrogate's Court July 10, 1883,
and there recorded in Book 30 of Wills, at Page 390.

"The Last Will and Testament of me Philip Peltz; of Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y., I do hereby give devise and bequeath to my wife, Mary Peltz, all my property and estate both real and personal.

"In case my said wife does not survive me, I give devise and bequeath all my property and estate, real and personal, to my children John DeWitt Peltz and Sarah Peltz, share and share alike.

"I appoint my son John DeWitt Peltz, sole Executor of this my will, hereby revoking all former wills made by me.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereto set my hand this 20th day of April, 1882, at Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y.

Signed sealed and published and declared by the above named testator as and for his last will and testament, in presence of us, at the time and place above named, and we at the request of said testator, and in his presence and in presence of each other, thereupon signed our names as witnesses thereto.

Philip Peltz (seal)

Andrew S. Vanderzee, Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y.

Mary S. Swartout, Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y."

Codicil to the Last Will and Testament
— of —

PHILIP PELTZ

"I PHILIP PELTZ of Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y., do make publish and declare this instrument as and for a codicil to my last will and testament.

"I hereby give and bequeath to my grandson William Law Learned Peltz, the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.)

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Coeymans, N. Y., this 5th day of August 1882.

The above instrument was on the day of its date signed sealed published and declared by the said Philip Peltz as and for a codicil to his last will and testament in the presence of us, who in his presence and in the presence of each other, and at his request have signed our names thereto as witnesses.

his
Philip X Peltz (seal)
mark

John D. Verplanck, Coeymans, N. Y.

Mary J. Swartout, Coeymans, N. Y.:"

In the will of Mary DeWitt Peltz executed at Colorado Springs and proved January 19, 1903, Albany County Surrogate's Court, there was a lapsed legacy for her grandson Philip Peltz. The rest of her property went to her son. (Book 52 of Wills, Page 270.)

VIII

JOHN DEWITT PELTZ

GRADUATED from New Paltz Academy; from Rutgers College with class of 1873. He was member of Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa to which he was elected in Junior year. He was Junior orator, winner of the Brodhead Prize for excellence in the classics. At graduation he delivered English Salutatory. At college he lived at the home of his uncle Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., the younger, whose house (1946) stands next south of Gardner Sage Library of the Seminary. Beginning in the fall of 1873 for a time he taught in the Hudson Academy.



He began the study of law in the office of Casper P. Collier, Esq., 609 Warren Street, Hudson, New York. At Albany Law School from which he graduated in 1876, some of his classmates were:

Alpheus T. Bulkeley—Yale

Clifford D. Gregory—afterwards Albany County Judge

Charles B. Hubbell—Williams, one time Public Service Commissioner

Barclay Jermain—Williams

Frederick E. Wadhams—Cornell

City Attorney of Colorado Springs, 1888-1890, he practiced law 1876-1887 and 1890-1904 at Albany, where his office was first in Tweddle Building, afterward from 1890 at 82 State Street.

He was vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Albany, 1896-1904; trustee Fort Orange Club 1898-1900; Albany Cemetery Association 1902-1904; Rutgers University from March 1904; Albany Exchange Savings Bank 1896-1904; its vice president from 1897, and its counsel. He was a director of the Union Trust Company from its founding February 27, 1902; director Albany Insurance Company 1900-1904; member University Club, New York City, from November 2, 1892, and of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of Albany County and New York State Bar Associations. He was appointed by Mayor Oren E. Wilson, July 30, 1895, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner of the City of Albany and served in that capacity several years.

Married (1) April 21, 1881 Mary Marvin Learned, born at Albany April 16, 1856, died at Colorado Springs November 23, 1888, daughter of Hon. Wm. L. Learned, LL.D., Justice of the New York Supreme Court and Phoebe Rowland Marvin, his wife. ("Learned Genealogy," Second Edition, William Law Learned, Compiler; Albany 1898, pages 348 and 433.)

Married (2) April 5, 1894, Catharine Barnard Walsh, born July 21, 1862, died at Albany March 17, 1924, daughter of Augustus H. Walsh and Laura Spencer Walsh, his wife.

John DeWitt Peltz died of typhoid fever at his home 323 State Street, Albany, May 7, 1904.

Children by his first marriage:

A— Your compiler, Albany, lawyer, m. Katherine Hun.

Children:

Caroline Peltz, Albany, m. Edward S. Goodwin, M.D., Albany, three sons.

William Learned Peltz, M.D., Philadelphia, m. Margaret Ruth Adams, two sons.

Mary Learned Peltz, New York, m. Theodore B. Russell, M.D., New York City, three daughters.

Philip Peltz, Albany, Kenwood Mills, m. Elizabeth Davenport Hooper, one son.

B— Philip Peltz, d. March 26, 1892.

Children by his second marriage:

C— John DeWitt Peltz, New York, executive, American Red Cross, New York, m. Mary Ellis Opdycke.

Children:

John DeWitt Peltz, Jr., student at Yale

Henry Stevenson Peltz, student at Harvard. } Twins.

Mary Ellis Peltz, graduated at Vassar, 1948. }

D— Catharine Walsh Peltz, Albany, Assistant Professor, New York State College for Teachers.

JERSEY CITY

George Zabriskie and the Monitors

The following listings appear in Gopsill's Jersey City directories, a set of which is in the Reference Collection of Jersey City Public Library,



JOHN DeWITT PELTZ Rutgers '73 1853-1904

Portrait by Henry R. Rittenberg, New York City; Kirkpatrick Chapel, New Brunswick.

Main Office, 472 Jersey Avenue:

1861-2—Peltz, Rev. Philip—No listing.

1862-3—Peltz, Rev. Philip, House—51 Grand.

1863-4—Peltz, Rev. Philip, House—51 Grand.

1864-5—Peltz, Rev. Philip, House—Taylor's Hotel.

Taylor's Hotel acquired distinction in an episode engineered by Daniel Drew under whose control the Erie Railroad Company in 1861 emerged from the first of its bankruptcies. In the ensuing contest for supremacy between Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt, there developed a crisis wherein to escape an injunction, Drew and his partners Jim Fisk and Jay Gould packed cash and account books on a ferry-boat so as to escape New York State for the legally friendly shores of the Erie's Jersey City terminal. Headquarters were established in Taylor's Hotel. Battle lines were formed around "Fort Taylor" but the expected assault did not develop; the scene of battle for control was shortly thereafter transferred to the legislative halls of the Capitol at Albany. ("Erie Railroad," Appalachian Mountain Club publication [New York Chapter] 1945, page 25. Thompson: "Short History of American Railways," Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, 1925.)

During the Jersey City sojourn of the Domine's household, its members were fellow church attendants with that of George I. N. Zabriskie, who appears in New York City directories for 1860 to 1864 inclusive, but not 1864-5, as partner in the firm of Zabriskie and Lumby, 225 Greenwich Street, New York, china and crockery dealers, later an officer of the Merchants' Bank, New York.

Jersey City of today has a greatest dimension of about eight miles—a densely built municipality with population of about 350,000 exclusive of Hoboken, Weehawken, Union City, North Bergen and Bayonne. The Jersey City of war time embraced a smaller area, formerly Paulus Hook, opposite Fulton Street, New York. ("The Founding of Jersey City," Bergen Records. Holland Society of New York, Vol. 27, 1914.) Immediately on the river and unseparated therefrom as is much of the modern city by piers, railroad yards and industrial development, it was a residential suburb. It was bounded on the south by present Tidewater Basin, a region then as now of ship-yards, terminus of Morris Canal now abandoned. Taylor's Hotel, one time residence of the Domine, faced Exchange Place, one block long at right angles to the river at the foot of Montgomery Street. Here was the ferry to New York.

Streets at right angle to the river then as now, were in order southward and parallel to Montgomery, York, Grand and Sussex. Along the river is Hudson, then in order Greene, Washington, Warren; Grove and Barrow are north-south streets three blocks further west. Wayne and Mercer run east and west.

At Exchange Place is the terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad, its ferry houses, the Exchange Place subway station of Hudson and Manhattan Railroad. Taylor's Hotel is gone. Instead are two modern bank buildings one of which advertises, "Non-residents of New Jersey having a joint safe deposit box at this bank, may have immediate access to the contents of the box in the event of the death of one of the tenants."

Block after block to the south of Exchange Place is occupied by buildings of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. The great Colgate clock conspicuous from lower Manhattan surmounts one of these structures at York and Hudson Streets. Eastward the Woolworth Building opposite is sighted between the Grand Street structures. The Grand Street (First Reformed) Church building hereinafter mentioned is now the Orthodox Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul, its battlements surmounted by onion shaped domes. The Wayne Street church building below mentioned is a Jewish synagogue.

No re-numbering of houses anywhere, at least in the Paulus Hook area, is indicated in the last forty years. No suggestion of re-numbering is evident. If therefore it may be assumed that today's house numbers prevailed in war time, the Domine's house at 51 Grand Street and the Zabriskie home at 46 Sussex were substantially back to back between Hudson and Greene Streets on a block now wholly occupied by one of the Colgate structures.

On the south side of Grand Street between Washington and Warren, two blocks west of the Peltz house, was the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Jersey City, founded (Corwin's Manual) as a Presbyterian Church in 1825. War time pastors were Rev. David H. Riddle, D.D., Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D., the latter a former missionary to India whose health had proved unequal to the challenge, and, 1865-9, Rev. George H. Peeke.

The minutes of the consistory of the New Paltz Church show that Mary DeWitt Peltz, wife of the Domine, was received from the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City in 1865.

That the Zabriskie family attended the same church is shown in letters of George Zabriskie to John DeWitt Peltz.

October 15, 1866: "Mr. Peeke is as tall as ever; he preaches a good sermon."

February 6, 1870: "After Sunday School I go to Grand Street in the evening for Father requires that I go with the family once a day for the present."

Six blocks west and four north of the Zabriskie home was the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, formerly the First Reformed Church of the Township of Van Voorst. This was on the south side of Wayne Street between Grove and Barrow and known as the Wayne Street Church. Early pastors of the Wayne Street Church were Rev. William J. R. Taylor, D.D., 1846-9; Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef 1849-1896.

It is likewise mentioned in the Zabriskie correspondence:

October 15, 1866: "I went to church on communion Sunday at Mr. Van Cleef's church. Became a member of the Youth's Missionary Society of the Wayne Street Church."

January 12, 1867: "I joined Mr. Van Cleef's church because Father and Mother are still members of his church although we attend Mr. Peeke's on account of the distance of the other from our house. Besides I know Mr. Peeke very slightly while Mr. Van Cleef I have known since I was the age of my brother Albert."

In 1886, the First Reformed united with the Wayne Street church. This neighborhood has been engulfed by industry and foreign population. The church no longer functions at that location.

Advertisement in directory for 1863-4.

"Taylor's Hotel, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey. Kept on the European plan. Open at all hours, and in the immediate vicinity of the New Jersey Transportation Company, the New Jersey Central, Morris and Essex, New York and Erie, Northern and Hackensack Railroads, and within a block of the Cunard steamers. Barber shop and bathroom attached.

"N. D. Taylor; J. Taylor, Proprietors."

After the removal to New Paltz in 1865, there followed an extended correspondence between the friends, the Zabriskie letters revealing besides the foregoing quotations, the following:

George Zabriskie's home continued at 46 Sussex Street, Jersey City, where he lived with his parents, grandmother and two younger brothers. Zabriskie was deeply religious even as a boy; was attracted by the Episcopal Church which he afterwards joined. There was description of the high church ritual at St. Alban's church; defence of the hier-

archy; discussion of his studies, observations on the gloom of the grave, occasioned by a visit to the burial place of Washington Irving while the guest of "Uncle Gray" at Dobbs Ferry; entry into New York University where he joined Psi Upsilon; advice to Peltz to enter Yale or Columbia, but not Rutgers.

"Uncle Gray" was John Alexander Clinton Gray, who married Susan, sister of George I. N. Zabriskie, father of George Zabriskie. "Uncle Gray's" town house was at 709 Fifth Avenue, New York. These were the parents of:

1. Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, 1838-1889, Dean of Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Sarah F. Gray who married her cousin George Zabriskie, and George Zabriskie Gray who died on the eve of his senior year at Yale (Scroll & Key), a member of the class of 1896, were children of "The Dean".

2. Rev. Albert Zabriskie Gray, born 1840, also an Episcopal clergyman, chaplain of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War.

3. Hon. John Clinton Gray, Associate Judge, Court of Appeals, State of New York, one of whose sons was Albert Zabriskie Gray.

"Jersey City October 13, 1865: Jersey City is the same as of old when you and I were boys together with the exception of the 'Monitor Yard' which is now a thing of the past."

Your compiler recalls his father recounted that he frequented the yard where the "Monitor" was being built. The battle with the "Merri-mac" was fought March 9, 1862. Obviously this reference is not to "The Monitor" but to a later "Monitor" described in the following notes.

The hull of the original "Monitor," as Ericsson named his creation, was laid down October 25, 1861 by Thomas F. Rowland at Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, Kings County, New York. The engine was by Delamater & Company, New York. Turret by Novelty Iron Company, New York. She was launched January 30, 1862, commissioned one month later, towed to Hampton Roads under command of Lieutenant John L. Worden.

Later vessels of similar design were called monitors. After the battle, Ericsson was directed to build vessels on the plan of the "Monitor". Three were built at the Continental Iron Works and others elsewhere. One of the latter was "Passaic", another "Weehawken". Construction of four double turreted monitors was begun the same year.

"Of the nine monitors ordered by the Government during the war, six were built in Jersey City ship-yards."

"The Secor plant at Jersey City built the monitors "Manhattan" and "Weehawken" and the gunboat "Mohonogo." (Bennett: "The Monitor and the Navy Under Steam,"—Houghton Mifflin, 1900. Harriet Phillips Eaton: "Jersey City and its Historic Sites", Woman's Club of Jersey City, undated, page 111. Besse: "U. S. Ironclad Monitor", page 9. W. S. Myers, Editor: "Story of New Jersey", Vol. 3, page 235.)

Jersey City directories, 1863-6, list the foundry of Zeno Secor at 209 Greene Street. The south end of this street is at the Canal Basin, three and four short blocks from the Zabriskie and Peltz homes.

The Zabriskie-Peltz correspondence supplemented by the Jersey City directories for 1863-4, 1864-5, 1865-6, indicates that these boys attended a school conducted by Washington Hasbrouck and that their teacher was "Mr. Pierce." The school was at 149 Mercer Street between Varick and Montgomery in the vicinity of the Wayne Street Reformed Church.

Other Zabriskie allusions.

February 10, 1866—"No skating on this side of the river except at Sylvan Lake in Hoboken which is far off."

Caesariensipolis X Ante Kal. Mai M D C C C L X V I I.

October 1867—"St. Alban's is with one exception the highest Episcopal Church in this country—a private chapel of John Hecker of farina notoriety. It is called the Church of the Holy Farina."

The notable career of George Zabriskie Esq., has been summarized by one of his surviving partners in the law, Albert B. Kerr, Esq., in a memorial resolution adopted by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and published in its year book for 1932.

George Zabriskie, B.A., New York University 1870; LL.B., Columbia 1873; D.C.L., University of the South 1894.

Born New York City October 12, 1852.

Died October 4, 1931.

Son of George I. N. Zabriskie and Eliza Blauvelt, his wife.

Director—New York Title and Mortgage Company; Bank of the Manhattan Company; International Acceptance Bank and the American Trust Company.

A Republican, he was a member of the University, Down Town and Church Clubs.

He married 1888, Sarah F. Gray, daughter of Dean George Zabriskie Gray of Cambridge, Massachusetts. His children were George Gray Zabriskie, Esq., now (1947) a partner in his father's law firm at 49 Wall

Street, residence 132 East 35th Street, New York City; Rev. Alexander C. Zabriskie, Dean (1947) of the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia; Mrs. Philip B. Stockton, 14 Lake Avenue, Broadmoore, Colorado Springs.

In 1927 he was delegate to the World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne, Switzerland.

He was first chancellor of the Diocese of New York, the post having been created by Bishop David H. Greer; he was reappointed thereto by Bishop William T. Manning.

His firm's names were:—

Burrill, Zabriskie and Burrill, Mills Building.

Zabriskie, Burrill and Murray, Atlantic Building, 49 Wall Street—members, George Zabriskie, Middleton S. Burrill; J. Archibald Murray.

Later names of the firm—

Zabriskie, Murray, Sage and Kerr.—younger members Dean Sage and Albert B. Kerr.

Zabriskie, Sage, Gray and Todd.

Sage, Gray, Todd and Sims (1946).

“When George Zabriskie’s long and useful life concluded, he left behind him one of the best examples of right living, sterling character, charming disposition and professional accomplishment, that our New York Bar ever witnessed. Men marked his courtly elegance and mellow ease, his urbanity and poise but to few was it given to know that the key to his bearing was serenity of soul. . . . Amid a world of strife and chaos he lived his knightly life without fear and without reproach. . . . Vociferation and inexactitude quailed before him. Voices were lowered, expressions toned down, diction was improved. His dignity was real though unconscious. It came from excellence within.

“He practiced his profession like the barristers of old with his pocket in the back of his gown—like Lord Erskine, was he ever ready to halt the royal cause to right the humble wrong.”

At a memorial meeting, Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals said of George Zabriskie, Esq.,

“He entered the office of John E. Burrill a leader of the New York Bar who then controlled the business of a firm that has been in existence for nearly one hundred years. Mr. Burrill had a great law practice.

“I always loved to see intricate matters pass through the alembic of

his orderly, versatile mind and one never discussed anything with him without gaining much."

He was active in the Protestant Episcopal Church and represented the diocese here and abroad on a number of occasions.

George Zabriskie was god-father of the Domine's second grandson Philip Peltz.

The following is supplied, 1947, by Dean Alexander C. Zabriskie, above mentioned.

Younger brothers of George Zabriskie were Cornelius Blauvelt Zabriskie (about 1858-1930), "Nil" for short. Went west in the middle '80's, lived in Bellingham and Seattle until early in this century, investigated the Klondike. Became Bursar and Registrar of the General Theological Seminary, New York—a post he held for twenty-five years until his death. His widow still lives in New York; their only child George Zabriskie is Vice President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.

Another brother was Albert Romeyn Zabriskie, (about 1861-1898) died unmarried at Walla Walla, Washington.

George Gray Zabriskie, Esq., says of his father that he finished his three years at college before he was eighteen. "Though my father was always a high churchman by inclination, he compromised a good deal with my mother who did not care for ritualism."

PELTZ RECORD

PART THREE—COLLATERALS

THE PROGENY OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER
AND OF RICHARD PELTZ HIS FIFTH CHILD

But avoid foolish questions and genealogies and contentions
and strivings about the law for they are unprofitable and vain.

Titus 3:9

CHILDREN OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER AND REBECCA BROWN, HIS WIFE

- P. P.—1 William, born September 7, 1792, died February 2, 1826. Married Elizabeth Lyle. Page 177.
- P. P.—2 Elizabeth, born March 29, 1794; died February 7, 1836. Married George Marquert. Page 180
- P. P.—3 *Richard*, born October 1, 1795; died February 25, 1847. Married February 8, 1816, Sarah Lentz (born May 3, 1797, confession of faith June, 1840, died September 15, 1846.) Page 180.
- P. P.—4 Rebecca, born February 21, 1798; died February 16, 1830. Married Dr. Harvey Klapp. Page 181.
- P. P.—5 Mary, born January 5, 1800; buried June 15, 1867. Married Samuel Eckel. Page 186.
- P. P.—6 Philip, born November 30, 1802; died July 22, 1858. Married Elizabeth Lentz. This was Philip Peltz, Jr., the physician. Page 187.
- P. P.—7 Samuel, born October 10, 1806; died March 29, 1853. Married Mary Ann Fitzpatrick. Page 191.

Note—Three additional children, who died in infancy, are listed in chapter on Philip Peltz the Elder.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD PELTZ AND SARAH LENTZ, HIS WIFE.

- R. P.— 1 John Lentz, born December 13, 1819, died February 17, 1876. Married Mary Young. Page 192.
- R. P.— 2 Rebecca Brown, born August 3, 1822, died October 13, 1904. Married Joseph W. Anthony. Page 194.
- R. P.— 3 *Philip*, born December 16, 1823, died June 26, 1883. Married (2) Mary DeWitt. Page 195.
- R. P.— 4 Sarah Lentz, born March 7, 1826, died May 17, 1892. Unmarried. Page 195.
- R. P.— 5 William, born March 2, 1829, died June 15, 1896. Married Louisa Cole. Page 196.
- R. P.— 6 Gertrude Gray, born March 19, 1831, died September 27, 1903. Married Samuel Stringfellow. Page 197.
- R. P.— 7 Richard, born July 11, 1832, died January 26, 1918. Married Annie Stewart. Page 200.
- R. P.— 8 Samuel, born July 31, 1833, died October 5, 1875. Married Mary Shelby. Page 203.
- R. P.— 9 Elizabeth, born February 25, 1835, died February 28, 1890. Married Theodore Robb. Page 205.
- R. P.—10 Henry, born August 11, 1836, died October 4, 1888. Married (1) Eliza ———, (2) Isabella Patterson. Page 206.
- R. P.—11 Mary, born October 14, 1838, died May 6, 1895. Unmarried. Page 211.

Note—Four additional children who died in infancy are listed in chapter on Richard Peltz.

More distant collaterals. Page 212.

WILLIAM PELTZ AND HIS DESCENDANTS

P. P. 1—See Page 175

THIRD CHILD OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

Born September 7, 1792; died February 2, 1826. Married (1) by Rev. Jacob Brodhead November 4, 1813, Elizabeth Lyle.

Children:

1. Elizabeth Peltz—married Joseph T. Barry. Eight children.
2. Andrew Jackson Peltz; died unmarried.

Married (2) at Gloria Dei Swedish Church, December 15, 1817, Maria Irwin daughter of John W. Irwin, Philadelphia, and his deceased wife Elizabeth.

William Peltz was a grocer.

The Gloria Dei, or Old Swedes Church, oldest in Pennsylvania, was founded 1646, its building erected 1700. With its picturesque church yard, rectory and other buildings, it stands enclosed by vine covered brick walls. It is a "national historic site" under administration of the United States Department of the Interior; its area comprises the square bounded by Christian, Swanson, Washington and Water Streets at Wicaco, Passyunk. It is in the Delaware River waterfront industrial section of South Philadelphia.

Founded by Swedish missionaries and active in the Lutheran communion until a century ago, it has been since 1845 a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania. Its quaint little church edifice contains historic memorials of age and beauty, including the Gothenburg font brought from Sweden in 1647. During the Revolution when the British occupied Philadelphia, the church through the ingenuity of its pastor narrowly escaped occupation and probable harm by Hessian troops whose commander contemplated its use as a barracks. Its records prior to 1750 have disappeared. The second marriage of William Peltz as above given, appears in the church archives.

City Directories—

1813 William Peltz, Grocer, 246 South Second Street.

1816 " " same.

1818 Peltz and Baldwin, Grocers, 246 South Second Street.

William Peltz, Grocer, House 13 Lombard Street.

1820 Whiteley's Philadelphia Register.

William Peltz, Gentleman, 68 Queen Street.

1823 William Peltz, Justice of the Peace, 229 South Third Street.

The ground for the attack on the executors of Philip the Elder was anxiety as to the safety of the funds of the estate distributable to the two children of the deceased William despite "their father having in his life time received from me a full proportion of my estate." These two grandchildren were also residuary legatees of a one-sixth interest.

William Peltz is buried in his father's lot 39 section 13 Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Wicaco, or Weccacoe—The name of an Indian village, called on Lindstrom's map, Wichqua Coingh, a tract of about 800 acres fronting on the Delaware, commencing at Hollander's Creek, extending up the Delaware in breadth 400 rods, in length into the woods 600 rods, granted by the Dutch governor to Swen Gonderson, Swen Swenson, Oele Swenson and Andries Swenson about 1654. It extended beyond present South street and westward as far as Seventeenth or Eighteenth street, about Long Lane, near South Street, and thence in a diagonal line to Hollander's Creek. Wicaco is an abbreviation of Wichacomoca, "a dwelling place." (Joseph Jackson: "Encyclopedia of Philadelphia.")

It is a matter of conjecture as to whether Andrew Jackson Peltz was the child of his father's first or second marriage. This group with the Klapps, grandchildren of Philip the Elder and kin of Dr. Joseph Klapp, his physician, attacked the executors. Ground for the first statement in this paragraph is that although Andrew was a party, Joseph T. Barry, husband of William's daughter Elizabeth, appeared for his wife only. Later Maria Peltz (obviously William's second wife) was a party as assignee of Andrew. This is suggestive of common alignment in family affairs.

The following chattel mortgage was given by William Peltz to his father Philip Peltz the Elder as security for a debt of five hundred dollars. Since the instrument was found in the Off papers the implication follows that the debt was not paid. This fact may be an element in the testamentary statement of Philip the Elder as to what he had done for his deceased son William.

"KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I William Peltz of the City of Philadelphia Grocer in consideration of the sum of One Dollar to me in hand paid by Philip Peltz of the said City Grazier at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof I do hereby



John Lentz Peltz

Sam! Peltz & Co.
Commission Merchants,
Nº316 North Commercial Street,
RET. OLIVE & LOCUST.
St. Louis, Mo.

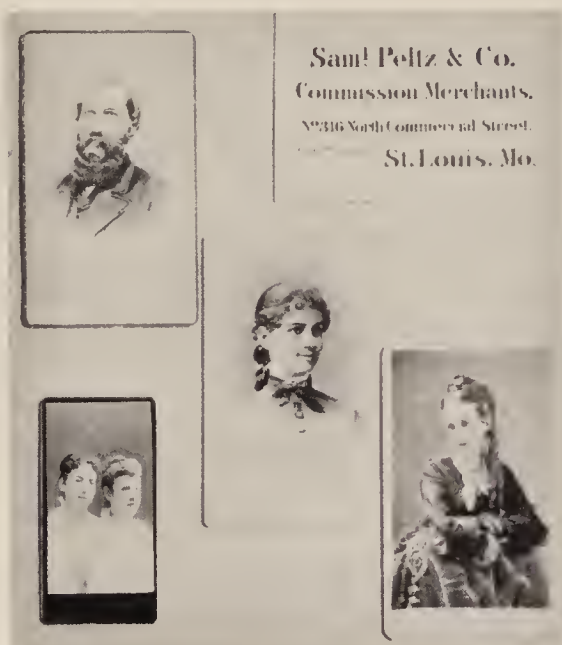
R. P. Smiley Co. St. Louis



Rebecca Brown Peltz Anthony



Gertrude Gray Peltz Stringfellow



Samuel Peltz and Margaret Shelby,
 his wife, daughters "Eugie" and Dai-
 sy, together, "Maggie."



Richard Peltz



Elizabeth Peltz Robl



Henry Peltz



Mary Peltz

The Domine's Brothers and Sisters; Sarah and William Peltz not shown.

acknowledge and for the better securing the payment of a debt due from me to the said Philip Peltz and for other good causes and considerations have granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Philip Peltz All the Goods Household Stuff and implements of household and all other goods and chattels whatsoever mentioned and expressed in the schedule hereunto annexed now remaining and being in the house now occuppied by me in Lombard Street numbered Thirteen in said City TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said Goods Household Stuff and implements of household and every of them by these presents bargained sold released granted and confirmed unto the said Philip Peltz to the only proper use and behoof of the said Philip Peltz his Executors Administrators and assigns forever of which goods household stuff and implements of household I the said William Peltz have put the said Philip Peltz in full possession by delivering to him one Silver Spoon in the name of all the said Goods and Chattels at the sealing and delivery hereof PROVIDED always and it is hereby agreed between the said parties that if I the said William Peltz my Executors Administrators or assigns or any of us do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Philip Peltz or his Attorney Executors Administrators or assigns the sum of Five hundred Dollars on the thirteenth day of December One thousand eight hundred and eighteen for the redemption of the said hereby bargained premises (sic) then these premises and every clause and article condition and thing herein contained shall cease determine and be utterly void.

IN WITNESS HEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventeen

(Signed) W. Peltz

Witness present

Geo. Billington

William Delany

Schedule of the property referred to in the within Bill of Sale.

One Sopha, Eight fancy chairs, one Looking Glass, one picture, one carpet, pair andirons shovel and tongs, one pair card tables, one side board, eight Windsor chairs, one looking glass, six decanters, six tumblers, ten wine glasses, sundry glassware, one carpet, pair andirons, shovel and tongs, One Bed bedstead bedding and curtains, Two Bureaus, one stair

and entry carpet, carpet rods, one bedstead bed and bedding, one desk, three sets of window curtains, one Bedstead bed and bedding, one half dozen common chairs, kitchen furniture, three cords of wood, one dozen of table spoons, one soup spoon.

(Signed) W. Peltz

City of Philadelphia SS.

Before me the subscriber personally appeared William Peltz party to the foregoing mortgage and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed. Witness my hand and seal this thirteenth day of December A.D. 1817.

(Signed) G. Beage (Seal)
Alderman of the
City of Philadelphia.

Recorded in the office of the Recording of Deeds &c For the City and County of Philadelphia in Miscellaneous Book M. R. No. 1 Page 282 &c.

Witness my hand and seal of office
The 15th December 1817
Matt Randall
Records.

Seal of
"Enrollment Office
for the City and County
of Philadelphia"

ELIZABETH PELTZ
P. P. 2—See Page 175
FOURTH CHILD OF PHILIP PELTZ

Born March 29, 1794, died February 7, 1836. Married January 3, 1816, George Marquert. No children survived.

Elizabeth Peltz Marquert is buried in her father's lot 39 Section 13, Laurel Hill Cemetery.

RICHARD PELTZ
P. P. 3—See Page 175
FIFTH CHILD OF PHILIP PELTZ

Born October 1, 1795, died February 25, 1847. Married February 8, 1816, Sarah Lentz.

A tabulation of the children of Richard Peltz with account of his career, forms an extended chapter of this compilation. This is entitled "Poor Richard."

The record of his progeny's generations follows that of his father in the present chapter.

REBECCA PELTZ AND HER DESCENDANTS

P. P. 4—See Page 175

SEVENTH CHILD OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

Born February 21, 1797, died February 16, 1830. Married by Rev. Jacob Brodhead October 16, 1817 to Dr. Harvey Klapp (1789-1832.)

Children:

1. Mary O. Klapp m. Richard W. Steele. No children.
 2. Gertrude Klapp m. Howard Hinchman; d. July 1891.
Two children.
 3. Rebecca Klapp m. Richard W. Steele; d. February 22, 1892.
Two children.
 4. Elizabeth Margaret Klapp m. Capt. Stites—a United States Naval officer (so stated in Jordan's Volume later mentioned). She is now deceased. No children.
 5. Philip Peltz Klapp, d. June 5, 1820, at one year, six months.
Buried at St. Peter's Church. (Board of Health record.)
- Order of seniority of the five children above listed is uncertain.

THE KLAPP FAMILY OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. Joseph Klapp (1784-1843) and his younger brother Dr. Harvey Klapp (1789-1832), who married in 1817 Rebecca, daughter of Philip Peltz the Elder, were the physicians of the family of Philip Peltz the Elder and of his son Richard Peltz, and were graduates of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in the years 1805 and 1816 respectively. They were descended from Dr. George Gilson Clapp of Devonshire who was born and studied medicine in England and who in 1665 emigrated to South Carolina, reaching New York in 1670. He settled and practiced medicine in Westchester County.

The father of these physicians, Henry Klapp, son of Joseph and Mercy (Carpenter) Klapp was born in Dutchess County, New York about 1765. He was the first of his line to spell the name "Klapp." As

a young man he went to the vicinity of Albany where he married Mary Ostrom and became associated with the Van Rensselaers.

("Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Edited by John W. Jordan, 2 Vols., 1911, pages 1368-1386—The Klapp Family.)

DR. JOSEPH KLAPP

Born near Albany December 7, 1783, died at Philadelphia, December 28, 1843. That he was favored of the Van Rensselaers is evidenced by the naming of his oldest child, born and died in 1806, Stephen Van Rensselaer Klapp, (tomb-stone inscription in burial ground of Trinity Episcopal Church, Southwark), and by the statement by John W. Jordan (Colonial Families of Philadelphia, 1911—elsewhere referred to) that through the Van Rensselaers he was placed in the office of Dr. Benjamin Rush, (1745-1813) celebrated Philadelphia physician, signer of the Declaration of Independence. (Sanderson: "Biographies of the Signers" IV—249, Pomeroy publisher, Philadelphia 1823.)

Trinity Church, Southwark, was on the south side of Catharine Street, west of Second, with burial ground in rear. Inscriptions were copied 1907-9. The parish was founded about 1819; the church abandoned in 1907, the property sold and stones and contents of graves removed. From 1907 until 1913 the church held services in a former Moravian church building at 4400 North Sixteenth Street. In 1913 a church was built at Broad Street and Wyoming Avenue, where services are now held. Inscriptions copied by Oliver Hough.

In the Library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, there is included a bound volume of essays by Joseph Klapp of Albany, member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1805. The dedication on page 7 is in these words:

"To Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Esq., of Albany, New York. To a heart glowing with lively impressions of gratitude an opportunity of acknowledging in this public manner the favors conferred by the kind hand of friendship must afford sensations of the purest kind that throb in the human bosom.

"Brought up and educated under your immediate care and direction, I am conscious that nothing has been neglected which would promote my future establishment and welfare in life: even for the great misfortune

of being prematurely deprived of an affectionate Father, I have in your indulgent guardianship found an alleviation which none but you could give.

"With this small though genuine tribute of veneration and esteem, for those engaging qualifications which have long distinguished you, whether beheld in domestic or public character, as the accomplished gentleman and the zealous admirer of virtue and science, permit me to offer up an earnest prayer for the prolongation of that life which has already rendered much good to society; and for the parental guidance which has been so properly exercised toward me, accept the thanks of your sincere friend and humble servant,

The Author"

Note: Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer (1766-1824) was Mayor of Albany 1799-1816; 1819-1821, by appointment of Governors John Jay and DeWitt Clinton. Born in the Manor House he was brother of Stephen Van Rensselaer III the last patroon. He was president of the Bank of Albany, married Ann de Peyster Cortlandt, lived at 85 State Street (north-east corner of State and Chapel streets.)

In 1822 Dr. Joseph Klapp was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Almshouse Hospital, 11th and Spruce Streets, of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1824 he was a trustee of Jefferson College, now Washington and Jefferson, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He was also Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at its medical school, the second to be established in Philadelphia. As one of the Almshouse physicians, Dr. Joseph Klapp, 290 South Second Street, attended poor patients outside of the Almshouse in the Southwark section.

In 1820 Philadelphia's population was 113,000, increased by 25,000 in 1825. This population was "still spread along the Delaware River, 10th and 11th Streets being the western borderland."

The climax of a terrific yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia was reached in 1798. Yellow fever continued fiercely from 1802-1820. (Frederick P. Henry, ed. "Standard History of the Medical Profession of Philadelphia." Goodspeed Brothers, publishers, Chicago 1897.)

Dr. Joseph Klapp married August 24, 1805, (by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Rector) Anna Milnor (Christ Episcopal Church record.)

The record of tombstone inscription in the burial ground of the former Trinity Church above referred to includes in the list of inscriptions upon the Klapp family vault—

1784 Joseph Klapp, M.D. 1843.

1784 His wife Anna Milnor 1841.

Their children:

1806 Stephen Van Rensselaer Klapp 1806.

1811 Ann Klapp Milnor 1837.

1820 Ellen Klapp Franklin 1855.

1813 Mary Klapp Whitesides 1857.

1816 Henry M. Klapp, M.D. 1872.

Within the church was a mural tablet for Ann, wife of William H. Milnor, M.D., and daughter of Joseph Klapp, M.D.

The Klapp family was large, many of its members were physicians.

Dr. Joseph Klapp and Ann Milnor his wife had sons among whom were:

Dr. Joseph Klapp, Jr., born January 21, 1819, died February 26, 1880. He married Anna Pauline, born October 7, 1820; died December 31, 1891, daughter of John and Eliza B. Van Lew. (Trinity Church burial ground inscription above referred to). His will dated May 31, 1881 was probated (Will Book 119, page 464) March 10, 1885, and refers to deceased son Harvey Klapp. His residence was at 622 Spruce Street.

DR. HARVEY KLAPP

Born 1789, died at Philadelphia of influenza January 28, 1832, buried at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia; death certificate dated February 3, 1832 signed by William H. Klapp, M.D.

He came to Philadelphia after his brother Joseph had become established, studied under his brother, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1816 and became a popular and successful physician but died in early life. Poulson's "American Daily Advertiser," Philadelphia, in its issue of January 30, 1832 gives: "Died on the 28th inst., Dr. Harvey Klapp. Funeral from his late residence, 302 South Second Street, opposite Almond Street."

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, southwest corner Third and Pine streets, was built in 1758, being the second Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. It remained a mission of Christ Church until the early years of the nineteenth century. Records pertaining to its members were placed in the books of Christ Church. St. Peter's records of marriages, confirmations and burials

begin in 1828, and of baptisms in 1831. The name of Harvey Klapp does not appear in these records.

Inscriptions in St. Peter's Churchyard, copied by the Rev. William White Bronson, 1879; (printed volume.)

Page 220—Rebecca, wife of Doctor Harvey Klapp (dates obliterated.) Doctor Harvey Klapp, who departed this life, January 18, 1827. aged 42.

A note adds that Mrs. Klapp died February 16, 1830, in the thirty-second year of her life.

Obviously there is error in the date of Dr. Harvey Klapp's death as copied in the book of 1879 due perhaps to wear on the stone. The date given is January 18, 1827 whereas the Board of Health record and the newspaper notice state he died January 28, 1832. This also is at variance with the family record which says he died February, 1830.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church is one of the notable church buildings of Philadelphia, the only church in the city that still has box pews. The altar and chancel are at one end of the auditorium, the pulpit at the other. After the opening liturgy the clergy proceed down the central aisle to the pulpit; at that time those in the congregation leave their seats facing the altar and take seats on the other side of the pews thus facing the pulpit.

Rt. Rev. Richard H. Nelson, D.D., second bishop of Albany (1913-1929; retired) previously bishop coadjutor (1904-1913) was (1897-1904) rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

St. Peter's, according to Robert Shackleton's "The Book of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania Publishing Company, 1918, is the society church of the town. Those accepted into St. Peter's are believed to have no subsequent difficulty in transit through St. Peter's gates on high.

Dr. Harvey Klapp married October 16, 1817 (1) Rebecca (1797-1830) seventh child of Philip Peltz the Elder. The children of this marriage are listed under "Rebecca Peltz and her Descendants—Seventh child of Philip Peltz the Elder" this chapter.

By deed dated August 5, 1825 and recorded August 30, 1825, in book of deeds G. W. R. 8 at page 307, Philip Peltz and Rebecca Peltz, his wife, of Passyunk conveyed to Harvey Klapp of the District of Southwark, County of Philadelphia, a three story brick messuage on Lombard Street standing on plot 21 feet by 63 feet.

Philip Peltz of Southwark was appointed by the Orphan's Court July 1, 1839, guardian of the minor children of Dr. Harvey Klapp late of the District of Southwark.

Dr. Harvey Klapp died intestate leaving a widow Ann P. Klapp (second wife) and four minor children, Mary Ostrom Klapp, Gertrude Klapp, Rebecca Peltz Klapp, Elizabeth M. Klapp.

Richard W. Steele, who married Mary Ostrom Klapp, oldest daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Peltz Klapp and her husband Dr. Harvey Klapp, both of whom pre-deceased her father Philip the Elder, joined with the four daughters in the attack on the latter's executors.

These Klapp daughters together received under the will, a designated two story brick messuage and lot situate on the east side of Delaware Front Street between Queen and Catherine Streets in the District of Southwark having frontage 35 feet and depth eastward 100 feet. As the residence of the testator was on this block as shown in his funeral notices and the directories, the inference is that he willed these grandchildren his home. The site of this residence is now (1946) a vacant lot.

They were also residuary legatees of a one-sixth interest.

Dr. Harvey Klapp was married April 13, 1831 (2) in the City of Washington by Rev. Mr. Hatch to Anna P. McKnight, daughter of the late Captain James McKnight of the U. S. Marine Corps.—Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, April 18, 1831.

The bride was also a niece of Commodore Stephen Decatur—Colonial Families of Philadelphia—Jordan, 1911.

That Dr. Harvey Klapp in his day was family physician is indicated by the following receipt found on a printed blank in the Off papers.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1832

Mr. Richard Peltz

To the Estate of Dr. Harvey Klapp, Dr.

1832 For Medical Attendance to family—3.00

January 16th, 1933.

Received Payment in full

(Signed) Anna P. Klapp

Administratrix.

MARY PELTZ AND HER DESCENDANTS

P. P. 5—See Page 175

EIGHTH CHILD OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

Born January 5, 1800, married by Rev. Jacob Brodhead, August 15, 1816 to Samuel Eckel. Buried June 15, 1867.

Children:

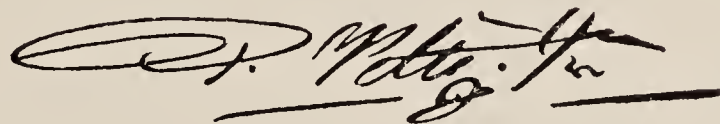
1. Philip P. Eckel bapt. January 10, 1818, died unmarried, August 19, 1840.

2. Rev. Henry Eckel, died aged 34, leaving a son Harvey. Buried November 18, 1855.
3. Harvey Eckel died unmarried.
4. Samuel Eckel died, married—no children. Buried December 29, 1876. Age 41.
5. Elizabeth Marquert Eckel—unmarried.
6. Rebecca Peltz Eckel. Received by consistory, Crown Street Church, May 22, 1844. Buried January 20, 1916. Age 87 years.
7. Mary Eckel, born April 20, 1839, bapt. September 7, 1839. Married Mason Mitchell. Three children.

PHILIP PELTZ, JR., M.D., AND HIS DESCENDANTS

P. P. 6—See Page 175

NINTH CHILD OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER



Born Philadelphia November 30, 1802, died at Nicetown, Philadelphia, July 22, 1858; married November 25, 1824 as shown in the records of St. John's Lutheran Church, Elizabeth, daughter of David Lentz; she was first cousin of Sarah Lentz who married Richard Peltz.

The funeral notice in the "Public Ledger," Philadelphia, July 24, 1858, states that the residence of Dr. Philip Peltz was on Nicetown Lane near the Norristown Railroad. Nicetown Lane is now Hunting Park Avenue. The site indicated is near Laurel Hill Cemetery and about six miles south of the tenth milestone on Ridge Avenue. This is in the Twenty-First Ward which includes former Roxborough Township—See "Germantown Telegraph" in the library of the Germantown Historical Society. No administration records are listed in Orphan's Court index.

Children:

1. Rebecca Peltz, born December 9, 1826; died October 1890.
2. David Lentz Peltz, born January 28, 1829; died May 22, 1904. Unmarried.
3. Elizabeth L. Peltz, buried December 17, 1919, aged 88 years. Unmarried.

4. Mary E. Peltz, married Henry A. Weiand, a lawyer. Last residence, 2235 Hunting Park Avenue, as listed in Philadelphia City directory 1920. Will dated June 15, 1920, probated December 29, 1922, recorded Book 455, page 560, indicates Mrs. Weiand's death occurred at about that time. No children.

In her widowhood, Mrs. Mary Weiand, a normal school graduate, lived with her sister Elizabeth and brother David Peltz on a truck farm of about three acres, called "Brookton" located on Nicetown Lane, now Hunting Park Avenue. Present Fox Street passes through the former site of the barn. Produce was strawberries, asparagus and celery. So reported Dr. Alberta Peltz, January 12, 1948.

5. Philip G. Peltz, born October 7, 1832, Chief Engineer, Lieutenant U. S. Navy; died off Carmen Island, Mexico, August 21, 1866. Unmarried.

6. John William Peltz, born June 10, 1835, bapt. October 11, 1835.

7. Samuel Henry Peltz, M.D., U. of P., 1862, Asst. Surgeon, U.S. Navy. Killed on a U. S. steamer off Charleston, S. C., January 15, 1865-6. Unmarried.

8. Josiah Peltz, M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1867, born March 30, 1842, died at Philadelphia January 13, 1905. Married Maria Estep Tillard September 29, 1886, at St. Stephen's P. E. Church, Newark, New Jersey.

Children:

A. Alberta Peltz, born Philadelphia September 3, 1888. B. A. Wellesley 1911; M.D., Univ. of Pa. 1918. F.A.C.S. 1935—Obstetrics and Gynecology. Chief in Obstetrics, Women's Hospital of Philadelphia. Office (1946) 32 North 50th Street, Philadelphia, 39, Pa.

B. Karl Hinkle Peltz, born May 20, 1895; married October 6, 1926, Hortense Schickerling.

Karl Hinkle Peltz, a graduate of Harvard, 1915, as of class of 1916, is, 1948, assistant treasurer of Wollen & Tiernan Company, chemical manufacturers, Belleville, New Jersey. He resides at 20 Wilton Terrace, Verona.

His daughter Marjorie, born August 14, 1927, married December 25, 1947, Lester E. Davis, Jr., of Lewiston, Maine, a graduate, 1947, of Bates College.

9. George M. Dallas Peltz, M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1868, aged about one year younger than his brother Josiah Peltz, married January 26, 1878; Mary Carnahan Malcolm, of Germantown; died aged 73 at

Center Square, N. J., March 11, 1917, buried Lot 7, Sec. 5, Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Children:

A— George M. Dallas Peltz, Jr., a Philadelphia banker who died 1931; married Mary E. Harris, who died May 12, 1947, at her home in Sloatsburg, Rockland County, New York. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. She was a sister of Mrs. James Hopkins, Lily C. Harris, both of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia and of Capt. Percival Van R. Harris, U. S. N. R., they being the children of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Harris of Philadelphia.

Children:

a— Elizabeth Malcolm Peltz, born at Cape May, New Jersey, August 24, 1905, educated at Agnes Irwin School, Philadelphia and St. Mary's School, Mount St. Gabriel, Peekskill, New York.

Married (1) at Elkton, Maryland, April 27, 1923 Charles Egerton Warburton, son of Barclay Harding Warburton and Mary Brown, his wife, of Philadelphia. This marriage ended in divorce in 1930.

Married (2) August 9, 1932, John Wanamaker, Jr. (first wife, the former Pauline Disston of Philadelphia) son of Rodman Wanamaker and Fernanda Henry his wife, grandson of the late John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Postmaster General of the United States. John Wanamaker, Jr., died in New York City November 29, 1934.

Married (3) at New York City, December 26, 1935, Alexander Hamilton (first wife, the former Katherine Comly, daughter of Mrs. Gerrard Comly of Tuxedo Park and the late Major Comly), son of Mrs. Morgan Hamilton, the former Juliet Pierpont Morgan who was born July 19, 1870 at 6 East 40th Street, New York City, third child and second daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan the elder by his second marriage, and of her husband, William Pierson Hamilton Jr., whom she married at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York. William Pierson Hamilton, Jr. was a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury and became a partner in J. P. Morgan & Company. The country home of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton Jr., was "Table Rock", Sterlington, Rockland County, New York.

Alexander Hamilton attended St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire and graduated from Harvard in 1925. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, St. Nicholas Society, Society of the War of 1812, Racquet and Tennis and Tuxedo Clubs. He and his wife reside at Sloatsburg, New York. He is a brother of Mrs. Arthur Woods, the former Helen Morgan Hamilton, of Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, of Laurens Morgan Hamilton, New York State Assemblyman, and of Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton.

He is former Deputy Commissioner of Markets of New York City and former Chairman of the Board of the New York Young Republican Club.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peltz Hamilton has had no children.

b— George M. Dallas Peltz III ("Jackie"), born Philadelphia, 1910, residence Eagle Valley, N. Y., died January 24, 1944. Married at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Emily Hone Winslow, daughter of Mrs. Herbert Reed Lawrence and her former husband, Kenelm Winslow, dec'd. Buried churchyard of St. Elizabeth's Chapel, Eagle Valley. Child, George Mifflin Dallas Peltz, born 1944.

B— Philip Malcolm Peltz, M.D.

C— Elizabeth Bowman Peltz, born about 1885-6; married Hugh Flynn.

Dr. George M. Dallas Peltz was named for George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864), Mayor of Philadelphia 1828. U. S. Senator 1831-3, Vice President of the United States 1845-9, Polk Administration, Minister to England 1856.

Philip Peltz, Jr., University of Penna. A.B. 1821; A.M. 1824; M.D. 1824. Entered college in 1818; member of Philomathean (Philo) a debating society which with its rival Zelosophic (Zelo) still continues. His addresses are listed in the Philadelphia directories for 1828, 1830 and 1835 at 324 South 2nd; 166 South 11th, and 214 South 4th Streets, respectively. Member Philadelphia County Medical Society.

"Report of the Committee to visit and inquire into the condition of the Eastern Penitentiary and the House of Refuge in the County of Philadelphia and the Moyamensing Prison—read in the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, February 14, 1837, P. Peltz, Jr., M.D., Physician to Philadelphia County Prison." The first resident physician to hold that office.

By codicil dated November 30, 1843, Philip the Elder revoked a bequest to Philip Jr., the physician, of \$3500. and substituted therefor a devise of a recently purchased messuage and lot of ground at the south-east corner of Front and Beck Streets in the District of Southwark. When visited by your compiler in March 1946 the lot was vacant.

Philip Peltz Jr. was co-executor with his brother Richard and brother-in-law Samuel Eckel of the will of his father Philip Peltz the Elder.

Times and Keystone, August 22, 1848:

City and County Conference of Democratic Party. Dr. Philip Peltz was one of ten men proposed for Coroner. He was not named at the Convention.

SAMUEL PELTZ AND HIS DESCENDANTS

P. P. 7—See Page 175

TENTH CHILD OF PHILIP PELTZ THE ELDER

Born October 10, 1806. Married June 13, 1833, Mary Ann Fitzpatrick. Died March 29, 1853. (Trinity Church sexton's record—died of chronic gastritis, buried April 3, 1853; taken to Glenwood Cemetery.)

Children:

1. Rebecca Ann Peltz. Married James M. Dilke of Philadelphia, cordwainer.
2. Philip Henry Peltz.
3. Sarah L. Peltz.
4. Richardina Peltz.

Philip the Elder in the division of his property dealt equitably with his son Samuel but in devising him one-third of his land left it to sons Richard and Philip for Samuel's benefit stating that he did so, so as not to make it liable for Samuel's obligations; power was given the trustees to convey it to Samuel whenever they concluded this course could be safely followed.

The sale to John Simon by three of the children of Samuel Peltz of their undivided interests in the portion of the Philip Peltz farm devised to their father is elsewhere recorded in this compilation.

Burial record of Trinity Lutheran Church sexton, shows that Samuel Peltz aged 47, was buried in its cemetery April 3, 1853, in Lot A-5. Later removed to Glenwood Cemetery, Ridge Avenue, Berks

and Twenty-fifth Streets. Glenwood Cemetery has been abandoned and bodies removed.

Mary Peltz, 48, (presumably Samuel's wife), died of dysentery, buried July 27, 1859, Lot A-5; taken to Glenwood Cemetery.

JOHN LENTZ PELTZ AND HIS DESCENDANTS

R. P. 1—See Page 176

THIRD CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born December 13, 1819. Died February 17, 1876. Buried Laurel Hill Cemetery, Lot 29, Sec. 3. Married June 13, 1847 Mary Young (1823-1900) daughter of Peter Young Sr., who died in the seventy-fourth year of his age (Richard Peltz's family Bible—year not stated). Residence Lancaster Pike and Paschal Street, Hestonville; member Passyunk Lutheran Church.

Children:

1. Sarah An Peltz, born March 7, 1848, married April 29, 1873 Henry C. Off. Residence 3300 Baring Street.

Children:

A— Dr. Henry J. Off, born June 24, 1874; died January 28, 1940; married September 20, 1898, Gertrude Black, granddaughter of John T. Slingerland of Coeymans, N. Y., who died July 18, 1857, aged 52 years. Mrs. Henry J. Off resides (1946) at 315 West Manheim Street, Germantown.

Child:

H. Barton Off, born July 30, 1904, Attorney-at-Law, A.B. University of Pennsylvania, 1927, married Harriet Bardzik. Office 2340 Lincoln Liberty Building, Philadelphia. Residence Germantown, 5022 Schuyler Street, Named for Dr. Barton Wright, a family friend.

Children:

Barbara An Off.

H. Barton Off, Jr.

- B— Edward Peltz Off, born February 16, 1879; died 1929; married Elsie Fox. No children

Mrs. Elsie Fox Off was the daughter of Mrs. Abbie Black and her husband Harry Fox

Mrs. Gertrude Black Off and Mrs. Abbie Black Fox were sisters.

2. Anna Young Peltz, born March 11, 1850, married (1) William Barger (divorced), (2) William Myers.
3. John Peltz, born May 17, 1852; died August 22, 1852.—Service from residence of his parents,—Stamper's Lane below Point House Road.
4. Rebecca Jane Peltz, born August 2, 1853, baptized Trinity Lutheran Church March 16, 1857; married Samuel Patrick.

Children:

A— Henrietta Patrick, Superintendent of Nurses.

B— Sarah Patrick, also a nurse. Both of Philadelphia. There is a third daughter.

5. Eliza Peltz, born January 3, 1857, baptized Trinity Lutheran Church March 16, 1857; married Thomas N. Kelley. One daughter.
6. Mary Peltz, born January 31, 1860, baptized Trinity Lutheran Church October 20, 1869, married Charles Tilton.

Children

Lieutenant Charles S. Tilton, 3127 South 24th St., Philadelphia.

Two daughters.

Letters of administration, recorded in Book V, page 185, upon the estate of John L. Peltz were granted March 1, 1876 to his widow Mary Peltz, address Olney Road west of Second Street, sureties, Henry C. Off, 1930 Rittenhouse Street and Richard Peltz, 3701 Baring Street, upon bond in amount of \$20,000.

The residence of John L. Peltz stated in the funeral notice ("Public Ledger," February 18, 1876) to have been on Olney Road, east of Old York Road, and reached via Tabor station of the North Penn Railroad, now the Reading, establishes his home in the vicinity of the Fern Rock terminus of the present North Broad Street subway, a point as far again on Broad Street north of the North Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad as the latter is north of City Hall. The total value of his estate as indicated by the inventory thereof made by his brother-in-law Samuel F. Stringfellow and brother William Peltz was \$9,722. This

total included the value of hotbed sash, horses, harness, wagons, carriage, cow and farming utensils. That the home was on a farm is in agreement with your compiler's recollection of his father's statement.

REBECCA PELTZ AND HER DESCENDANT

R. P. 2—See Page 176

FIFTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born August 3, 1822—confession of faith September 7, 1839, died October 13, 1904; married at Philadelphia by Rev. Philip Peltz, March 8, 1860, Joseph W. Anthony, widower, of Philadelphia.

Child Alice Anthony, born December 30, 1861, buried February 19, 1939, aged 77 years, Lot 40 Sec. 13, Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Until the Domine's second marriage, his sister Rebecca made her home with him at Coeymans and Cocksackie.

The fact that the Domine performed the marriages of his sisters Rebecca, Gertrude and Elizabeth and his brother Richard with dates, etc., appears in appropriate issues of the "Christian Intelligencer," the publication of the Church.

No will or administration upon the estate of Rebecca Brown Peltz Anthony of Philadelphia, has been found. Her obituary appeared in the "Public Ledger," news columns, October 14, 1904, under heading, "Deaths of the Day:"

"Rebecca B. Anthony, one of the founders of the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church and for many years president of the Holland Branch of the Home Missionary Society, at her residence, 1643 South Broad Street. Mrs. Anthony was 82 years old and was born within two squares of where she died. She was the daughter of Richard Peltz, a member of the commission to superintend the erection of Moyamensing Prison. She taught in the public schools up to the time of her marriage, in 1844. She was the oldest member of the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, and during her life took an active interest in mission work. She leaves two daughters, the Misses Alice and Anna Anthony, both of whom are public school teachers."

In 1914 in a letter to his niece Mrs. Maggie Peltz McLain, Richard Peltz stated that Alice Anthony whose home had been with him after her mother's death, was teaching at the nearby Morton M. Michael School—grammar grade, work hard, fine salary.

Joseph W. Anthony had a daughter, Mrs. Chapman by his first mar-

riage; her age was comparable to that of her stepmother Mrs. Rebecca Brown Peltz. There was a daughter Anna Chapman slightly older than Alice Anthony. Both Anna Chapman and Alice Anthony were public school teachers; the latter taught for a time at Thirteenth and Jackson streets, South Philadelphia.

The statement of the "Public Ledger" of October 14, 1904 is that the residence of Mrs. Anthony at 1643 South Broad Street was within two squares of her birth place. The site of this birth place is not understood.

Although Richard Peltz had for a brief time supervisory duties at the Moyamensing Prison, the statement in the obituary that he was a commissioner at its erection is not borne out by the record as interpreted by your compiler. This matter is discussed in the section on Richard Peltz.

REV. PHILIP PELTZ, D.D.

THE DOMINE

R. P. 3—See Page 176

SIXTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born December 16, 1823; died June 26, 1883. Married (2) March 17, 1852, Mary DeWitt.

The career and family of the Domine form chapters of this compilation.

SARAH LENTZ PELTZ

R. P. 4—See Page 176

SEVENTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born March 7, 1826, died unmarried May 17, 1892.

The Philadelphia City Directory of 1891 lists Sarah Lentz Peltz, a teacher, as living at 1208 South Sixteenth Street. By the will of Sarah L. Peltz of Philadelphia, all her property was given to her sister Mary who was appointed executrix. Will dated August 26, 1889, probated May 25, 1892. Residence of testatrix and of her sister Mary Peltz given as listed above. Petition for probate alleges she died at her residence 1208 South Sixteenth Street. Death notice in the "Public Ledger" of May 19, 1892 indicates interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WILLIAM PELTZ AND HIS DESCENDANTS

R. P. 5—See Page 176

NINTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born March 2, 1829, died June 15, 1896; Married by Rev. M. D. Kurtz, minister of Trinity Lutheran Church, March 31, 1856, Louisa Cole, who died February 12, 1911, buried Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, February 15, 1911, Lot B. 17.

Children:

1. Mary E. Peltz born November 5, 1856, buried Trinity Lutheran Cemetery May 12, 1860.
2. Louisa Peltz born January 21, 1859, married April 18, 1880, Michael Simon Jr., who was born July 11, 1857.

Children:

A— Maggie L. Simon, born October 9, 1880.

B.— William P. Simon, born March 30, 1884.

3. William Peltz, born February 10, 1868, baptized Trinity Lutheran Church December 21, 1876, died 1931; married May 18, 1891 Letitia Farrell, born 1869, died August 20, 1909.

Children:

A— Howard Raymond Peltz, born March 14, 1892; employed (1947) by Gulf Refining Co., resides with his sister at 2415 South Woodstock Street, Philadelphia.

B— Twin sister Louisa Peltz, born March 14, 1892, died March 16, 1892.

C— Eleanor D. Peltz, born March 1, 1899; employed by Curtis Publishing Co., Sales Division, resides 2415 South Woodstock Street, Philadelphia.

4. Mary Peltz, born October 29, 1874, (family record) buried Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, August 19, 1874 (sic. William Peltz family Bible.)
5. Annie F. Peltz, born August 12, 1877, baptized Trinity Lutheran Church September 23, 1877, died unmarried in 1900; buried Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, Lot B. 17.

William Peltz was a "trucker" and lived in a rented house with land on the Stephen Girard estate. Following the death of the daughter Annie F. Peltz, who evidently had lived at her father's house, William

Peltz, Jr., moved with his family thereto. He too was a "trucker" and worked a property which has been described as being in the vicinity of Eighteenth Street and Oregon Avenue, South Philadelphia.

The residence of William Peltz as appearing in the death notice and Masonic record was on Moyamensing Avenue, west of Broad Street.

By the will of William Peltz dated December 25, 1895, probated July 13, 1896, recorded in Philadelphia Will Book 189 Page 5, testator gave to his wife Louisa the use of his residence during her lifetime, thereafter to go to "my children" who are not named. Executors, wife Louisa and William Peltz, Jr., whose residence was at 2027 South Sixteenth Street. Death notice in Public Ledger June 16, 1896, indicates interment at Trinity Lutheran Church, Wolf Street, South Philadelphia. (See description of this church—family of Sarah Lentz.) Fraternal membership—Melita Lodge No. 295 Free and Accepted Masons.

See also account of Henry, younger brother of William Peltz.

Trinity Lutheran Church records—"Confirmed Easter Sunday, April 16, 1876 Mrs. Louisa Peltz and Louisa Peltz both of whom were baptized at the same time." These were presumably mother and daughter.

That Richard Peltz had to do with operations on the Girard Mansion farm is evident. (See your compiler's deductions from the Off papers in the section "Poor Richard.") Since William Peltz was a "trucker" upon this property, it may be conjectured that the good offices of father Richard were of benefit in establishing son William thereupon.

GERTRUDE GRAY PELTZ AND HER DESCENDANTS

R. P. 6—See Page 176

TENTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born March 19, 1831, died September 27, 1903, married by Rev. Philip Peltz, June 7, 1855 at Philadelphia, Samuel F. Stringfellow of Springfield, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, (son of Malin and Margaret Stringfellow). United with Crown Street Church by confession of faith March 4, 1850. Samuel Franklin Stringfellow, died March 21, 1895.

Mrs. Gertrude Gray Peltz Stringfellow is buried in an unmarked grave in Sec. 30, South half of Lot No. 47 Mount Moriah Cemetery in southwest Philadelphia. On the cemetery's records, there is the suggestion of re-interment from the "Wharton Street church vault" of others of the Stringfellow family, their graves likewise unmarked. Nearby is the

grave and monument of Betsy Ross, Philadelphia's legendary fabricator of the first American flag.

Children:

1. Rebecca Peltz Stringfellow; born November 5, 1856; died June 18, 1876.
2. Samuel Franklin Stringfellow; born December 1, 1859; died December 9, 1863. (Mount Moriah Cemetery Records "Removal from Wharton Street Vault.")
3. Frank Howard Stringfellow; born October 21, 1864; died April 5, 1927; married January 16, 1890 Laura, daughter of Charles E. and Annie E. Miller, his wife, who died February 26, 1914. Charles E. Miller whose home was at Oak Lane, a Philadelphia suburb along the York Road, died January 3, 1905. He was the son of John and Priscilla Miller, his wife. Frank Howard Stringfellow was Liquor License Clerk, City of Philadelphia, under Richard Peltz. He afterwards was employed by Electric Storage Battery Company, Nineteenth Street, and Allegheny Avenue.

Children of Frank Howard Stringfellow and Laura M. Stringfellow, his wife, as reported by their son Samuel F. Stringfellow, November 22, 1946:

A— Evert M. Stringfellow, born March 17, 1892, married January 23, 1915 Elsie P. Kleinknecht; present residence Wissahickon Avenue, and Lincoln Drive.

Children:

Elsie P. Stringfellow, born June 5, 1918, married Mark E. Carl.

Children:

Betty Jane Carl

Mark Evert Carl, born December 21, 1946.

Evert M. Stringfellow entered employment of John B. Stetson Company, hat factory, became a hat finisher by trade, thereafter was appointed guard in the Fairmount Park, now serving as Lieutenant of the Fairmount Park Guards in charge of all the mounted forces, having had over twenty-five years of service in that organization. Member of St. Alban Lodge No. 529 Free and Accepted Masons; its master in 1937.

B— Samuel F. Stringfellow, 6039 North Park Avenue, married April 3, 1918 Martha E. Barben, who was born at Coatesville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1898.

Daughter:

Laura M., born May 21, 1922; married June 10, 1940, Frank Christiana, who had one son, Ronald W., by a previous marriage.

Samuel F. Stringfellow graduated from Northeast High School 1916, entered employment of Arthur H. Thomas Company as stock clerk. In World War I, served as private 1st Chemical Warfare Service, honorably discharged; re-entered the employment of Arthur H. Thomas Company, now superintendent in charge of assembling, packaging and shipping departments. Member of St. Alban Lodge No. 529 Free and Accepted Masons. Financial secretary of Mt. Carmel Methodist Church.

C— Raymond M. Stringfellow, 4233 East Tudor Street, married Mary O'Malley. No children.

Raymond M. Stringfellow enlisted in the armed forces of United States, World War I and served as cook on a United States submarine chaser. Entered employment of the Reading Railroad Company as brakeman, now serving as freight conductor and assistant yardmaster.

D— Elizabeth Peltz Stringfellow, born March 21, 1903; married August 9, 1922, Edwin Aubrey Bauers, residence 1420 Keystone Street, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Children:

Elizabeth Aurena Bauers, born September 22, 1923.

Carol Annette Bauers, born December 4, 1933.

Shirley May Bauers, born May 27, 1935.

Of these sisters the eldest graduated as nurse from the training school of Hahnemann Hospital.

Mr. Bauers for over twenty years has been employed by Quaker City Wholesale Grocers.

No will or administration upon the estate of Gertrude Gray Peltz Stringfellow has been found. Her home had been at 1218 South Twelfth

Street, 2335 North Twenty-ninth Street, and with her son Frank Howard Stringfellow at 3710 North Sydenham Street. Her home was afterwards at Olney with the Tiltons; here her death occurred. Mary Peltz Tilton was her niece; daughter of her older brother John Lentz Peltz. Buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery Lot 47 S. 112 Sec. 30.

Death notice of Rebecca P., only daughter of Samuel F. and Gertrude G. Stringfellow states that funeral is to be from her parents' residence, 1218 South Twelfth Street. Services at Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery. Extended tribute to Rebecca P. Stringfellow from an unidentified religious periodical extols her fine Christian character and her service in church and Sunday school at St. Paul's Methodist Church.

Death notice of Mrs. Margaret E., relict of Malin Stringfellow, undated, "on the 21st inst." in the 77th year of her age. Funeral from residence of her son Samuel F. Stringfellow, 1218 South Twelfth Street. Services at Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Interment at Macpelah Vault.

Undated clippings relating to political activities at the time of the reform campaign of the Committee of One Hundred apparently in the 1880's, indicate that Samuel F. Stringfellow was a member of the Common Council representing the 26th Ward. An editorial from the "Public Ledger" discusses changes in membership and deplors the dropping from the Common Council of Samuel F. Stringfellow of the 26th Ward. These references and many of the birth, death and marriage dates have been obtained through the courtesy of the present (1946) Samuel F. Stringfellow and from his family Bible.

The 1870 directory has the following:

Peltz & Stringfellow—Yarns, 112 South Fourth Street and 1210 South Twelfth Street. Richard Peltz and Samuel F. Stringfellow, Partners. The firm at another time was Schaffner and Stringfellow, Twelfth and Federal Streets, South Philadelphia, wool merchants.

RICHARD PELTZ THE YOUNGER AND HIS DESCENDANTS

R. P. 7—See Page 176

ELEVENTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born July 11, 1832, died January 26, 1918; married by Rev. Philip Peltz, December 9, 1858 at Philadelphia, Annie S. Stewart, who died

March 24, 1894, daughter of the late William Stewart, both of that city. An account of career of Richard Peltz follows.

Child:

Samuel Peltz, born Philadelphia, September 9, 1860, died March 4, 1926. Entered University of Pennsylvania 1876. Played short-stop and third base on the University baseball team for four years. Graduated 1880. An active lawyer, he was Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia 1882-4; member of the Pennsylvania legislature from 1892 to 1896. Member, Union League Club. Office 310 Harrison Building, Fifteenth and Market streets. Residence 4211 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Samuel Peltz married a widow Mrs. Lillian Van Lear Crippen (see below). They had no children. Mrs. Crippen had children.

Violetta C. Arnold, buried June 9, 1941.

Elizabeth McCall Crippen, buried May 15, 1943; aged 53.

Richard Peltz was buried January 29, 1918 in his lot (No. 121, Summit Section) in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, where also are buried his wife Anna S. Peltz, his son Samuel Peltz, and the latter's widow, who was buried December 20, 1939, aged 77. She died December 17, 1939 and previously resided at 519 South Forty-fifth Street, Philadelphia. The graves of the daughters of Lillie A. Peltz, widow of Samuel Peltz (monument inscription) above mentioned are also in this lot.



"Philadelphia Ledger," January 29, 1918.

LAST SPONSOR OF CITY HALL IS BURIED TODAY

Richard Peltz Was Survivor of 23 Whose Names
Are on Cornerstone

"Richard Peltz, last survivor of the sponsors of City Hall, was buried

this afternoon after funeral services at his home, 3701 Baring Street, where he died Saturday. He was eighty-five years old.

"Mr. Peltz was the last survivor of the distinguished citizens whose names appear on the cornerstone in the well of City Hall. The death of Peter A. B. Widener in 1915 removed all but one of the twenty-three. Mr. Peltz was the last survivor of eight brothers and seven sisters.

"As a member of the municipal building commission, Mr. Peltz took part in the cornerstone-laying exercises at City Hall, July 4, 1874. Born in Passyunk township, July 11, 1832, he was a lifelong Republican. He began his public career in 1854, when he was appointed clerk in the tax office. Among the offices he held were Receiver of Taxes, [see below] Common Councilman from the Twenty-fourth Ward, school director and deputy clerk of Quarter Sessions for twenty-five years in charge of liquor licenses. He retired twelve years ago. He was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the Union League. Mr. Peltz is survived by a son, Samuel Peltz, a former assistant city solicitor."

That Richard Peltz the younger was the unsuccessful candidate for the office of Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia in the litigated general election of October 12, 1868 is indicated in *Peltz vs. Melloy*, 65 Penna. 20.

UNCLE DICK

Richard Peltz, the Domine's younger brother, whose obituary was carried in the "Philadelphia Ledger" at his death in 1918, was a genial soul. He sold his Atlantic City summer home upon the death of his wife; occasionally visited Albany and August 29, 1911 was dinner guest of your compiler, whom he flattered by calling a chip of the old block. Each journey was in the nature of a royal progress; his party frequently included his niece, Alice Anthony. He lived and vacationed comfortably. Once there was a visit to his fishing party established in tents on a remote lake in the Adirondacks. There were board floors and cots, guides, eatables and drinkables; an idyllic escape to the wildwood. It occurred to your then youthful compiler that there existed a discernable contrast between the restrained good cheer of our host and his companions on the one side, and the Spartan abstemiousness of his lamented elder brother the Domine on the other, whose life had been unbendingly dedicated to the cause of temperance and the mathematical consequences of deviation from its pathway.

In November 1914 he wrote "Deer hunting days are over. No more

tramping and camping out; have not shot a gun or fished for three or four years; I used to like it.

"I went to the Chicago convention as a supporter of General Harrison."

It has been said that three of the Domine's sisters were afflicted with hip disease. Rebecca Peltz Anthony and Elizabeth Peltz Robb were of these victims.

Your compiler has been struck with the gulf which divides and the lack of information which the several groups of Peltz cousins in Philadelphia have of each other.

However all who knew or knew of "Uncle Dick" speak warmly of him. Evidently he more than any other of the family was interested in and helpful to each and every one of the tribe.

SAMUEL PELTZ AND HIS DESCENDANTS

R. P. 8—See Page 176

TWELFTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born at Philadelphia July 31, 1833; died at St. Louis, Missouri, October 5, 1875; married Margaret W. Shelby (1841-1925) and lived in St. Louis.

Children:

1. Eugenia (Eugie) Peltz, 1863-1934. Unmarried.
2. Margaret (Maggie) Peltz, 1866-1934. Married Frederick J. McLain, 1862-1931.

Child

Marjorie McLain, born at St. Louis, December 18, 1892; married Dr. Clarence William Messinger; resides, 1946, at 104 Hubbell Avenue, Houghton, Michigan.

Children:

- a. William McLain Messinger, born June 10, 1922, Hancock, Michigan, served with Army Engineers in Korea.
- b. Thomas Frederick Messinger, born, November 1, 1925, Houghton, Michigan, served with the Navy.
- c. Marjorie Ann Messinger, born June 4, 1930, Houghton, Michigan.

3. Mary (Daisy) Peltz, 1868-1945, married Frank Blatterman, 1864-1924.

Children:

A— Albert S. Blatterman, born 1891, graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, an officer in World War I. Twice married. No children.

B— Eugene E. Blatterman, born 1893. Unmarried.

SAM'L PELTZ & CO.

Commission Merchants

No. 316 North Commercial Street,
between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Missouri.

Tributes adopted October 10, 1875, by the Merchants' Exchange following the death of Samuel Peltz, a beloved fellow member, indicate that he was regarded as "a firm friend, genial companion, an honest man, a perfect gentleman, a model husband, a kind and affectionate father." He had been a director of the Exchange and at his death was chairman of one of its important standing committees. Having experienced adversity which swept away his property and having effected an honorable settlement of his obligations, his ambition was to pay in full every former debt. In this he had largely succeeded at his death, at the time of which he enjoyed the brightest prospects in business.

Companion resolutions were adopted by the Association of the Leaf Tobacco Trade.

Interment "under the cold sod of Bellefontaine."

Margaret Peltz, second daughter of Samuel Peltz, and Margaret Shelby, his wife, married Frederick J. McLain. Born at Omaha, Nebraska, Mr. McLain first engaged in the cotton business in Houston, Texas, and New Orleans. He became treasurer of the Quincy Mining Company, was chairman of the Houghton County Road Commission serving in that capacity for over eighteen years, and contributed richly to the development of Houghton County, Michigan's present system of modern highways.

In his honor, the state-owned park in the vicinity of Bear Lake and the Portage Lake ship canal has been named by the Department of Conservation the "Frederick J. McLain Park." This tract of over six

hundred acres, in the "Copper Country" has a frontage of two and one half miles on Lake Superior—a wooded and recreational tract of great beauty.

ELIZABETH PELTZ AND HER DESCENDANTS

R. P. 9—See Page 176

THIRTEENTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Elizabeth Peltz born in Philadelphia February 25, 1835, came first to Coeymans with two of her sisters and her brother; taught school in Philadelphia; married by Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D. to Theodore Robb of Coeymans, November 7, 1867, who was born December 3, 1835 (date 1840 given as the date of birth of Theodore Robb on the monument in the Robb lot, Grove Cemetery, Coeymans, in error), and who died in 1912. Elizabeth Peltz Robb died February 28, 1890 and is buried in the same lot. The Robb lot may be distinguished by the monument which shows as two vertical columns supporting a horizontal member.

Children:

1. Ellen or Ella Carroll Robb, born 1869; married June 1, 1892, at the Reformed Parsonage, Coeymans (second wife of) William H. Seabridge, who resided (1928) at 173 Sixth Street, Scotia, New York, with his married son Clifford Seabridge. Ella C. Robb Seabridge died 1912, and is buried in the Robb lot, Coeymans.
2. George Chittenden Robb, born February 13, 1873; died September 10, 1928; married Katherine Herbrand, born January 29, 1872, of Poughkeepsie.

Children:

- A— Katherine M. Robb born October 25, 1898; married Carl V. Fritz of Poughkeepsie.
- B— Ethel E. Robb, born February 1, 1903, married Henry Bollinger of Poughkeepsie.

Theodore Robb was the son of William Curtis Robb (born at Salisbury, Connecticut June 1806, died March 23, 1883) and of his wife Maria Jackson of Columbia County (born January 16, 1807, died March 29, 1882), whom he married November 27, 1827. Both are buried in the Robb lot, Coeymans. Another son who bore his name served in the Union Army in the Civil War.

William C. Robb was an apprentice paper maker for seven years and continued as a papermaker through his life. He was at his death the oldest paper maker in the State having manufactured paper by hand for many years. He made the paper on which was printed the first issue of the "Albany Evening Journal" for which paper he subscribed for the balance of his life. The last paper he made was used for bank bills or notes in the Hudson River Bank of Hudson, New York. In the years 1839 and 1840, as a partner with the veteran papermaker Mr. Croswell, he had an extensive rye-straw paper factory on the Hannacroix Creek near New Baltimore. This was the "upper mill" on the Hannacroix, then and there called Croswell's Creek. From 1845 until his death he was the proprietor of the Ravine Mills of Coeymans. This second mill was situated west of the highway bridge over the Hannacroix Creek below the south end of Coeymans. His son, William C. Robb, Jr., (deceased) was a musician in Company I, 177th New York Volunteers during the Civil War.

Catharine A. Robb, one of the nine children of William C. Robb and a sister of Theodore Robb, married Walter T. Hotaling. These were the parents of Charles R., Theodore L. and John Hotaling of Bethlehem, Elizabeth H. (wife of George Mead) and Mary A. (wife of Stephen Mead); Katherine married Harris R. Creble.

It is said that the West Shore Railroad station of Ravena (formerly Coeymans Junction) and village of the same name, takes its name from Ravine Mills of which William C. Robb was the proprietor. The foregoing statement was prepared in 1928 with the aid of Theodore L. Hotaling, now deceased, who at that time was in the employ of your compiler, who dubbed him "Cousin Theodore."

In the records of the New Paltz Church it appears that Theodore Robb of Coeymans and Elizabeth Peltz of Philadelphia were married November 7, 1867 at the home in that city of Richard Peltz, the Domine's brother;—witnesses, William C. Robb of Coeymans and Richard Peltz of Philadelphia.

HENRY PELTZ AND HIS DESCENDANTS

R. P. 10—See Page 176

FOURTEENTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born August 11, 1836, died October 4, 1888; cause of death, organic disease of liver—sexton's record.

Henry Peltz was a wheelwright; in the Philadelphia directory of 1881, he is so described.

His daughters Mrs. Cardwell and Mrs. Wisely, interviewed by your compiler May 22, 1947, said he was also a tobacconist and was located at the triple intersection of Twenty-fifth and Christian streets and Gray's Ferry Avenue, later at 1735 Federal Street. The 1886 City Directory lists him thus:—Henry Peltz, Segars, 1735 Federal.

At his death, his residence was at Burmont (Clifton Heights) Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a former village now included in the borough of Lansdowne, this county adjoining Philadelphia on the south and west; Mrs. Cardwell stated that her father had resided there a short time only before his death—that then she, a young girl, was employed there at Silas Hoffman's cotton mill.

By his first wife, Eliza, "died April 20, 1867, aged 33 or 35 years, 1 month, 3 days" (family Bible) buried May 31, 1867 (sexton's record cause of death—typhoid fever) Henry Peltz had the following children as reported by his grandson Henry Peltz.

1. Richard Henry Peltz, born October 15, 1858; died January 18, 1871.
2. William John Peltz, born September 25, 1861; died September 7, 1863.
3. Sarah Elizabeth Peltz, born September 14, 1863; married John Stevenson, now deceased. No children; died June 5, 1910.
4. William John Peltz (second of the name) born March 2, 1866; married July 11, 1894, Mary Lindsay, born February 2, 1870. Both deceased; buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery. Information as to William John Peltz and his progeny supplied by his eldest son June 18, 1947.

Children:

A— Henry Peltz, born July 6, 1895. Married September 23, 1931, Pauline Hetzel. Resides 212 East Mt. Pleasant Avenue; Philco Corporation, Philadelphia in which he is (1948) Personnel Supervisor and Welfare Director.

Children:

Mary Ann Peltz, born July 17, 1932.

Jocelyn Peltz, born November 15, 1934.

Janice Peltz, born December 2, 1938.

PELTZ COLLATERALS

B— Mary Lindsay Peltz, born August 15, 1897. Married Howard McDaniel. Residence 706 West Mt. Airy Avenue.

Children:

Doris Helen McDaniel.

Mildred Jeanne McDaniel.

C— Harriet Talbot Peltz, born December 19, 1899. Married Russell C. Kett.

Child:

Russell C. Kett, Jr.

D— William John Peltz, Jr., born July 7, 1909. Married Margaret Paget; (1948) staff assistant to the Vice President; Philco Corporation, Philadelphia.

Children:

Phyllis Ann Peltz

Deborah Lee Peltz

Charles Samuel Peltz, Jr.

E— Charles Samuel Peltz, born July 16, 1912. Married Eugenia Goldsmith.

Child:

F— A deceased child, information lacking.

By his second wife Isabella Patterson who was born in Ireland and who came to America at age four, Henry Peltz had nine children as follows:

1. Isabella M. Peltz, born August 15, 1869, married February 22, 1902, John Cardwell who died December 8, 1919. No children. Mrs. Cardwell makes her home with her sister Mrs. Edward Wisely at 3127 Wharton Street and was interviewed by your compiler May 22, 1947 supplying helpful information on this branch of the family.
2. Franklin Peltz, died at eighteen months. (Sexton's record Francis Peltz—whooping cough—buried September 24, 1872.)
3. Samuel Franklin Stringfellow Peltz, born at Gray's Ferry Avenue address July 22, 1873; married Elizabeth Pickin, who was born in England September 12, 1874; Samuel F. S. Peltz was a painter and

carpenter, resided at 1508 South Twenty-sixth Street where his widow resides and where your compiler interviewed her May 22, 1947. He was a member of the Golden Eagles as was his father (see below). He died October 6, 1935 and is buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

Children of Samuel F. S. Peltz and Elizabeth Picken, his wife.

A— Samuel F. S. Peltz, Jr., born April 13, 1898; married Elizabeth Wallace; is folding machine operator for Sharp & Dohme, resides at Pensauken, New Jersey.

Children:

Ivan Franklin Peltz.

Joan Esther Peltz.

B— John H. Peltz, born July 20, 1899; married November 28, 1923, Mae R. Thornton, born October 6, 1901; is assistant fire chief of Gulf Refining Company at Thirtieth Street and Penrose Avenue at which plant Howard R. Peltz (grandson of William, the ninth child of Richard Peltz) works in the package department. John H. Peltz resides at 6447 Dicks Avenue, corner of Sixty-fifth Street, West Philadelphia.

Child:

John H. Peltz, Jr., born May 15, 1929.

C— William J. Peltz, born February 16, 1901; married Eleanor Bennett; is a painter employed by Campbell's Soup Company; resides at Gloucester, New Jersey.

Children:

- a. Elizabeth Peltz, married and has two children.
- b. Catherine Peltz
- c. Eleanor Peltz
- d. William J. Peltz, Jr.

D— Joseph Peltz, born March 17, 1903; married Louise Frame. Machinist, American Tobacco Company.

Child:

Joseph Peltz, Jr., deceased.

4. Gertrude Peltz, died aet 3—burial service conducted by the Domine.
5. Richard Peltz, (Sexton's record—diphtheria—aet 2 years—buried March 15, 1880.)
6. Henrietta Peltz, died one month old.
7. Mary Peltz, born April 11, 1880, married Edward Wisely, deceased. No children. Mrs. Wisely with her sister Mrs. Caldwell resided and conducted a confectionery store at 3127 Wharton Street, corner of Patton. She too was interviewed with Mrs. Cardwell by your compiler, contributed valued information and supplied portrait of her father Henry Peltz which appears herein. Died September 10, 1947.
8. Henry Peltz, born February 26, 1885. Roofer; died unmarried January 7, 1943.
9. Emma V. Peltz, born October 14, 1888, married Mathew Wisely, a railroader now deceased, brother of Edward Wisely who married Mary Peltz above, resided at 1535 Marston Street.

Children:

- A— Edward Wisely, born August 3, 1907.
- B— Isabella Wisely, born March 22, 1909.
- C— Francis Wisely, born October 13, 1910.
- D— Margaret Wisely, born September 27, 1912.
- E— Elizabeth Wisely, born July 17, 1914.
- F— Emma Wisely, born August 22, 1916.
- G— Henrietta Wisely, born February 9, 1918.
- H— Mathew Wisely, born September 3, 1919.
- I— Mary Wisely, born April 3, 1920.
- J— Samuel Wisely, deceased.

Obituary notice of Henry Peltz states interment was to be in the graveyard of Trinity Lutheran Church, Eighteenth and Wolf streets, South Philadelphia, where also is buried his older brother William Peltz as well as many members of the Lentz, Young and Simon families. Howard R. Peltz stated to your compiler that an inconspicuous stone bearing the name of Henry Peltz exists in this cemetery.

The sexton's record of burials at the Trinity Lutheran Church cemetery, Wolf and Eighteenth streets, gives:

"Eliza Peltz, 35, typhoid fever, May 31, 1867, E-30.

"Henry Peltz, 52, organic disease of liver, October 7, 1888, E-30.

"Francis Peltz, 14 months, whooping cough, September 24, 1872, E-30.

"Richard Peltz, 2 years, diphtheria, March 15, 1880, E-30."

From comparable entries it would appear that "E-30" refers to plot identification. Others of the name Peltz are buried elsewhere in this cemetery. It may be conjectured that the above were grouped with Henry Peltz as members of his family, Eliza being his first wife. Richard was perhaps the recorded child of the second marriage who died in infancy. Francis Peltz the infantile victim of whooping cough is not identified.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pickin Peltz, daughter-in-law of Henry Peltz, stated to your compiler that she had it from her late husband Samuel F. S. Peltz, that Peltz Street bordering the Arsenal was named in honor of Henry's brother Richard, not his father Richard. The Gray's Ferry Avenue address ascribed to Henry Peltz establishes him in the close vicinity of Peltz Street. With his brother Richard in public office at the time, it is understandable that the name Peltz Street may have been then bestowed. No will or administration upon the estate of Henry Peltz has been found in the probate records of either Philadelphia or Delaware County (Media—Delaware County seat.) His fraternal membership was Ingomar Castle No. 4, K.G.E. The Grand master of Records of this order, Knights of the Golden Eagle, 814-6 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, reports that the chapter mentioned passed out of existence about 1908 or 1909 and its records have been destroyed.

MARY PELTZ

R. P. 11—See Page 176

FIFTEENTH CHILD OF RICHARD PELTZ

Born October 14, 1838. Died at 1235 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, unmarried, May 6, 1895.

Will of Mary Peltz dated April 1, 1890 with codicil dated October 2, 1891, probated June 3, 1895, recorded in Will Book No. 179, Page 567; testatrix divided her estate equally between her sisters Rebecca B. Anthony and Sarah L. Peltz, the latter of whom however predeceased her; gave to her sister Gertrude G. Stringfellow the half dozen silver spoons which belonged to her mother; to her niece Alice Anthony her mother's ring; to sister Gertrude and Alice Anthony other possessions. Place of residence not stated, but will of older sister Sarah

indicated that the two maiden sisters lived together at 1208 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia. However the death notice in the "Public Ledger" of May 7, 1895, indicates that her residence at her death was 1235 South Broad Street, interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Mary Peltz is said by her niece Mrs. Cardwell, daughter of Henry, to have been "hard of hearing."

More Distant Collaterals

John Peltz, the immigrant had sons, of whom the four oldest were soldiers in the Revolutionary Army.

"Grandfather (i.e. Philip Peltz the Elder) had four brothers all much older than himself, who all went into the Army during the Revolutionary War. Grandfather being too young to go, stayed at home to take care of the old folks. But two of the brothers came back from the war.

"One of the brothers who returned to Philadelphia from the war was John Peltz who married a Miss Marquette from Washington or near there, whose son Alexander M. Peltz was the father of Rev. George A. Peltz. There was also a son Michael who settled near Cincinnati. He was a farmer who had a large family, mostly girls. There were twins in this family named Alexander and Susan." (Excerpts from the letter of the Domine's sister Mary, see Page 59.)

The two older brothers of Philip the Elder who returned from the war were (as above stated and as indicated below) John Peltz, Jr., and William Peltz.

As to JOHN PELTZ, JR., SON OF THE IMMIGRANT JOHN PELTZ, and whose wife's name was Marquette from the vicinity of Washington, the Domine's sister Mary wrote: "The only illustrious deed I know of this respected gentleman (John Peltz) is that he wounded a Hessian soldier who undertook to steal hay from the barn."

A son of John Peltz, Jr., was—

Alexander M. Peltz who was elected October 1836 to the Pennsylvania Senate, his term to expire in 1840; he represented the Second District of Philadelphia County, comprising the area outside the city. The Journal of the Senate supplies his committee assignments and indicates that Senator Peltz's last vote was recorded February 10, 1838. His death occurred while in office.

The Philadelphia City Directories list his residence in 1831 and 1833 at 19 Crown Street; 1835-7 at 108 St. John Street, his dry goods store at 53 North Second Street, the business evidently having been continued after his death by his widow, Susan, listed in 1839 "dry goods, 53 North Second Street."

The territory north of Vine Street prior to 1854, when street numbers were rectified, was in the District of the Northern Liberties.

Alexander M. Peltz et al Plaintiffs in Error vs. Joseph S. Clarke Defendant in Error—30 Howard 480.

Appeal argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term 1831—opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall.

"This was ejectment brought by the plaintiffs in error against the defendant in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. The plaintiffs who are the heirs of John Peltz gave the title of their ancestors in evidence."

John Peltz, ancestor of the plaintiffs in error and previous to his decease, mortgaged the estate in controversy to Frederick Gamman, who proceeded on the mortgage in chancery against the trustees Charles Glover and John Davis and against Alexander and Michael Peltz as heirs of John Peltz. This was a controversy the merits of which are unimportant to this record but indicates that John Peltz the younger owned Washington real estate and had sons Alexander M. Peltz and Michael Peltz.

Among news items copied from the "Germantown Telegraph" at the Germantown Historical Society is mention that in the spring of 1837, the Legislature passed a bill incorporating Rittenhouse College, to be established in Manayunk, Roxborough Township, as a memorial to David Rittenhouse, a native of that township. Among the trustees appointed by the act was A. M. Peltz of Northern Liberties Township. Northern Liberties comprised the rural territory south of Germantown and Roxborough Townships down to the built up part of the city. Rittenhouse College was established on a modest scale but did not long continue.

Poulson's "American Daily Advertiser," Philadelphia, April 7, 1838, states that Alexander M. Peltz Esq., a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania died April 5, 1838, aged 30 years. Funeral at his residence 357 North Second Street. Board of Health report agrees as to age at time of death. Buried at Monument Cemetery, Broad and Berks Streets.

The will of Alexander Michael Peltz of the Northern Liberties

dated April 4, 1838, proved April 10, 1838, is recorded in Will Book 13, Page 143. The estate passed to wife Susan who was appointed guardian of two minor children, George A. Peltz and Elizabeth Margaret Peltz who was afterward Mrs. Elizabeth P. Kennedy.

A daughter of Alexander M. Peltz was Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Peltz, born 1831; married Joseph Kennedy; in 1893 lived at 3914 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. A granddaughter of Mrs. Kennedy is (1947) Mrs. (Marion) Maubert St. Georges, 277 Park Avenue, New York City.

A son of Alexander M. Peltz was Rev. George Alexander Peltz, D.D. (1833-1907).

REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ, D.D.

The following information is from obituary notice of "The Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, August 17, 1907; administration record, Register of Wills, Philadelphia; Laurel Hill Cemetery records.

Dr. Peltz died at his home 1821 North Twenty-Second Street, August 16, 1907, aged 74.

He was born in Philadelphia, graduated from University of Lewisburg, now Bucknell University, Class of 1857. Thereafter he was for nine years pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-Fifth Street, New York City. Thereafter until 1872 he was pastor of the old Tabernacle Baptist Church, Nineteenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. For the next four years he was secretary of the State Sunday School Association of Pennsylvania.

For three years from 1876 he was pastor of South Baptist Church, Newark, New Jersey. He was one of the organizers of the Chautauqua enterprise at Chautauqua Lake, Jamestown, New York.

He returned to Philadelphia where for fifteen years he served as associate pastor to Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D. at Baptist Temple, North Broad and Berks Streets. He retired from this office two years before his death.

Mr. Edward W. Hocker states "An assistant minister in this church in the era of Dr. Conwell had to be a man with a passion for anonymity, ready to do the hard work in directing the work of the city's biggest congregation, while Dr. Conwell was away on lecture tours or giving his time to the establishment of Temple University, the early buildings of which were in the vicinity of the Baptist Temple.

"A high class residential district then surrounded the church; most of the congregation lived nearby. Now, that locality has deteriorated."

Dr. Peltz was for many years associate editor of the Sunday School Times of Philadelphia.

The petition for appointment of administrator discloses that he was survived by his widow Mary S. Peltz (who died March 10, 1909) and children as follows:

Hamilton A. Peltz, New York.

Mary S. Peltz, wife of John E. Roberts, real estate, 1345 Arch Street, residence 4837 Hazel Avenue. Mrs. Roberts' residence so shown in current directory.

Louise F. Peltz, wife of Edgar W. Tully, M.D. Dr. Tully's residence as shown in current directory is 7125 Lincoln Drive, Germantown.

Louise F. Kappella, granddaughter, Brockton, Mass., minor child of deceased daughter Florence E. Peltz Kappella.

Hamilton A. Peltz was a distinguished newspaper man who after having been managing editor of the Philadelphia Press was long on the editorial staff of the New York Herald and other New York papers.

Dr. Peltz, his wife and two of his daughters are buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Lot 59, Sec. 1, Thomas B. Sherborne, record owner. Letters of administration were granted to Union Trust Company, Philadelphia, July 7, 1909, security \$1600, the heirs renouncing.

As to WILLIAM PELTZ, ANOTHER SON OF THE IMMIGRANT JOHN PELTZ, it would appear that since in his will he referred to Philip Peltz as his brother, he was the other returned Revolutionary warrior of whom wrote his great-niece Mary Peltz, the Domine's sister.

Will of William Peltz, City of Philadelphia, dated August 16, 1797, probated February 27, 1800, recorded Will Book Y, Page 292. Wife Mary, daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine the wife of Daniel Boehm. Executors wife and brother, Philip Peltz.

William Peltz was taxed in Passyunk Township at about the time John Peltz lived there.

February 17, 1804. Petition of Mary Peltz, daughter of William Peltz a minor above the age of 14 for appointment of a guardian. The Court appointed Philip Peltz upon her request.

February 21, 1821. Settlement of estate of Mary Peltz, dec'd., by Philip Peltz and William Lyle, executors. Confirmed.

Benjamin Rhodes Peltz, M.D., of Roxborough, Philadelphia, was born and was buried at Limerick, Montgomery County. The Public

Ledger of April 30, 1921, said of him that he died the day before, and was the son of John Peltz, for many years proprietor of a hotel at Ridge Avenue and the Montgomery County Line (See City Directory, 1872). A bachelor, he was active in masonry, practiced medicine for over fifty years in Roxborough; home at 8945 Ridge Avenue; age at death 78 years. He is listed in the University of Pennsylvania General Alumni Catalogue (1917) as having graduated from its medical school in 1867.

His name appears for some years in the Philadelphia City Directory as living on Ridge Avenue, Roxborough, opposite or near the tenth milestone—later 8914 Ridge Avenue. This is at the extreme upper end of Roxborough, near the Montgomery County Line. Limerick Township is in Montgomery County 16 to 18 miles west of the Philadelphia line and bordering the Schuylkill.

Dr. Peltz's will dated March 18, 1921, was proved May 3, 1921, and recorded in Philadelphia Will Book 437, Page 133. His property passed to persons other than of the Peltz name.

The records show a series of real estate purchases and sales by Dr. Benjamin Rhodes Peltz. All relate to parcels in the vicinity of and perhaps including his home. This neighborhood is described in his early purchases as on the south-west side of Ridge Avenue, Roxborough between the ninth and tenth milestones.

Mr. Edward W. Hocker says of this Peltz family that it was from the Pennsylvania German districts of upper Montgomery County.

Your compiler is unable to determine what relationship if any existed with this family. But since Dr. Benjamin Rhodes Peltz was a fellow townsman and an established physician who flourished concurrently, it seems appropriate that he be not ignored. The name Peltz has been encountered in additional instances which are not understood.

JOHN PELTZ—A LATER IMMIGRANT

Referring again to the publication of the Pennsylvania German Society, Norristown, 1934 (Hinke) from which was obtained, Vol. 1, page 341, the record of the arrival of the immigrant Johannes Peltz and his oath of allegiance September 19, 1743, there is discovered the following in the same work Vol. III, page 148.

"Johannes Peltz was a passenger on the ship Maria Elisabeth, Captain Henry Hutchison from Tonningen. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance at Philadelphia September 10, 1804."

As there is evidence that John Peltz, ancestor of the Philadelphia family was in Philadelphia for upwards of a half century prior to 1804, he was undoubtedly the immigrant who arrived in 1743. The identity of the second John Peltz and what became of him is not understood.

"Philadelphia is the City of Brotherly Love; but if you hope to receive brotherly affection, it makes a difference as to whose brother you happen to be. It is of importance to know not only whose brother, but whose son or daughter, whose grandson or granddaughter you are, who were your great-grandparents, your great-great-grandparents. If one is outside certain circles of consanguinity, Philadelphia is not the City of Brotherly Love, but the City of Unbrotherly Indifference."

"The Book of Philadelphia."

Robert Shackleton, Penn. Pub. Co. 1918.

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DE WITT RECORD

REV. JOHN DE WITT, D.D.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH

DEWITT RECORD

REV. JOHN DE WITT, D. D.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH

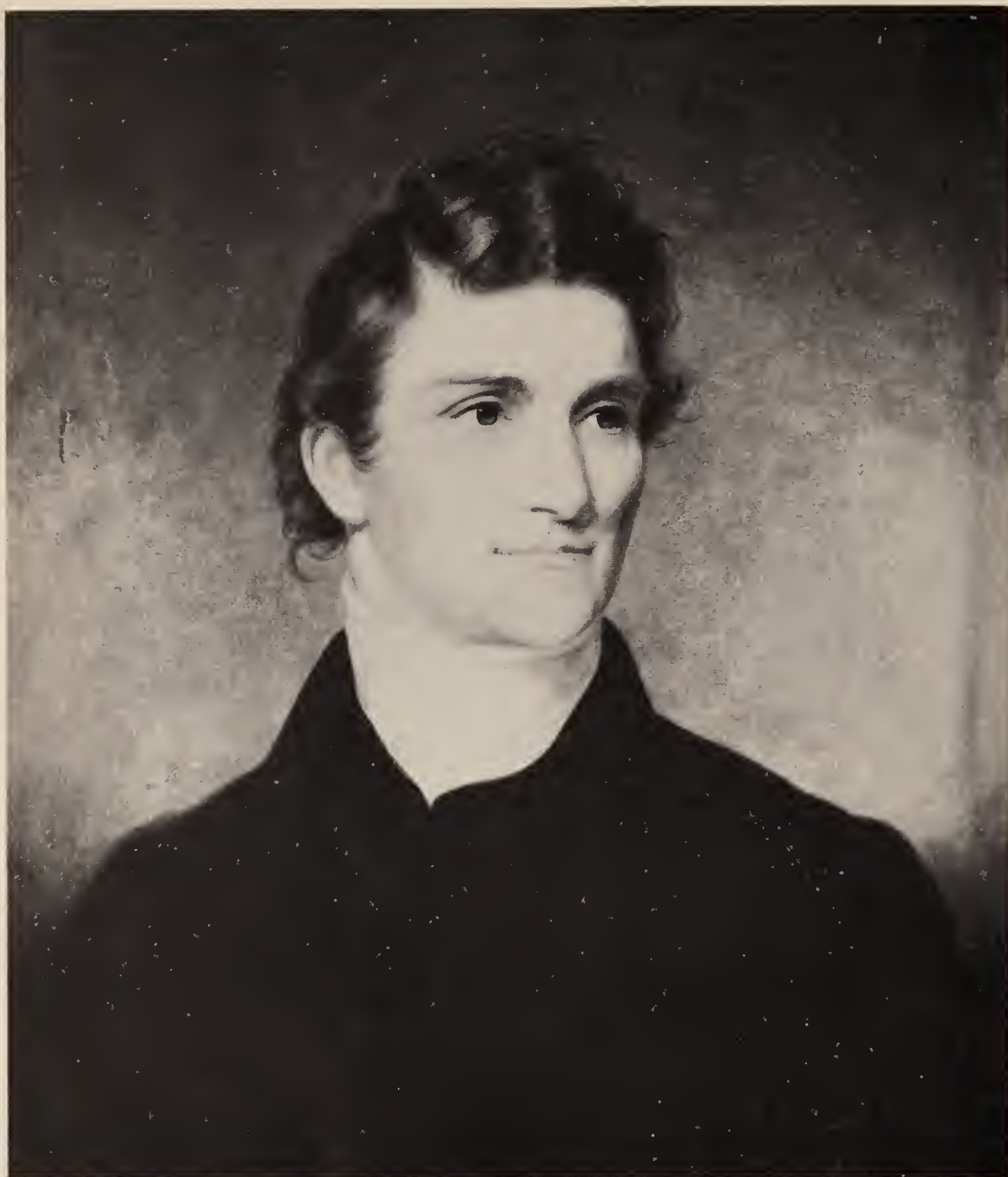
PART ONE—MINISTRY AND CHAIR

*The product of his Great-Grandson
the identical compiler*

Albany, 1948

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John DeWitt Dies!
Sec. Ref. Prot. Dutch
Church.

Artist: Charles Jenkins. From a water color miniature by Henry Inman. Presented by Alumni Association, Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers University. See catalogue of portraits there established.

I

PORTRAIT OF DR. DeWITT

HENRY INMAN, 1801-1846, born in Utica, was one of the prominent portrait painters of his era. He was distinguished as a painter of miniatures from about 1822 but soon gave over this field to his pupil, Thomas S. Cummings, with whom and others he founded the National Academy of Design in 1825, becoming its first vice president. Some of the noted persons who sat to him were Chief-Justice Marshall, Martin Van Buren, John James Audubon, Simeon DeWitt, and in Philadelphia where he settled in 1832, Horace Binney and Nicholas Biddle. Commissioned to execute a series of paintings for the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, his representation of Daniel Boone in the wilds of Kentucky was paid for in part but was unfinished at his death. He visited England in 1844, commissioned to execute portraits of Wordsworth, Macaulay, Lord Chancellor Cottonham and others. Popular in London society, although he received inducements to remain, he was forced to return to America because of poor health, his commissions unexecuted. He was greatly admired as an after-dinner speaker; on the occasion of the banquet to Dickens in New York in 1842 he made a graceful speech on the relationship of art to letters. His painting was vigorous and rich in color. The Lenox library, Metropolitan Museum of Art and the City Hall, New York, contain his portraits, the last having six representing former governors and mayors. The Boston Athenaeum owns several of his works; his full length portrait of William Penn hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

He died in New York City January 17, 1846 leaving brothers and sons distinguished in other fields.

In the Gardner Sage Library of the nearby Seminary, hangs a somewhat similar but less pleasing portrait of Dr. DeWitt, painted by Miss Jennie Haight, from the Inman miniature, as stated on its tablet. As to whether this miniature is still in existence your compiler has no knowledge.

There, too, is an excellent portrait of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., the younger.

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

A summary of Rev. John DeWitt's career is given in Raven's "Biographical Record," New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1784-1934, Page 26.

Dr. DeWitt was born at Catskill, December 15, 1788. After studying at Union College three years he transferred to Princeton and graduated there at the College of New Jersey in 1809; studied law in the office of Peter Van Schaick at Kinderhook, N. Y. He studied for the ministry with Dr. David Porter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Catskill; was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Congregation Association in 1811, and in 1812 was installed as associate pastor of the Congregational Church at Lanesborough, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became collegiate pastor in Albany; when the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany divided in 1815 Dr. DeWitt continued as pastor of the Second Church. In 1823 he was elected professor of Biblical Literature and Ecclesiastical History in the New Brunswick Seminary. In 1825 he was relieved from the chair of Ecclesiastical History by the election thereto of Dr. Selah S. Woodhull. He then became in addition, Professor of Belles-Lettres, Elements of Criticism and Logic in Rutgers College. He was trustee of the college from 1823; received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College in 1821. He died October 11, 1831.

The catalogue of portraits in Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers College states that Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., served as tutor, Queen's College 1811-2. Queen's became Rutgers in 1825. Additional facts appear in the Graduate Council Union College manuscript, Page 241, as follows:

Installed at the Lanesborough Congregational Church July 8, 1812 as colleague with Rev. Daniel Collins. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Porter of Catskill. Here he continued until 1814 when he received calls from the Reformed Dutch churches in Schenectady and Albany, the latter of which he accepted.

Daniel Collins was born at Guilford, Connecticut; graduated, Yale College 1760; studied theology under direction of Rev. Dr. Bellamy at Bethlehem, Connecticut; ordained and installed Pastor of the Congregational Church, Lanesborough, Massachusetts, April 17, 1764; died August 26, 1822, aged eighty-three years.

II

OBSERVATIONS BY A. V. DeWITT, ESQ.

JOHN DeWitt was said to have had knowledge of nine languages including Hebrew and Arabic. He was a student of botany and had musical talent. He was an eloquent speaker, of fine appearance and cheerful temperament, somewhat over medium height.

"March 14, 1814 he was called to the junior pastorate of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Albany.

"By vote of consistory April 17, 1814, it was resolved that after the installation of Rev. Mr. DeWitt, services be held every Sabbath in both churches and that the ministers preach alternately morning and afternoon.



"The Albany church was then the most important in the communion outside the City of New York. It was established in two houses of worship, one on the west side of North Pearl Street corner of Orange, finished in 1798, known as the Two Steeple or First Reformed Church, (now The First Church in Albany); the other completed in 1810 on a lot extending from Hudson to Beaver east of South Pearl Street. This was in the design of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, of which Sir Christopher Wren was architect. The North Dutch church in New York, corner Nassau and Fulton Streets and St. Paul's Chapel, New York, west side of Broadway opposite City Hall Park were also in this design. These three were then as fine as any in the country. The steeple of the Albany church never was completed as was St. Paul's but was surmounted by a belfry."

An edifice of like design is the Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at Quebec. This historic church is stated to have been erected by King George III and consecrated August 28, 1804. It stands upon the

site of an earlier church given by the King of France to the Recollets May 8, 1681, which church and monastery burned September 6, 1796. The "King's Pew" in the side balcony is occupied when in residence at Quebec by the Governor-General who in the order of Morning Prayer is escorted to the lectern by the Senior Warden and there reads the Lesson.

When Dr. DeWitt became pastor of the Albany Church, Rev. John M. Bradford, D.D., was his senior colleague. A portrait of Dr. Bradford appears in "The Top Flight at Number One Lafayette Street," page 14, privately published by your compiler in 1939.

Rev. John Melancthon Bradford, son of Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, pastor of the Congregational Church at Danbury, Connecticut, was born at Danbury, May 15, 1781. He was a graduate of Brown University; he was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church in May, 1805. One of his children was Hon. Alexander W. Bradford who in 1858 was surrogate of New York County. Another, Lydia Lush Bradford, married Mason Fitch Cogswell, M.D., whose son Ledyard Cogswell became president of the New York State National Bank of Albany. The inscription on the headstone of Dr. Bradford's grave, North Ridge of the Albany Rural Cemetery, records that he died March 26, 1826, aged 44 years.

The consistory resolved February 20, 1815, that "Mr. Bogart" be directed to illuminate the consistory house if a general illumination take place on ratification of the treaty of peace.

In 1815 Dr. DeWitt received a call to the Collegiate Reformed Church in New York. Though devoted to his field in Albany, he determined to accept. He underrated the attachment of his flock, for no sooner were his difficulties understood than their removal was arranged. This episode may have contributed to the separation of the congregations.

The last mentioned episode gleaned from the Graduate Council manuscript is substantiated by the following, printed in a newspaper of the day and helpfully headed "Poetry."

Lines written by the late Mrs. D. of Albany, under an expectation that the late Rev. John DeWitt would leave that city for New York, 1815.

Farewell! Since prayers can't detain,
Tho' breathed by many a fervent heart,
And since our wishes all are vain
O take our blessings ere we part.



Left to right: Rev. John Melancthon Bradford, D.D., Co-Pastor with Dr. DeWitt of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Albany, later sole pastor of the "First" Reformed Church.—Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D., Pastor, Second Presbyterian Church. The Third Reformed Church was dedicated Dec. 17, 1837 with sermons by Dr. Vermilye and Dr. Sprague. Before their Albany charges, Dr. Vermilye had succeeded Dr. Sprague as pastor of the Congregational Church at West Springfield, Mass.—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D.D. Pastor, First Reformed Church.

With heaven-directed footsteps go,
Accompanied with thy Saviour's smiles,
Where wider fields of promise grow
And brighter harvests wait thy toils.

I hope sacred walls will then be thine,
Which echoed once with voices blessed,
Where Livingston with truth divine,
Pour'd comfort in the mourner's breast.

Where mild Abeel with winning art
Did Jesus his love unfold,
And Linn and the master of the heart,
His deep impressive thunders rolled.

Oh, may such laurels as they won
Be wreathed around thy youthful brow,
And every Sabbath's circling sun
View Sinners to their Saviour bow.

Thy talents and thy worth shall there
Be known and cherished, prized and loved.
Each heart thy generous feeling share,
Thy virtues felt, thy zeal approved.

Youthful ambassador of God,
May his own Spirit guide thy way,
And every path by thee that's trod
Extend our Saviour's glorious sway.

The minutes of the consistory recount the division November 8, 1815 of the assets real and personal of the collegiate congregation.

Rev. Ebenezer P. Rogers, D. D., in his *Historical Discourse*, 1858, at Page 43, states that at the separation of 1815, "the two pastors drew lots for the church edifices." Although this statement has been repeated by later historians, your compiler questions its accuracy. The minutes of the consistory record in detail the equalization into two parts of the extensive assets real and personal of the collegiate congregation and of their apportionment by lot to the two subsequent congregations. But the minutes are silent as to the assignment of the pulpits by lot—a topic too important to have remained unrecorded had such method been em-

ployed. Rather it seems natural that Dr. Bradford, senior pastor, retained his occupancy of the pulpit of the senior church, the newer pulpit of the Second Church falling to the junior pastor. Recalling that there had been an allotment, Dr. Rogers confused the episode of the division of the property with that of pulpit assignments.

Dr. DeWitt's assignment to the Second Church was appropriate in that he had lived in the vicinity of that church from his installation.

Following a resolution adopted 11-2 by the Consistory August 31, 1815, the collegiate form was discontinued upon the incorporation December 1, 1815 of the Second Reformed Church. Dr. DeWitt became the first sole pastor of the South Church, Dr. Bradford continuing as pastor of the North Church.

The corporate name of the South Church was Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the City of Albany; later it was known as the Middle Dutch Church when a third Reformed Dutch Church was formed as hereinafter mentioned. (Certificate of Incorporation dated December 1, 1815. The original is framed and hangs, 1947, in the manuscript room of the First Church in Albany. It was recorded in the Albany County Clerk's office, December 6, 1815 in Book I of Church Patents at Pages 117 and 118. Leading the list of signatures is that of "John DeWitt, V.D.M.")

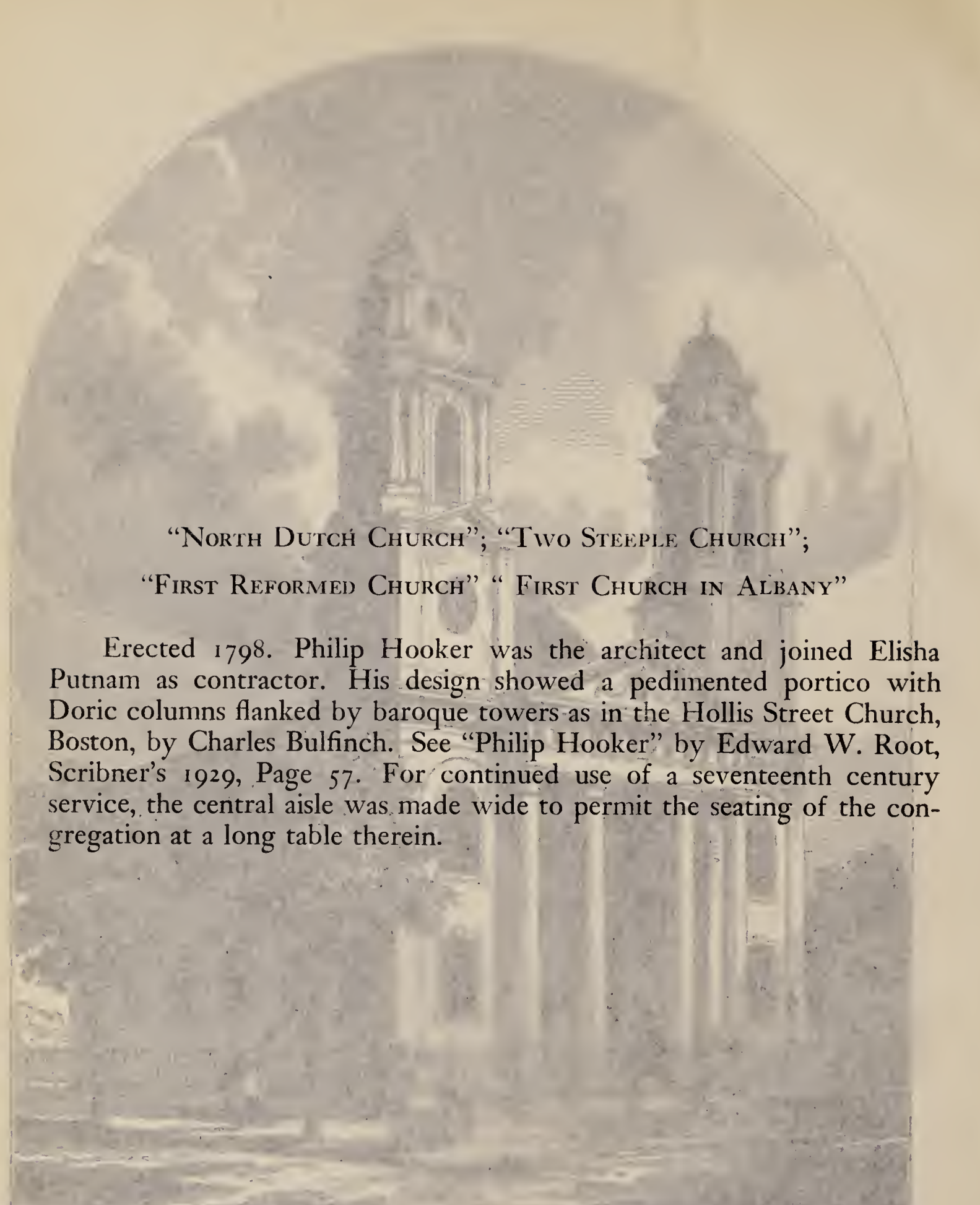


LILY IN THE
THORNS
Emblem of the
Reformed Protestant
Dutch Church



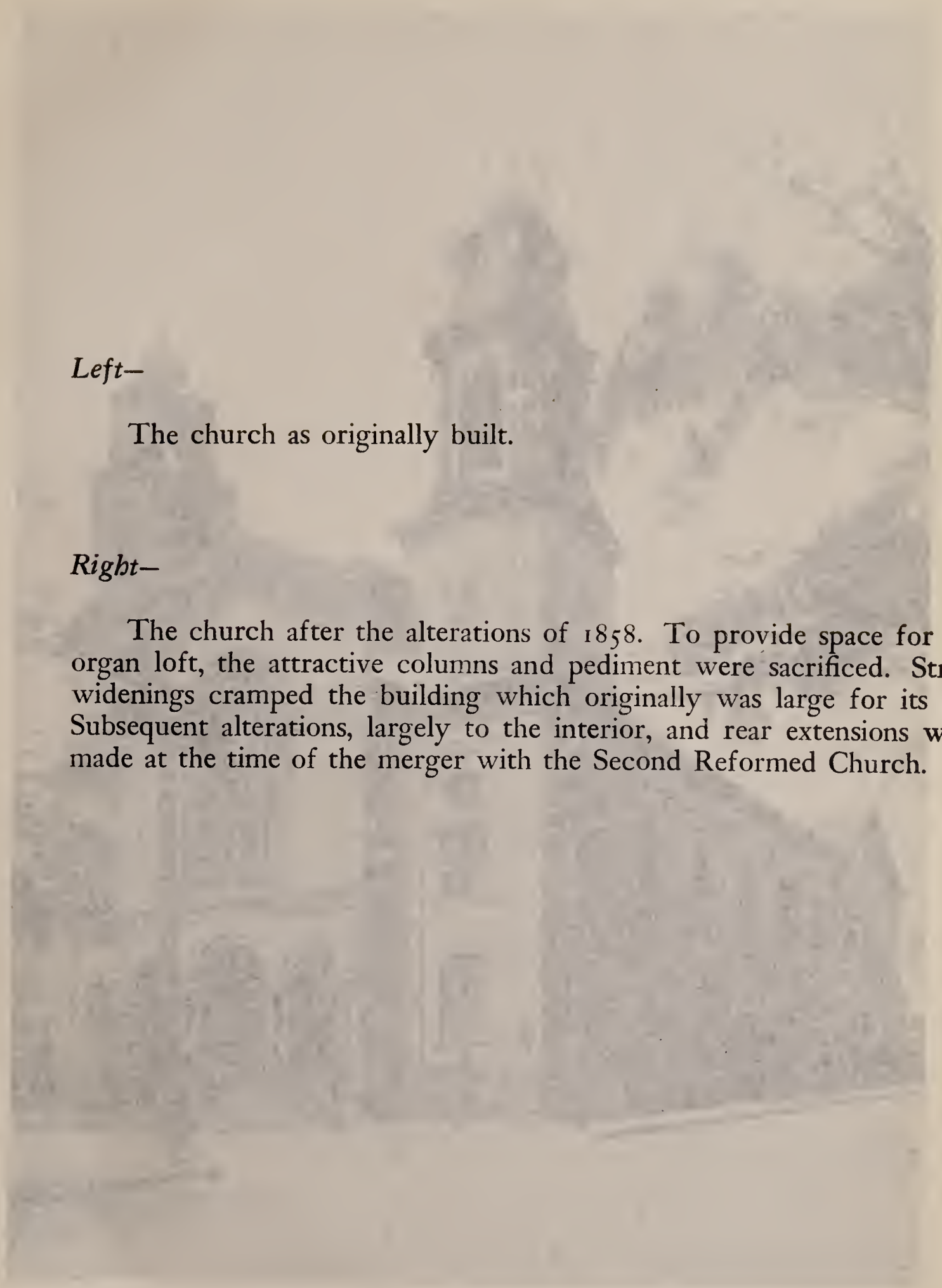
"First Reformed Church," "First Church in Albany"
"North Dutch Church," "Two Street Church";

Erected 1798. Philip Hooker was the architect and joined Elisha Putnam as contractor. His design showed a predominated portico with Doric columns flanked by parapet towers as in the Hollis Street Church, Boston, by Charles Bulfinch. See "Philip Hooker" by Edward IV. Root, Scribner's 1929, Page 27. For continued use of a seventeenth century service, the central aisle was made wide to permit the seating of the congregation at a long table therein.



“NORTH DUTCH CHURCH”; “TWO STEEPLE CHURCH”;
“FIRST REFORMED CHURCH” “ FIRST CHURCH IN ALBANY”

Erected 1798. Philip Hooker was the architect and joined Elisha Putnam as contractor. His design showed a pedimented portico with Doric columns flanked by baroque towers as in the Hollis Street Church, Boston, by Charles Bulfinch. See “Philip Hooker” by Edward W. Root, Scribner’s 1929, Page 57. For continued use of a seventeenth century service, the central aisle was made wide to permit the seating of the congregation at a long table therein.



Left—

The church as originally built.

Right—

The church after the alterations of 1858. To provide space for the organ loft, the attractive columns and pediment were sacrificed. Street widenings cramped the building which originally was large for its lot. Subsequent alterations, largely to the interior, and rear extensions were made at the time of the merger with the Second Reformed Church.

Left—

The church as originally built.

Viewed from the west.

Right—

Right—

The church after the alterations of 1858. To provide space for the organ loft, the attractive columns and pediment were sacrificed. Street widenings cramped the building which originally was large for its lot. Subsequent alterations, largely to the interior, and rear extensions were made at the time of the merger with the Second Baptist Church.



III

NOTES FROM CONSISTORY MINUTES

MAY 8, 1816. Resolved there be allowed Rev. Mr. DeWitt in addition to his salary for the present year the sum of \$500.

February 19, 1818. Resolved the President prepare and forward to Congress a petition praying for a remission of the duty on the bell imported by the church.

May 5, 1818. It appears that the bell of the "old church" was afterwards hung in the tower of the Capitol. The plan of presenting this bell to the Albany Academy was disapproved. It was resolved that said bell be presented to the consistory of the church at Gibbonsville—now a part of the City of Watervliet.

November 10, 1818. It was directed that the old cracked bell be taken down and re-cast.

May 19, 1820. Committee reported yearly expense \$3,180; annual income \$2,000. Methods of retrenchment considered.

John DeWitt
V.D.M.

"Verbi Dei Minister"

"Resolved that Rev. John DeWitt be requested to relinquish \$300. of his salary annually for five years and that obligation be given him that two lots of ground belonging to the old cemetery of this church fronting on State Street, at the end of five years be conveyed to him in lieu of \$1,500, and that in case of his separation from the church meanwhile the Consistory account to him or his representatives for the forbearance of such part of his salary to that time instead of making a conveyance of said lots aforesaid."

To this proposition Mr. DeWitt gave his assent.

September 26, 1820. A written contract between the Consistory and Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., by which the above understanding was carried into effect was presented and approved.

June 16, 1823. Rev. John DeWitt notified the Consistory of his appointment by the General Synod to the office of Professor in the Theological College at New Brunswick, the acceptance of such appointment and resignation as Pastor.

By resolution the resignation was accepted and according to the Constitution a minister of a neighboring congregation was invited to superintend the dismission to be held before the Classis.

At a meeting of the Consistory held June 18, 1823, at which were present Elders Henry Truax, David Pruyn, Simeon DeWitt, Christian Miller; Deacons Peter Jones, Jr., John W. Goodrich and Philip Phelps, the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved that it is with unfeigned sorrow and regret but as we trust with a humble resignation to the will of our Heavenly Father that we meet the dispensation of an all-wise Providence by which it has become necessary that the faithful shepherd of Christ is to be separated from his flock, and that the tenderest ligaments which can bind man to man are to be sundered by an unexpected painful stroke,

“Resolved that this Consistory review with entire satisfaction and approbation the services of the Rev. John DeWitt which during his ministerial labours amongst us he has rendered to this congregation, the zeal and ability with which he has defended and maintained the doctrines of the Gospel in their purity—his indefatigable industry in teaching the same both in and out of the pulpit, his earnest and as we trust not unavailing efforts to arrest sinners in their career and invite them to come to Christ—to comfort the mourners in Zion and animate the believer on his journey to a happy eternity—his affectionate intercourse with the people of his charge—his blameless example as a follower of Christ, and in general his irreproachable demeanor as an ambassador of God—pleading with eloquence his errand of mercy to rebellious man—for his labours of love among us he is entitled to our most affectionate acknowledgments and for his mission to us our most ardent gratitude is due to the great and merciful Head of the Church.

“On parting with our beloved Pastor we cannot refrain from pouring out our prayers for his personal welfare and his future usefulness in the Church of God. May his life and health be precious in the sight of the Lord; may the work of the Lord manifestly prosper in his hands and may he at last receive the crown of glory in the heavens.

“Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of the Consistory in

relation to the resignation of the Rev. John DeWitt be signed by the President of this Board and delivered to the Rev. Samuel Kissam now present to be countersigned by him and reported to Classis—conformable to the rules prescribed by the Constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church.

“Signed Simeon DeWitt

President pro tem.

“Countersigned Samuel Kissam

Pastor of the United Churches
of Bethlehem and Coeymans.

“Resolved that a copy of this proceeding be signed by the Clerk of the Board and presented to the Rev. John DeWitt.

“Resolved that the thanks of this Consistory be given to the Rev. Samuel Kissam for his presene this day.”

(Volume 1—Minutes of the Consistory of the Second Rd. Pt. Dutch Church, page 332. These minutes are, 1946, lodged in the manuscript department of the New York State Library, Education Building, Albany, N. Y.)

IV

REFORMED CHURCH HISTORY, ALBANY

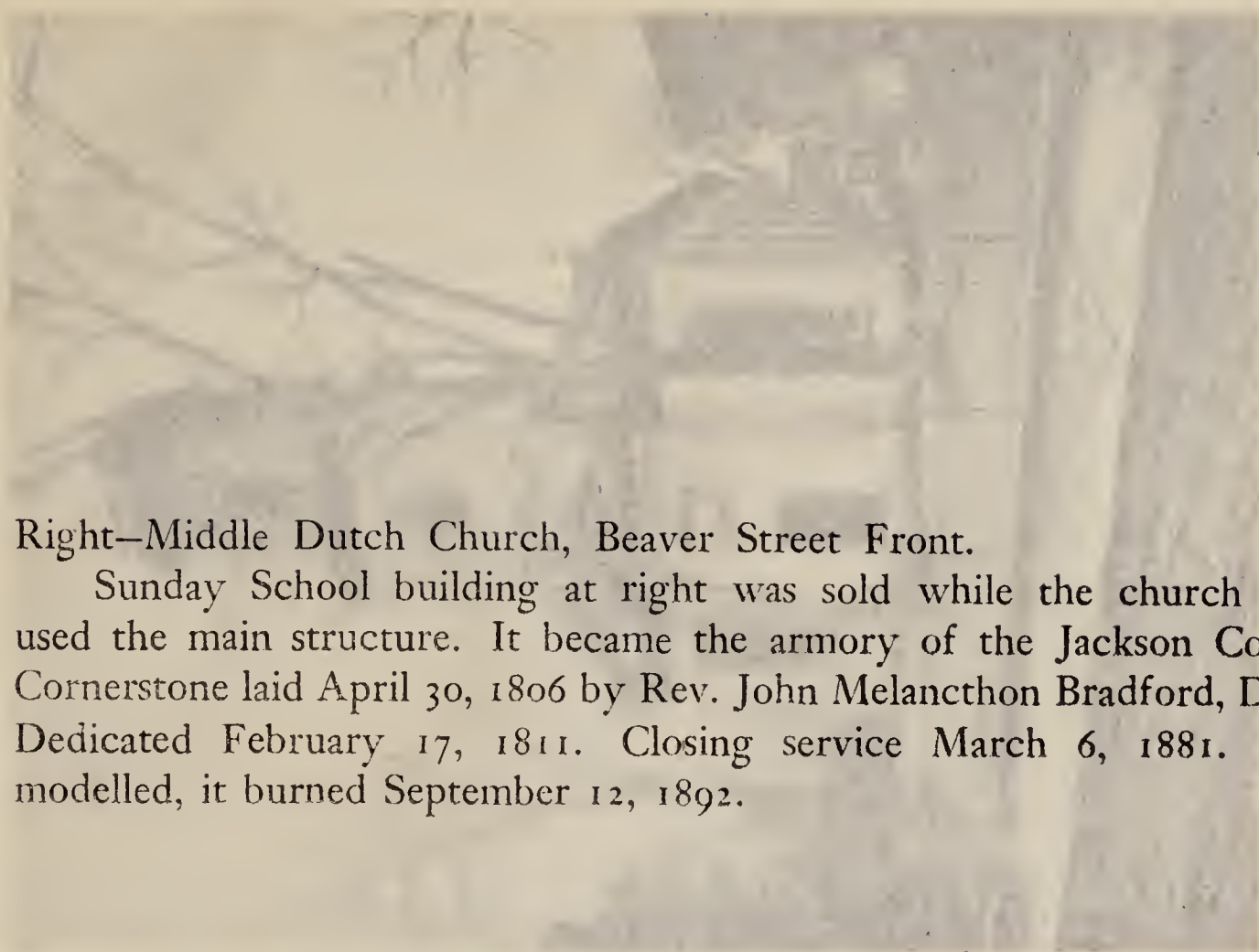
THE sequence of erection of the Reformed Church buildings of Albany is shown by the following; it combines excerpts from "Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Memorial 1879, 1881." "Albany City Guide, 1844." Compiled by S. Wilson. "Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Manual and Directory 1903."

Ministers were sent from Holland. The first sent to the Albany church was Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, 1642-1649. In 1652 Rev. Gideon Schaats came from Amsterdam; about the same time the Dutch West India Company sent a bell and pulpit "for the inhabitants of Fort Orange and Beaverwyck for their newly constructed little church." In 1715 this church became too small; the proprietors adopted a singular mode of enlarging it. Beyond and on every side of the ancient building they sunk a stone wall; on this foundation they raised a larger structure. Having enclosed the first church they took it down with loss of its use for only three Sabbaths. The new building was one story high, Gothic, its windows ornamented with coats of arms; it stood ninety-two years at the intersection of State, Market, and Court streets until taken down in 1806, when the stone was used in erection of the Second Dutch Church. Tabulations and early marriage and baptismal records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Albany have been listed in the following publications of the Holland Society of New York. Year Books Vol. 20, 1907; 34, 1922-3; 35, 1924-5; 36, 1927.

Singular was the manner of taking the collection in the old church. At any place in the sermon, the deacons moved up the aisles thrusting into the pews small black bags having bells attached, the jingle of which was to arouse the dormant worshiper.

In 1794 the church again became too small. The present North Dutch Church, the corner-stone of which was laid June 12, 1797, was dedicated January 27, 1799. The congregation continued to occupy the old and new. There arose agitation for a modern structure. Upon receiving an offer of \$5,000 by the Common Council for the site of the old church, the plan culminated in the erection of the Second Reformed Church.

The site of the new building was the two-hundred-year-old burial



Right—Middle Dutch Church, Beaver Street Front.

Sunday School building at right was sold while the church still used the main structure. It became the armory of the Jackson Corps. Cornerstone laid April 30, 1806 by Rev. John Melancthon Bradford, D.D. Dedicated February 17, 1811. Closing service March 6, 1881. Remodelled, it burned September 12, 1892.

Left—Middle Dutch Church, Hudson Avenue Front.

The talent bestows guarded praise upon the architectural perfection of the Middle Dutch Church.

"The building does not compare favorably with St. Paul's, St. John's and the two Trinity Chapels in New York. The portico on the south end is weak."

"Philip Hooker"—by Edward W. Root, Scribner's 1929, pages 98 etc. and at page 105.



TABLE OF THE CHURCHES OF ALBANY

The following table contains a list of the churches of Albany, with their names, locations, and the names of their pastors. It is arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the churches.

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ground enlarged by purchase along Hudson Avenue. Burials had been made in tiers. To facilitate construction, grave-stones were laid flat; the whole space covered with three feet of earth, while those bodies disturbed by the foundation walls were committed to a vault under the tower. The cornerstone was laid April 30, 1806; the dedication was February 17, 1811. The southern portico was to have been of stone. Wood was substituted, tower plans modified and steeple omitted. The church measured 102 by 66 feet; cost was \$80,000; tower walls were six feet, outer walls from base to roof four feet thick. The pulpit was cylindrical, of carved wood; over it was a sounding board on which was perched a dove with outstretching wings holding in its beak an olive branch. It was replaced by a later pulpit, the gift of Richard Varick DeWitt.



The minutes of the consistory meeting of September 6, 1814 disclose that the freestone was quarried near Newark, New Jersey; Samuel Dodd contractor.

Beaver Street was about the width of present Norton Street until 1836 when it was widened; two large elms standing in the centre of the sidewalk were not removed until 1855.

Owing to the encroachment of stores and saloons and the westward progress of population its abandonment became at last inevitable.

Its first consistory consisted of Simeon DeWitt, John Van Schaick, Hermanus Wendell, William Staats, elders; Christian Miller, John J. Ostrander, Theodore Sedgwick, and James LaGrange, deacons. Its site,

now 36-42 Beaver Street and 61-67 Hudson Avenue, has 100 feet frontage on Beaver Street and 110 feet on Hudson Avenue.

Upon removal to Madison Avenue, the "Middle Dutch" Church building so called, was acquired in 1881 by its supporter Charles B. Lansing, whose daughter Abby married one of its subsequent pastors, Rev. Edward G. Selden, D.D. Upon the site was erected the building of Public Market Company Limited, the Beaver Street frontage of which burned July 25, 1902 to its second floor. Thereafter a similar business structure arose therefrom, the property of Lansing Albany Company Inc. The present (1947) owner is Ardlow Realty Company Inc., of which J. Howard Johnson is President and Treasurer, he having been manager of the Lansing real estate in Albany for nearly half a century.

An account by Samuel Pruyn of the division by which the Second Reformed Church was created was deposited in its cornerstone.

The pastorate of Dr. DeWitt was noteworthy for two events. The first was the bringing from Holland and establishment in the tower March 30, 1818 of a bell weighing 2842 pounds at a cost of \$2,000. The mistake was made of attempting to strengthen its tone by substituting a heavier clapper; this resulted in the cracking of the bell, necessitating its recasting.

The second event was the establishment in June 1816 of the first permanent Sabbath School to be held in a church building in the City of Albany. Early Sabbath Schools were thereafter established by the First Presbyterian Church in July, 1816 and by Saint Peter's Church in January, 1818.

In 1824, Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., became the successor of Dr. DeWitt. "Gentle, conciliatory, he was not the less faithful to his convictions. He was a born organizer, became a ruling spirit at the meetings of our boards and synods and excelled as administrator and counselor in educational and religious institutions. After a ministry of twelve years during which he was instrumental in organizing the Third Reformed Church, he transferred to the Market Street Church of New York, and thence to the chancellorship of the University of that city."

Morris Douw Ferris, Esq., counsellor-at-law of New York City and grandson of Dr. Ferris has at his home at Lawrence, Long Island, a handsome portrait by Daniel Huntington of Dr. Ferris. For career of the artist see National Cyclopedia American Biography, Vol 5, Page 323.

Right—"Cenotaph of Marble in Two Colors," Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Albany. (Chronicles of Albany-Reynolds—Page 490). This memorial was there erected over the north door, Beaver Street front. Following the erection of its later edifice, the congregation transferred it to the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. It escaped damage in the fire of February 16, 1937 and was rescued by your compiler.

Following alterations upon the merger into the First Church in Albany, it was re-erected in that church in its interior at the rear immediately north of the main entrance.

The words "First Sole Pastor of this Church" therefore refer not to the building which houses it but to its now reabsorbed offspring—the Middle Dutch Church.

Left—The Oldest Pulpit.

"First Church has made a survey to determine if its age-blackened pulpit is the oldest in America. A letter from Roger Williams' Baptist Church, Providence, clinches the fact. The pulpit was purchased from the maker in Holland in 1656 for twenty-five beaver skins. It was built of Flemish oak; its original hour glass is intact.

"From it twenty-eight pastors have preached the faith. From it, in June, 1776, Gen. Phillip Schuyler spoke to the assembled chiefs of the Six Nations urging them to stay neutral in the Revolution; from it Pastor Eilardus Westerlo before the Battle of Bemis Heights exhorted our citizens to melt down their pewter and lead for musket balls to use against Burgoyne's advancing British; from it Rev. John Barent Johnson preached his memorial sermon for Washington February 22, 1800, the Governor and Legislature seated in the stately pews.

"This is more than the oldest pulpit; it is a sounding board of history."

B. J. Lewis, Knickerbocker-News, March 26, 1947.

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The pulpit was not withdrawn and the altar was not removed. The pulpit is the oldest in America. A letter from Roger Williams, Baptist Church, Providence, clinches the fact. The pulpit was purchased from the maker in Holland in 1656 for twenty-five beaver skins. It was built of Flemish oak; its original hour glass is intact.

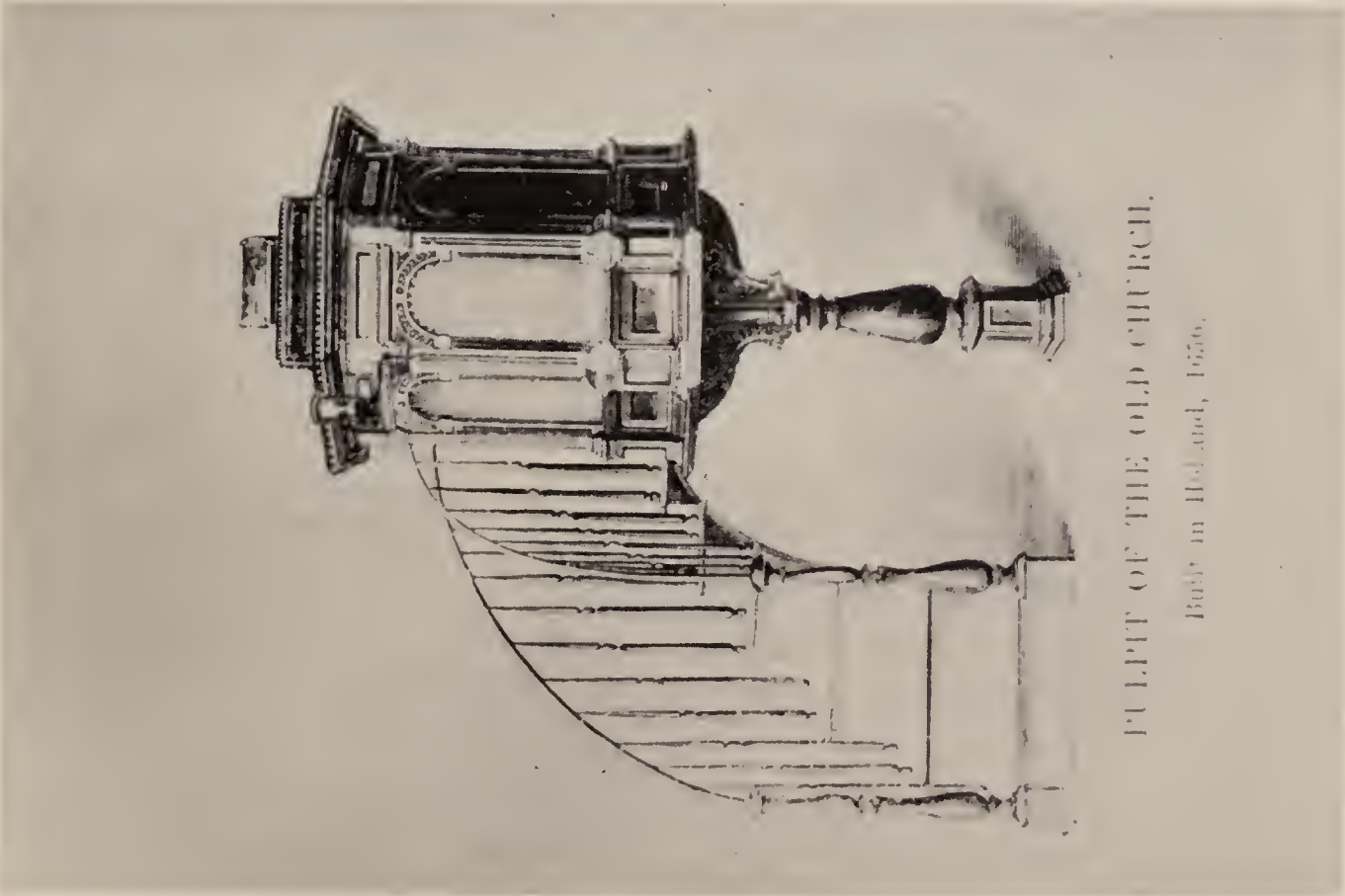
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...of the church ...



IN MEMORY OF THE
REV. JOHN DE WITT, D.D.
 FIRST SOLE PASTOR OF THIS CHURCH,
 WHERE, FOR NEARLY 8 YEARS, HE FAITHFULLY
 SERVED AS A MINISTER OF JESUS CHRIST;
 WHEN HE WAS ELECTED A PROFESSOR IN THE THEOLOGICAL
 SEMINARY OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH;
 THE DUTIES OF WHICH OFFICE HE ABLY DISCHARGED, UNTIL
 HE WAS CALLED, BY HIS HEAVENLY FATHER, TO CEASE FROM
 HIS LABOURS, ON THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1831;
 IN THE 42ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.
 EMINENT AS A THEOLOGIAN AND A PREACHER,
 INDEFATIGABLE IN HIS LABOURS OF LOVE,
 AND AMIABLE IN ALL HIS SOCIAL RELATIONS;
 THIS CONGREGATION, AS A TOKEN OF THEIR
 HIGH ESTIMATE OF HIS WORTH AND SERVICES,
 AND THEIR AFFECTIONATE REGARD FOR HIS MEMORY,
 HAVE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.
 1832.



PULPIT OF THE OLD CHURCH.

Built in Holland, 1656.

V

COMMENTS BY COMPILER

THE historic church at the foot of State Street, which at one time mounted on its roof a small cannon pointable north, south and west, became outgrown. Result—the erection of the present Two Steeple Church completed in 1799. Thereafter until 1806 the older church was maintained as the companion edifice of a single congregation. That the employment of the collegiate system dates from the time of erection of the Two Steeple Church is evidenced by the overlapping of the following pastorates:—

Rev. Eilardus Westerlo	1760-1790
Rev. John Bassett	1787-1805
Rev. John B. Johnson	1796-1802
Rev. John M. Bradford	1805-1820
Rev. John DeWitt	1813-1815

The old church again became overcrowded. There was width enough in State Street for but one cart-way on each side of the building. The offer of \$5,000 for the site by the Common Council presented opportunity for the erection of a larger building; the site selected was the former burial ground east of South Pearl Street between Beaver Street and Hudson Avenue.

There followed the split of the congregation—the parent Reformed Protestant Dutch Church occupying the Two Steeple or North Dutch Church building inaccurately called the First Reformed; the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church occupying the newer building first known as the South Dutch Church.

The Second Church in 1880 erected its newer building at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and South Swan Street, giving up its beautiful Hudson Avenue building for another of questionable architectural excellence. It consolidated after the Madison Avenue Reformed Church fire of February 16, 1937 with its parent, the Two Steeple congregation, becoming with it the present “First Church in Albany.”

The remains of the parishioners committed to the Reformed Church burial ground were visited with undeserved indignity. Buried initially two and three deep, their already over-occupied acre was selected as the

site of the Middle Dutch Church; with their gravestones they were evicted to make room for the new edifice and were packed in a crypt under the church tower where they endured the succeeding seventy years. Their progress took them in greater compass to the crypt of the Madison Avenue Church, where from 1880 to 1937 they experienced phase third of their interrupted eternity. Here the consuming flames which devastated their church made inevitable their further removal; thus they at last achieved the church lot of the congregation in the Albany Rural Cemetery. Their identities lost, their remaining stones confused, they bear testimony that the first three centuries on the road to destiny may be hardest.

Your compiler was unsuccessful in a seasonable attempt at the creation for their last earthly refuge of a crypt under present First Church, comparable to that under historic and beautiful Center Church on the New Haven Green.

That the Middle Dutch Church became the most important in the communion in Albany is suggested. (Rogers Discourse Page 51, footnote) "In 1857 the North Church reported to General Synod, 200 families, communicants 407. The Middle Church, 254 families, communicants 560. The South Church, 85 families, communicants 350."

Additional "Dutch Reformed" Churches in Albany have been the Fourth, 86 Schuyler Street established 1855; the Fifth, 153 Jay Street, 1859; the Sixth, Allen Street corner Lincoln Avenue, 1897. The Fourth and Fifth have consolidated and become the Bethany Reformed Church, Schuyler Street.

VI

ALBANY PARSONAGE

FROM Albany directories, are secured the following addresses of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D.:—

1814.....	33	Beaver
1815.....	114	South Pearl
1816.....	114	South Pearl
1817.....	66	Hudson
1818.....	66	Hudson
1819.....	66	Hudson
1820.....	114	South Pearl
1821.....	114	South Pearl
1822.....	114	South Pearl
1823.....	No	listing

33 Beaver Street and 66 Hudson Avenue are business properties located opposite the sites of the north and south fronts of the Middle Dutch Church.

114 South Pearl Street is on the east side between Hamilton and Madison. It is included in the area of the large building of the Standard Furniture Company, whose front carries the figures "1882."

The Albany career of Dr. DeWitt appears in Rogers: "Historical Discourse in the North Dutch Church," 1858, page 42.

Present Hudson Avenue was formerly Hudson Street.

VII

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH

In accordance with its certificate of incorporation dated December 19, 1834 and recorded in Albany County Clerk's office December 20, 1834 in Vol. I of Church Patents, Page 209 and pursuant to "An Act of Legislature to Provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies" passed April 5, 1843, a branch from the Second Reformed was organized December 16, 1834 as Third Reformed Church. Its first place of worship was at the southeast corner of Westerlo and Dallius streets; its edifice was known as Strain's Church—a building which had been erected by the Reformed Presbyterians who unable to sustain their organization had returned their property to its builder. "The location at that time was in the best resident section of the City."

First Pastor later secured was Rev. Edwin Holmes.

Upon a lot presented by Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer at the northeast corner of Green and South Ferry streets, the corner-stone of the permanent building was laid April 20, 1837; cost was \$13,000.

During the pastorate of Rev. Andrew Yates 1840-41, the building except the walls was destroyed by fire but was promptly rebuilt. Rev. William R. Campbell, D.D., pastor 1841-8, afterwards became principal of Albany Academy and thereafter president of Rutgers College. "Both temporarily and spiritually Zion was cheered."

There occurred a later effort to establish the congregation on higher ground—"frequent floods swept over this section of the city during spring freshets." A site was selected on Lancaster Street below Swan for a building to cost \$30,000, toward which sum Mrs. Blandina Dudley gave \$15,000. But the effort was unsuccessful. In 1862 the project was abandoned and the partially completed building abandoned to its lienors.

In a history of St. Paul's Church, an account of its acquisition of this property is expressed as follows: (Rectorship of Rev. William Rudder, D.D., 1859-1863, later rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.) "On May 20, 1862, the present building then not completed and known as the Dudley Reformed Church was sold by John Bridgford and John Clemishire builders to John H. Van Antwerp for \$11,000 subject to a mortgage of \$8,500. The purchase was assumed by the vestry; the church in South Pearl Street was sold and in January 1863 again became a theatre. The new church to which a chancel was added was occupied by the congregation September 21, 1863. In June 1864, Rev. J. Livingston Reese, D.D., became rector. The church was consecrated December 13, 1864." An earlier predecessor edifice of the St. Paul's congregation was at the northwest corner of South Ferry and Dallius streets. This was sold in 1840 during the rectorship of Rev. William Ingraham Kip (1837-1853,



THIRD REFORMED or SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH
South Ferry Street. See text Page 236.

afterwards first bishop of California) to the St. John's Roman Catholic parish upon acquisition of the "Pearl Street Theatre" by St. Paul's Church. St. John's is the second oldest Catholic parish in Albany.

St. Paul's Church appropriately displays upon its west wall a marble tablet to the memory of John Clemishire, 1816-1886, former vestryman. It appears that as builder of the inadequately financed new Third Reformed Church, he had been required to take it over. A pillar of St. Paul's Church unworthily housed, he engineered the purchase of what Mrs. Dudley had started, thereby at one stroke saving his hide and his soul.

After the establishment of the Third Reformed Church, upon it was bestowed the title "South Dutch Church" theretofore applied to the Second Reformed, the latter becoming the "Middle Dutch Church." (*"Historical Sketch of the Third Reformed Church, Albany, N. Y."* Pamphlet compiled by Rev. John S. Meengs, Pastor, Albany. J. W. Johnson & Co., printer, 1906.)

The Third Reformed Church in 1914 removed to a modern edifice at 20 Ten Eyck Avenue; its former building was sold May 1, 1914 by deed recorded May 2, 1914 in Book 632 at Page 178. Through an intermediary this property too became a part of the area now (1947) owned by St. John's parish. Thus in the block bounded on the north by John Street, formerly Sturgeon Lane; on the west by Green formerly Van Driessen Street; on the south by Ferry, and on the east by Dongan Avenue formerly Dallius, the Third Reformed Church at the southwest and St. Paul's at the southeast became part of the St. John's holdings now largely embracing that entire block.

Van Driessen Street takes its name from Rev. Petrus Hendricus Van Driessen, pastor 1712-1718 of the Reformed Church, Albany.

In a letter to John V. L. Pruyn, Esq., dated The Hague, November 8, 1839, from Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, then the United States representative (Chargé d' Affaires) to the Netherlands, appearing in "Harmanus Bleecker, an Albany Dutchman," H. L. P. Rice, Albany 1924, privately printed, page 166, a readable description is presented of the structure of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands, its administration and services; there is notable resemblance to comparable topics in the description of the early Reformed Church in Albany.

VIII

THE CHAIR AT NEW BRUNSWICK

AT the Theological Seminary, Dr. DeWitt in 1823 became professor of Sacred Literature and Biblical Criticism, which included the teaching of Hebrew and Greek. At the same time he became Professor of Belles Lettres in Rutgers College, formerly Queens. He interested himself in beautifying the grounds of the College and Seminary; many of the present elms were planted by him.

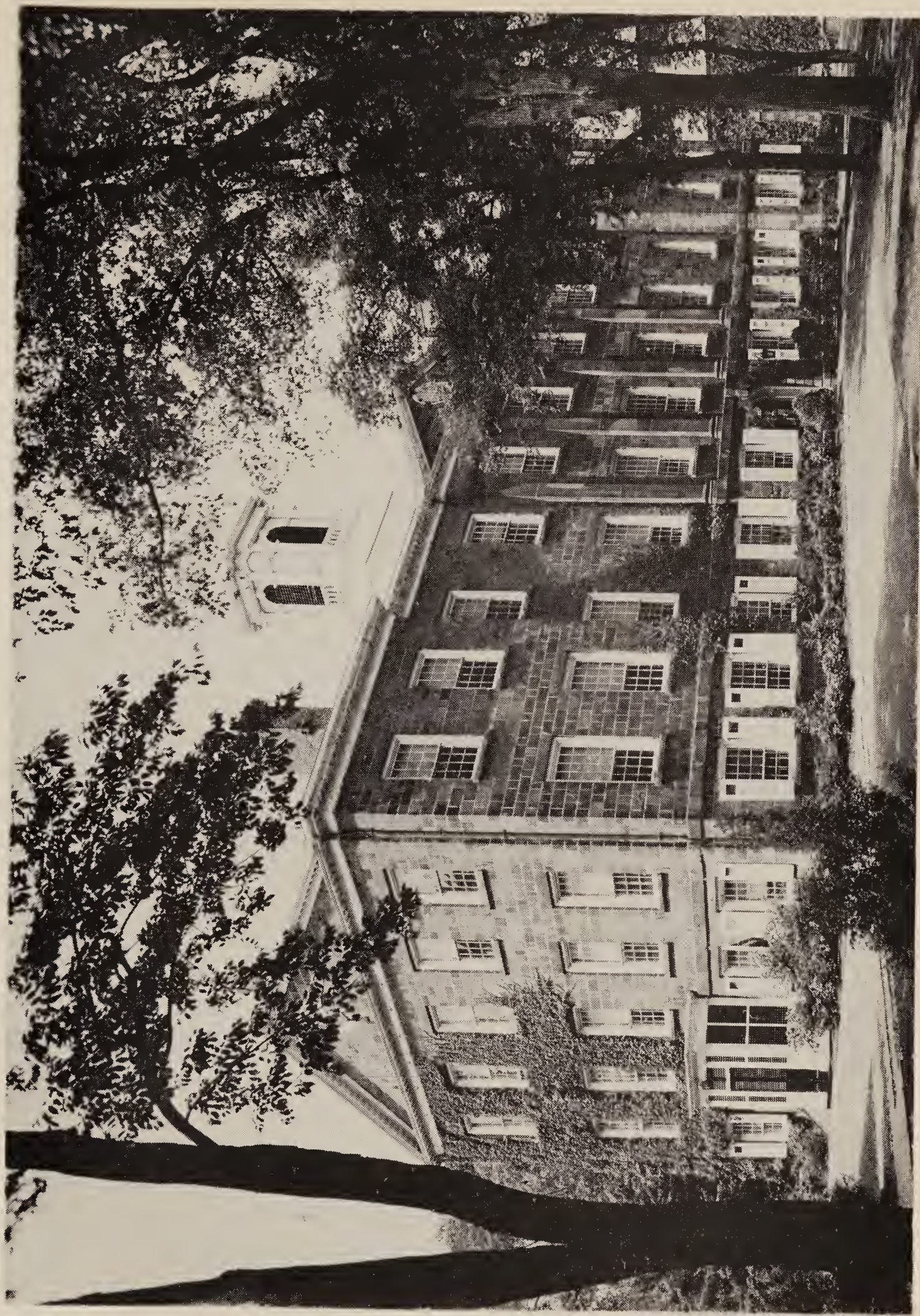
John DeWitt had served as tutor, 1811-12, at Queen's College, afterwards Rutgers. Thus Dr. DeWitt was no stranger to the Seminary when in 1823 came the summons to its faculty.

Miss Mary S. Cruickshanks, granddaughter of Dr. DeWitt stated to your compiler November 30, 1947, that she "always understood" from her aunt Helen Vermilye that Mrs. Anna Maria DeWitt Cruickshanks (Miss Cruickshanks' mother) was born at Bound Brook, a community on the Raritan eight miles above New Brunswick. The date of birth was eighteen months before the death of Dr. DeWitt whose age at his death at New Brunswick was forty-two. If this report is correct, it may be conjectured that Dr. DeWitt sojourned for a time at Bound Brook. The circumstances are not understood.

In the New Brunswick era of Dr. DeWitt, Seminary and College shared occupancy of "Queens College," the stately building at the center of the Rutgers campus now housing the President's and other offices. It was built, 1808-1811, in the presidency of Dr. Ira Condict. Title was then in the Seminary.

The Seminary which had been in New York from 1784 to 1810 and in the Queens building from 1810, acquired its independent campus on an elevated area adjoining on the north. Here was built, 1854-56, its own building, Hertzog Hall, in use with subsequently erected buildings nearby to this day. The land was given by James Neilson Sr., and others, the building by Mrs. Peter Hertzog of Philadelphia. (See Corwin's Manual Page 162.) See also Crown Street Church, Peltz section.

A marker on the present Seminary grounds bears this inscription:
"On this high ground the 7th regiment of the British Army had its camp and a redoubt while General Howe and his troops occupied New Brunswick December 1, 1776 to June 22, 1777.



"Ring the bells of Old Queen's College."

"At the edge of the hill above the river a battery of the American Army under Captain Alexander Hamilton covered the crossing while General Washington with his troops in retreat was in the city November 29 to December 1, 1776."

"Erected by New Brunswick Theological Seminary 1930."

CATALOGUE [1905-6] STATEMENT
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH
IN AMERICA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

This Seminary was organized in 1784 to furnish Dutch Reformed ministers, they then being no longer obtainable from Holland. From that year the lines of professors and students have been unbroken. More than eleven hundred men have been trained for service of the church which educated them, for missionary work and for service of sister churches.

Since 1810 the Seminary has been located in New Brunswick; its campus, into possession of which it came in 1856, embraces about six acres and contains Peter Hertzog Theological Hall, James Suydam Hall, Gardner A. Sage Library and six residences.

The Seminary is part of the Reformed Church under control of its General Synod which elects its professors; prescribes the curriculum, holds title to real estate, retains custody of its funds and administers income. Through the Board of Superintendents, General Synod supervises the educational work of the Seminary.

Professors are bound to the doctrine of the Reformed Church as set forth in the Belgic Confession, the Heidelberg Catechism and the Canons of Dordrecht. These standards seek the exclusive and authoritative source of the system of truth they present in the Holy Scriptures as a positive revelation. They construe this revelation in the form of a moderate Calvinism, the divine sovereignty springing from a love that is personal, everlasting and infinite.

The aim is to produce scholarly ministers rather than ministerial scholars. The missionary point of view even in the home pastor is insisted upon. There are facilities for postgraduate work and a library of exceptional value. The staff includes five professors besides instructors and lecturers.

Long established in the Hudson Valley, New Jersey and elsewhere the whole number of members in the United States of the Reformed Church in America as shown in a census of 1936 is about 300,000. This

compares with 20,000,000 Roman Catholics; 7,500,000 Methodists (all branches); 7,500,000 Baptists (all branches); 3,000,000 Lutherans (all branches); 2,200,000 Presbyterians (all branches); 1,735,000 Episcopalians.

CONFERENTIE VS. COETUS

A factional strife raged from 1766-1772 in the Reformed Dutch churches in America touching their subordination to the Classis of Amsterdam and the ordination of ministers; the Conferentie adhered in allegiance to the mother church, the Coetus disregarded her claims. The merits of this controversy are summarized in "The History of the Reformed Church of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, 1683-1883," by Rev. Ame Vannema, 1884, Page 22 etc. The happy outcome is described on Page 26 whereon appears an account of the convention held in New York, October 15-18, 1771, at which the plan was adopted which accomplished harmony. (See also Corwin's Manual, pages 111 and 121.)

HEIDELBERG CATECHISM

This Catechism derives its name from Heidelberg, the principal city of the Palatinate in Germany.

"In 1562 the Elector Palatine, Frederic the Third, surnamed the Pious, directed the preparation of this catechism and appointed for this work Zacharias Ursinus, professor in the University of Heidelberg. It was designed in the Reformed Church of Germany to be used in the pulpit and schools.

"This Catechism having been approved by the professors of the University of Heidelberg, was introduced by the Elector in 1563. It was immediately translated into the Low Dutch by Peter Dathenus; approved by the General Synod at Wesel in 1568, at Embden in 1571, at Dordrecht in 1578, and at the Hague in 1586. It thus became the standard in the German and Dutch Reformed churches. It has ever been held in esteem by the Reformed churches throughout Europe. Its arrangement corresponds to that by Paul in his epistle to the Romans. There is an unction pervading it not found in any other work of the kind." (*The Heidelberg Catechism*, published by the Reformed Church in America.)

IX

TRIBUTES

REV JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

HE was a man of frank, joyous, and genial nature, of acute and tender sensibilities. His preaching was plain, evangelical and earnest. His manner in the pulpit was unaffected, dignified and serious, his voice clear and strong and his enunciation distinct and deliberate. No man could listen to him without pleasure and instruction. As a pastor he enjoyed the confidence and affection of his people; his separation from them was an event deeply regretted. (Corwin: "*Manual of the Reformed Church in America*," 1902, p. 419, which lists Dr. DeWitt's published sermons and additional sketches of his career.)

In September, 1823, the Chair of Biblical Criticism, Church History and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary being vacant, Mr. DeWitt was elected to fill it; as there were then only two Professorships in the institution,—the other, that of Didactic Theology, being held by the venerable Dr. John H. Livingston,—the duties to which Mr. DeWitt were called required great industry. Dr. Livingston died in 1825; the additional labour of instructing classes in Didactic Theology devolved upon the surviving professor until another was chosen the ensuing September. Dr. DeWitt (the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1824) was relieved of a portion of his duties in 1825 by the establishment of a third Professorship, embracing Church History and Pastoral Theology,—only, however, to have his labour increased by the revival of Rutgers College. Certain duties in the College were performed by the Professors in the Seminary. Dr. DeWitt gave instruction in Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, discharging this task with ability. (*Manuscript in custody of Graduate Council, Union College, Schenectady, New York, composed by his son Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. and Rev. Chauncey Eddy, 1864.*)

Note by your compiler. Although the son mentions the degree of Doctor of Divinity bestowed upon the father by Washington College in 1824, he says nothing of the same degree likewise bestowed upon him by Union College in 1821 as mentioned in the Biographical Record (Raven) of the Seminary.

For career of Dr. John H. Livingston, President of Queens College and Founder of the Seminary at New Brunswick, see Corwin, 4th Edition, Page 575.

"Ten years later, with the death of Dr. John DeWitt, the Synod purchased his books for the Seminary library from his widow for \$1,925. It was almost entirely a theological library but Dr. DeWitt had rare editions such as the Robert Stephens Greek Testament in folio of 1550. The library is rich in early printings, a few of which came with the DeWitt books. I have never known the number of volumes in that library, but in the year of its acquisition (1832) there was printed a Catalogue of the Books in the Library of Rutgers College. There are some 1,300 titles in that catalogue and probably 3,000 volumes were then on the shelves. The college and seminary were then under one head and the library was a joint collection. From the predominance of theological works I imagine a goodly number of these came from the library of Professor DeWitt." (*The New Brunswick Seminary Bulletin Vol. VI, No. 1, Page 5, John C. Van Dyke, Librarian.*)

PUBLICATIONS:

Sermon on Infant Baptism, preached at Albany.

A Discourse on the Death of the Rev. J. H. Livingston, D.D., 1825.

Sermon on the Necessity of the Atonement, preached in the Murray Street Church, New York, and published as one of the Murray Street Lectures, 1830.

Premium Tract entitled "The Bible of Divine Origin," 1832.

Sermon on Regeneration (posthumous) 1832. (From MSS., Graduate Council, Union College.)

X

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

FOR a time in the person of Dr. DeWitt was constituted a large part of the faculty of the Seminary. This brings to mind the Song of O. W. Holmes for the Centennial (Sic) Celebration of Harvard College found with newspaper clippings of 1847 in a family scrap book.

* * * * *

When the Puritans came over
 Our hills and swamps to clear,
 The woods were full of catamounts,
 And Indians red as deer,
 With tomahawk and scalping knives,
 That makes folks' heads look queer,—
 O the ship from England used to bring
 A hundred wigs a year!

The crows came cawing through the air
 To pluck the pilgrims corn,
 The bears came snuffing around the door
 Whene'er a babe was born,
 The rattlesnakes were bigger round
 Than the butt of the old ram's horn
 The deacon blew at meeting time
 On every Sabbath morn.

But soon they knocked the wigwams down,
 And pine tree trunk and limb
 Began to sprout among the leaves
 In shape of steeples slim;
 And out the little wharves were stretched
 Along the ocean's rim,
 And up the little school house shot
 To keep the boys in trim.

And when at length the College rose
 The sachem cocked his eye

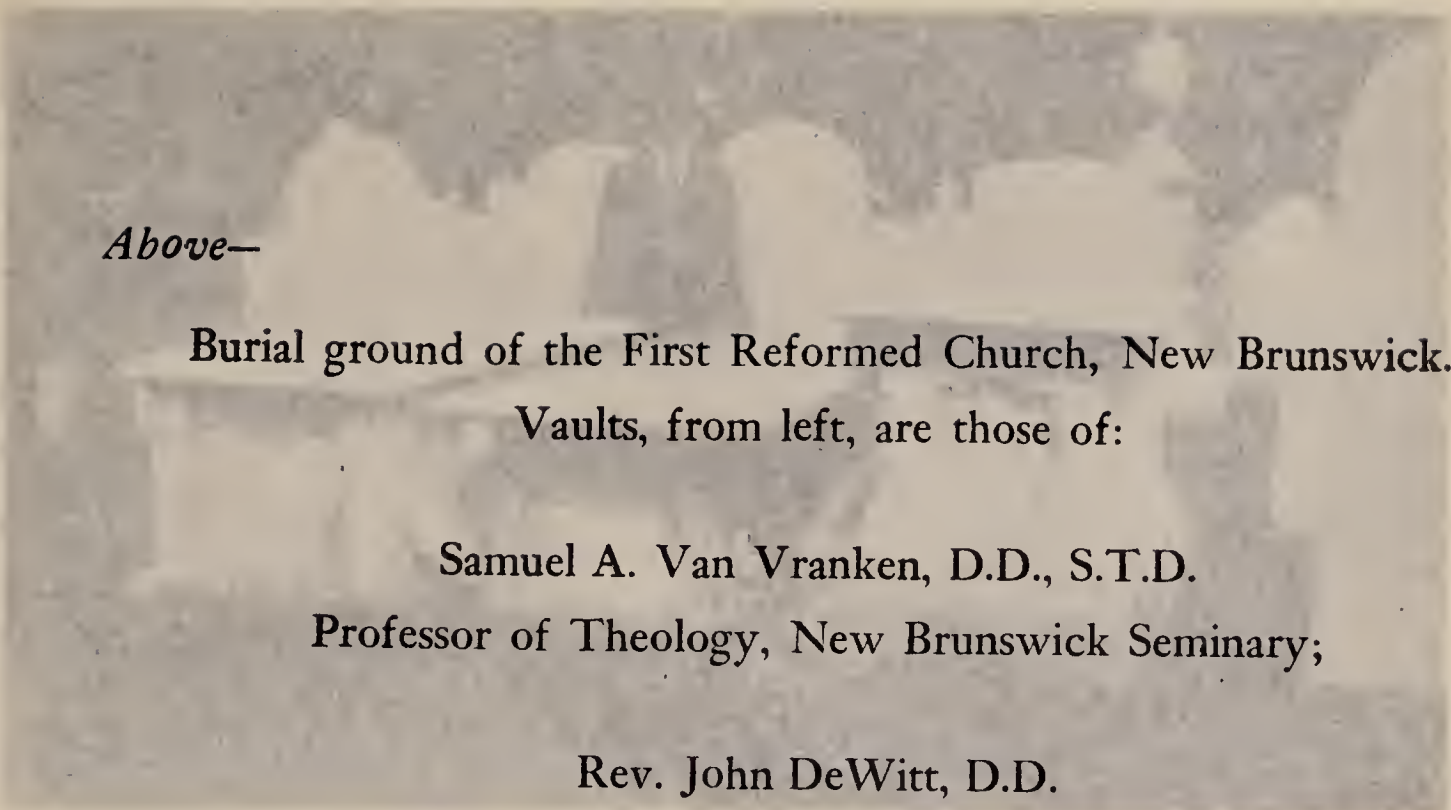
DEWITT MINISTRY AND CHAIR

At every tutor's meagre ribs
 Whose coat-tails whistled by;
But when the Greek and Hebrew words
 Come tumbling from their jaws,
The copper colored children all
 Ran screaming to their squaws.

And who was on the Catalogue
 When College was begun?
Two nephews of the President,
 And *the* Professor's son.
(They turned a little Indian by, [sic]
 As brown as any bun;)
Lord! how the seniors knocked about
 The freshman class of one!

They had not then the dainty things
 That commons now afford,
But *succotash* and *homony*
 Were smoking on the board;
They did not rattle round in gigs,
 Or dash in long tail blues,
But always on Commencement days
 The tutors blacked their shoes.

God bless the ancient Puritans!
 Their lot was hard enough;
But honest hearts made iron arms,
 And tender maids are tough;
So love and faith have formed and fed
 Our true born Yankee stuff,
And keep the kernel on the shell
 The British found so rough!



Above—

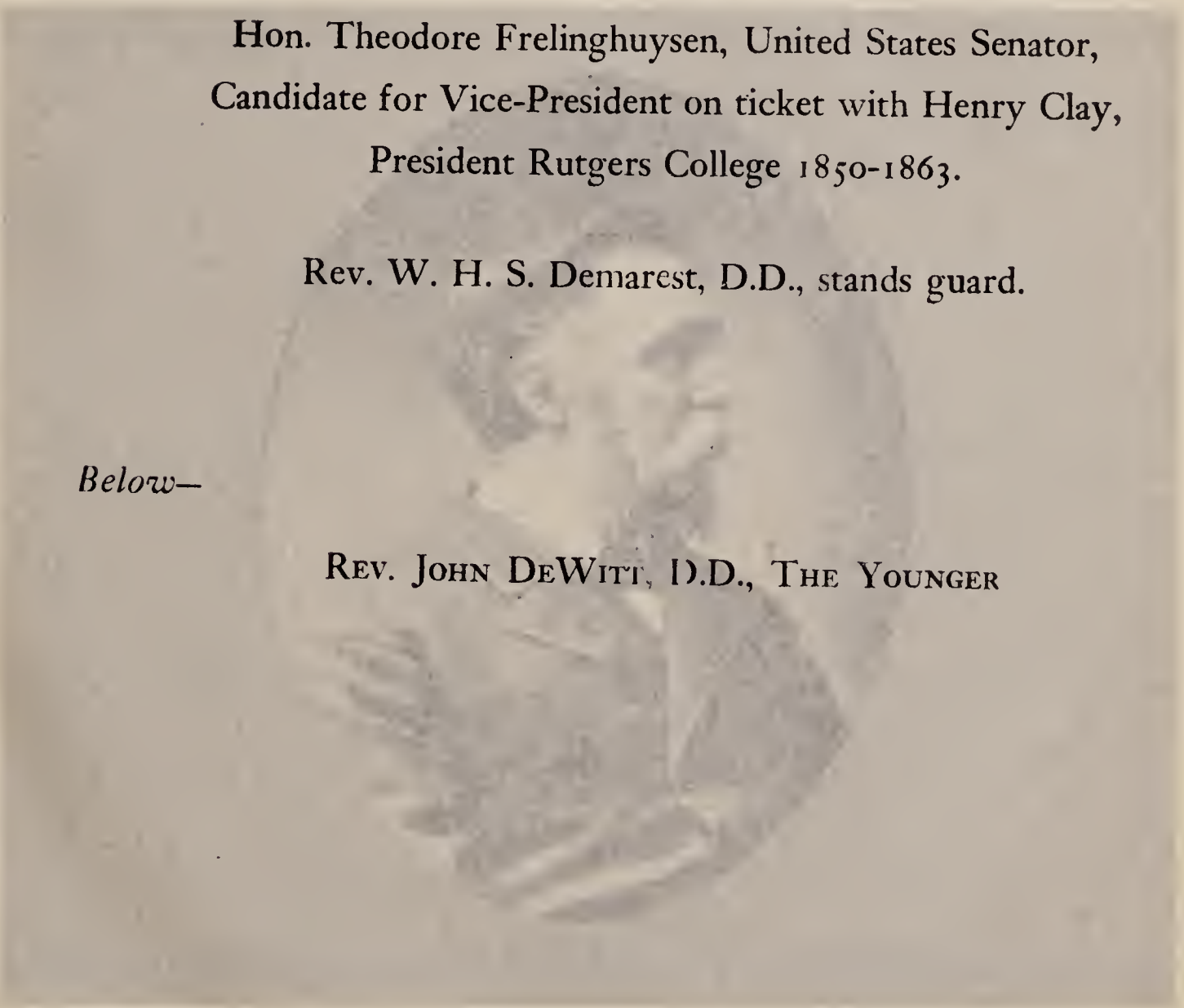
Burial ground of the First Reformed Church, New Brunswick.

Vaults, from left, are those of:

Samuel A. Van Vranken, D.D., S.T.D.

Professor of Theology, New Brunswick Seminary;

Rev. John DeWitt, D.D.



Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, United States Senator,
Candidate for Vice-President on ticket with Henry Clay,
President Rutgers College 1850-1863.

Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D., stands guard.

Below—

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., THE YOUNGER

At every season of prayer
 When the Spirit of God is
 Present, and the Church is
 United, and the world is
 Saved.

Above—

Burial ground of the First Reformed Church, New Brunswick.

Vaults, from left, are those of:

Samuel A. Van Vranken, D.D., S.T.D.

Professor of Theology, New Brunswick Seminary;

Rev. John Dewitt, D.D.

The freshman class of 1863.

Hon. Theodore Tilton, United States Senator.

Candidate for Vice-President, on ticket with Henry Clay.

President Rutgers College 1850-1863.

Rev. W. H. S. DeGroot, D.D., stands guard.

God bless the Church and the world.

Below—

Rev. John Dewitt, D.D., The Younger

So long as the Church is true to God

And keep the world in awe

The Church will be true to God





XI

MONUMENTAL—NEW BRUNSWICK

THE General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church erected a monument to his memory in the burial ground adjoining the First Reformed Church in New Brunswick where he was buried. The inscription:—

“To the Memory of the Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., Prof. of Sacred Literature and Biblical Criticism in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, and of Logic and Belles Lettres in Rutgers College, who after discharging the duties of a Christian Pastor with much zeal and success during several years at Albany, entered September 1823 upon his Professional Labour, which he executed with distinguished ability, and died October 11, A.D. 1831, aged 41 years and 10 months.

“This monument erected by the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church is designed to express their high regard for the Deceased.

“Ah! nimium citus decessit.”

The surface of this monument is horizontal and of soft marble. Your compiler found this inscription almost illegible. With the aid of Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, President successively of Rutgers College and the Seminary, the lettering was recut.



DEWITT RECORD

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

PART TWO—ANCESTRY

These are now the chief of their fathers and this is the genealogy of them that went up with me from Babylon in the reign of Artaxerxes the king.

Ezra 8:1



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I

JOHN DEWITT PEDIGREE

THE DEWITT STEM DEFOLIATED

TJERCK CLAESSEN DEWITT died February 17, 1700; married Barbara Andriessen, died July 6, 1714.

Their son LUCAS DEWITT, married December 23, 1695, Antje Delva.

Their son LUCAS DEWITT, baptized September 5, 1703; married January 17, 1729, Catrina Roosa.

Their son CAPT. JOHN L. DEWITT born April 18, 1731, died May 27, 1803; married Anna Maria De Witt born March 8, 1730, widow of Frederick Winne.

Their son JOHN I. DEWITT, born May 13, 1760; died February 19, 1816; married, July 6, 1783, Mary Braisted, born May 9, 1766, died October 18, 1853.

Their son REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., born December 15, 1788, died October 31, 1831; married (first) Sarah Schoonmaker, born October 29, 1788, died November 11, 1824. Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., married (second) Anna Maria Bridgen, born October 10, 1796, died April 12, 1843.

The children of Dr. DeWitt are listed in this section. In greater detail, there follows another section "John DeWitt Progeny."

The following is based upon the composition of the late Abraham V. DeWitt, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, Albany. It appears that in his allusion to the records of the Kingston church, he, a Dutch scholar, followed the original record rather than "Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, (formerly named Wiltwyck and often called Esopus) for 150 years from their commencement in 1660," transcribed and edited by Roswell Randall Hoes, Royal Quarto, 795 pages, De Vinne Press, New York, 1891.

TJERCK CLAESSEN DEWITT

He came to New Netherland from Grootholt in Zunderlandt, as is known from the marriage record of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, April 24, 1656;

"Tjerck Claeszen DeWitt, van Grootholt in Zunderlandt, en Barber Andrieszen van Amsterdam."

"Grootholt" signifies Great Wood; Zunderlandt is probably Saterland, a district of Westphalia on the southern border of East Friesland.

Tierck is a Frisian form of Theodoric. (See Charlotte Yonge's "Christian Names.") Dierck and Dirck are forms of the same name. In the New York Dutch Record of the baptism of at least two of his children, the form Tierck is used. In Dutch, the letters i and j, at least when preceding a vowel, are interchangeable. Tierck Claessen himself wrote it Tierck as appears from signatures in Albany County Clerk's office; the parties themselves signed the early records of conveyance and other instruments. A signature of Tierck Claessen, in a firm hand, in which some of the characters resemble German script, appears in Book of Deeds No. 2 Page 263, Albany County Clerk's Office.

Pronunciation of the name is as if written Cherrick; the form "Claeszen," used in the Dutch Record was the formal spelling. That, as well as Claessen, signifies that Tierck was the son of Claes or Nicholas.

From the marriage and baptismal records of the New York and Kingston churches it seems that Barbara, wife of Tierck had a brother Lucas Andries, and sister Maritje, who married in 1646, in New Amsterdam, Jan Janssen van Breestede.

In accordance with Dutch custom, the first son was named Andries, baptized in New York 1657, for her father; the second was Klaes, baptized 1664, for his father; a younger son Lucas, for her brother.

After his marriage, Tjerck Claessen first lived in New York; in 1657 he removed to Albany where he purchased a house. In 1660 or 1661 he removed to Wiltwyck (Kingston) where, and in neighboring Hurley he lived until his death February 17, 1700. March 4, 1689 he was chosen one of the magistrates of Ulster County. He acquired tracts of land in Ulster County and elsewhere. One of his daughters was Gertruy, baptized October 15, 1668, who married March 24, 1688, Hendrick Hendrickse Schoonmaker; a great-great-granddaughter of theirs, Sarah Schoonmaker, married John DeWitt, D.D., born 1788.

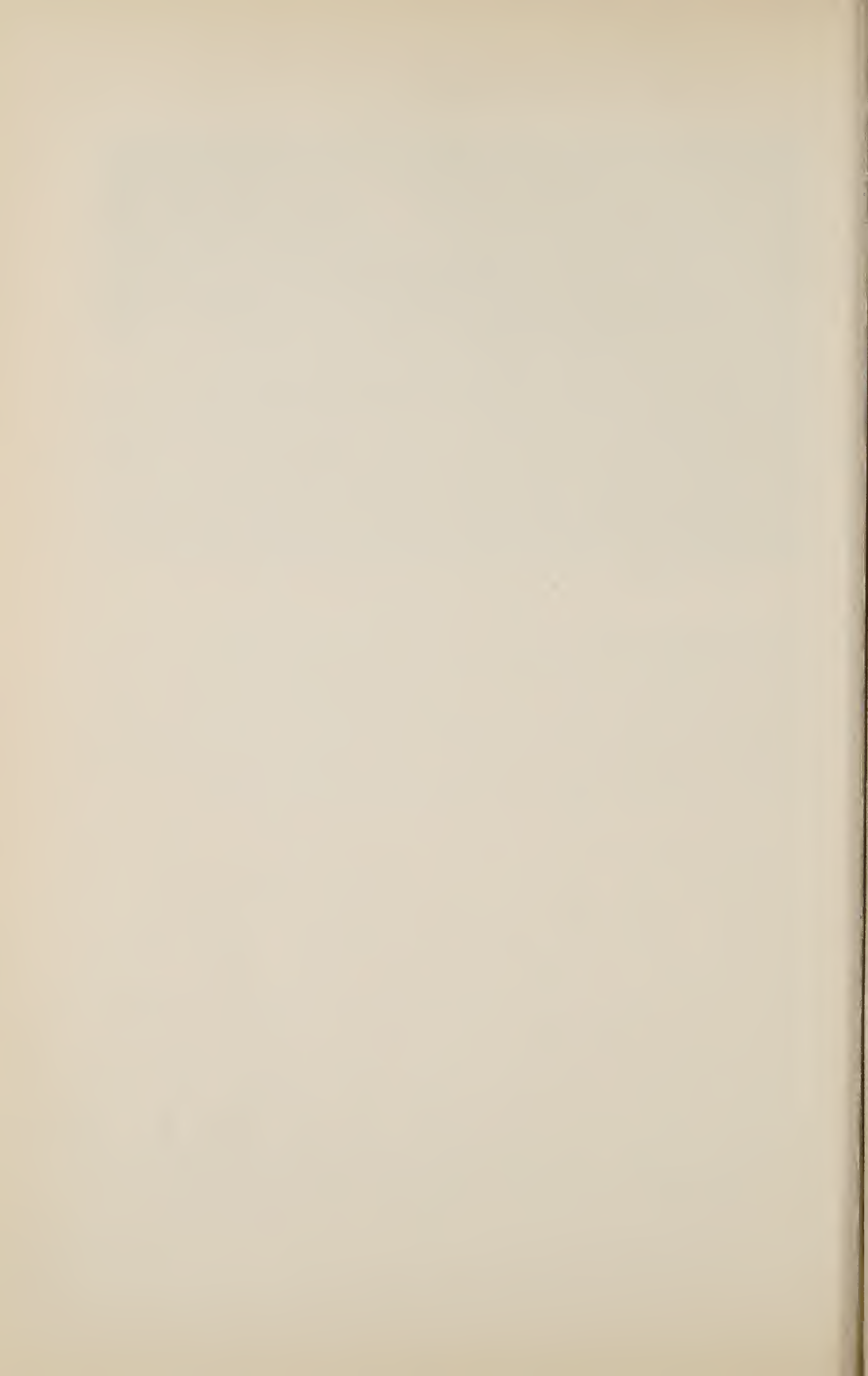
Another of his sons was Peek, perhaps named after Admiral Peek, whose daughter Anna Maria married John L. DeWitt, grandson of the above Lucas. Anna Maria was therefore a first cousin of John L's father, also named Lucas. From this marriage stemmed Rev. John DeWitt who thus derived from three of Tierck Claessen's children. Barbara, wife of Tierck Claessen died July 6, 1714, leaving many descendants.



DeWITT HOMESTEAD

"The house is now owned by the Suydam family. In Volume XIII of Documents Relating to Colonial History of the State of New York, page 440, there is a permit given by Governor Francis Lovelace to Tjerck Claessen de Witt for its erection with other farm buildings."

"Upon ye Request of Tierck Claesen de Witt that he may have liberty to Erect a house & Barne wth convenient outhouses for his Cattle upon his Owne Land at Esopus lying betwixt Hurley and Kingston for ye wch (as I am informed) he formerly had a Graunt from my Predecessor Coll. Nicolls, In Confidence whereof he hath Provided all materialls ready for ye same, I have thought fitt to likewise graunt his request, And ye said Tierck Claesen hath hereby liberty to Erect a house & barne wth Convenient outhousing for his Cattle in ye Land afore mentioned, It appearing not to be any way prjudiciall to the Townes adjacent, but rather in tyme may prove a benefitt & releife to such as shall travaile that way. "Given &c 24th January 1669-70." ("Olde Ulster," Kingston January 1912, Page 14—a short-lived publication featuring topics of local interest, a bound set of which is in the State Library, Albany.)



Information concerning Tierck Claessen DeWitt appears in Col. Thomas G. Evans' "The DeWitt Family of Ulster County," contained in "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," 1886 and 1887, and separately printed; also in a pamphlet "Tjerck Claessen DeWitt and Some of his Descendants," privately printed by Rev. William Walsh, Newburgh, 1902.

Prof. Pearson's "Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany," contained in Munsell's "Collections on the History of Albany," Vol. IV, at page 117 (also separately published) states that in 1661, Tierck Claessen DeWitt "had one brother-in-law, Jan Albertse (Bratt?) in Beverwyck (Albany) and another named Pieter Janse in Oosterbeemus in East Friesland, Holland. T. C. DeWitt in 1661 had land there inherited from his father from which he was receiving rents."

Pearson was mistaken in locating East Friesland in Holland. It is in Germany bounded West by the North Sea; its westerly boundary is less than ten miles from Gronigen, the most northerly province of the Netherlands. The West Friesian Islands belong to the Netherlands; the East and North Friesian Islands to Germany. West Friesland is a province of the Netherlands.

A. V. DeWitt, Esq., had (1908) a printed copy of the will of Tierck Claessen DeWitt presented to him by George G. DeWitt, Esq., of the New York bar.

Copies of the Evans and Walsh emissions are (1946) lodged in the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society—122 East Fifty-Eighth Street, New York.

Additional facts as to Tjerck Claessen DeWitt appearing at Page 362, Vol. I., "Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs," edited by Cuyler Reynolds, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911, 4 Vols.

DEWITT

Tjerck Claessen DeWitt in 1661 was taxed one hundred and twenty-five guilders, equal to about \$50, toward payment of a new church building in Esopus; in 1662 he owned No. 28 of the "New Lots." His eldest daughter, Taatje, was carried away by the Indians, June 7, 1663, during the destruction of Kingston and Hurley, but was rescued. Governor Lovelace deeded to him "a parcel of bush-land, together with a house, lot, orchard, and calves' pasture, lying near Kingston, in Esopus," June 25,

1672; Governor Andros, October 8, 1677, deeded to him about fifty acres of woodland west of the town. He was, February 11, 1679, one of the signers of a renewal of the Nichols treaty with the Esopus Indians. He joined in 1684 in petitioning Governor Thomas Dongan that there might be "liberty by charter to this county (Ulster) to choose our owne officers to every towne court by the major vote of the freeholders." The petition offended the authorities; the signers were arrested and fined for this display of desire for self-government. The trustees of Kingston conveyed to him one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, February 13, 1685; June 6, 1685, he claimed two hundred and ninety acres lying upon the north side of Rondout Kill, known as Momboccus, which was granted to him by patent May 14, 1694. By his will, dated March 4, 1698 and recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's office, he left his property to his wife for life and directed that after her death it be given to his oldest and youngest sons in trust and by them divided into twelve equal shares of which one be given to each of his children or their heirs; to Lucas he gave one-half interest in a sloop he had built the year before; his widow was named executrix.

Tjerck Claessen DeWitt married at New Amsterdam April 24, 1656, Barbara Andriessen, who died July 6, 1714. Children: 1. Andries, born in New York City (New Amsterdam), in the early part of 1657 (see forward). 2. Taatje, born at Albany, New York, about 1659, died previous to 1724; was carried off by Esopus Indians at the burning of Kingston in 1663; but was rescued; married, 1677, Matthys Matthyssen Van Keuren, son of Matthys Jansen and Margaret (Hendrickse) Van Keuren, who in 1685 was commissioned captain and served against the French on the northern frontier. 3. Jannetje, baptized February 12, 1662, died in 1744; married Cornelis Swits, born 1651, died 1730, son of Cornelis Claessen and Ariantje (Trommels) Swits. 4. Klaes, baptized February 17, 1664, died previous to 1698. 5. Jan, baptized February 14, 1666, died previous to probating of will, April 12, 1715; married Wyntje, daughter of Dr. Roeloff and Ikee (Aaghe) (Roosa) Kiersted. 6. Geertruy, baptized October 15, 1668; married, March 24, 1688, Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker, baptized May 17, 1665, son of Hendrick Jochemsen and Elsie (Janse) Schoonmaker. 7. Jacob, married Grietje, daughter of Cornelis C. and Annatje (Cornelissen) Vernooy, and lived at Rochester, Ulster county, New York, where he was "one of the trustees of the place." 8. Rachel, married Cornelis Bogardus, died October 13, 1707, son of Cornelis and Helena (Teller) Bogardus. 9. Lucas, married De-

cember 22, 1695, Annatje, daughter of Anthony and Jannetje (Hillebrants) Delva; was commander and joint owner with his father of the sloop, "St. Barbara," and died in 1703. 10. Peek, married (first), at Albany, January 2, 1698, Marytje Janse Vanderberg; married (second), December 21, 1723, Maria Teunis; he was first a resident of New York, subsequently buying land in Dutchess county, September 6, 1698, and in 1715 removed to Ulster county. 11. Tjerck. 12. Marritje, married (first), November 3, 1700, Hendrick Hendricksen Kortreght, son of Hendrick Jansen and Catharine Hansen (Weber) Kortreght; married (second), September 6, 1702, Jan Macklin. 13. Aagje, baptized January 14, 1684, married, August 23, 1712, Jan Pawling, son of Henry and Neeltje (Roosa) Pawling.

Of the children of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt, the first was Andries (see below); the sixth was Geertruy who married Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker (see Schoonmaker pedigree); the ninth was Lucas, married Annatje Delva.

Andries DeWitt was great-grandfather of Gen. Simeon DeWitt, distinguished Revolutionary War officer and Surveyor General of the State of New York, whose first wife was the daughter of Richard Varick. General DeWitt, in 1794, at the direction of the Mayor and aldermen of the City of Albany bestowed upon the streets many of their present names especially those of birds—Eagle, Hawk, Swan, Dove, Lark, etc. He was grandfather of Richard Varick DeWitt and his brother and sisters of Albany. (See Washington tablet, exterior First Reformed Church, Kingston.)

This second listing of the children of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt follows more perfectly the record in the Hoes work above mentioned.

A copy of the will of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt dated March 4, 1698, proved December 26, 1709, appears in Vol. 8 (1912) Page 18 of "Olde Ulster" (10 volumes). A set of this useful publication is in the library of the Holland Society—90 West Street, New York City.

LUCAS (1) DEWITT

Son of Tierck Claessen and Barbara DeWitt; married December 23, 1695, Antje Delva, a Roman Catholic. The name Delva was also written Delba and Telba. Antje's parents were, as appears by the Kingston Church, Anthony Delva and Jannetje Hillebrants his wife. Delva seems to have been the correct form; it probably was of Spanish origin.

A bill of sale of the "Sloope St. Barbara," dated August 26, 1698,

executed by Tierck Claessen DeWitt and Lucas DeWitt to Capt. Daniel Hobart of Barbadoes Island, is stated to be of record.

Children:

1. Jannetje, baptized March 6, 1697; married July 19, 1717, Cornelis Langendyk.
2. Barbara, baptized November 12, 1699, died young.
3. Jan, baptized December 8, 1700; married September 26, 1731, Ariaantje Osterhout, daughter of Gysbert Osterhout and Maritje Bogard.
4. *Lucas*, baptized September 5, 1703 (*See below.*)

LUCAS (2) DEWITT

Son of Lucas and Antje (Delva) DeWitt, born in Kingston, baptized September 5, 1703; married January 17, 1729, Catrina Roosa, born in Hurley, baptized February 16, 1709, daughter of Evert Roosa and his wife Tietje Van Etten, baptized October 26, 1679. (Kingston Dutch Church Records).

Children:

1. Annatje, baptized October 5, 1729.
2. Evert, baptized November 25, 1733; married Gertrude Persen, baptized January 19, 1739, daughter of Abraham Persen and Catrina Schoonmaker. (*See page 286.*)
3. Maritje, baptized March 7, 1736.
4. *John L.*, baptized (Katsbaan Church Record) May 4, 1736. (*See below.*)
5. Lucas, baptized August 20, 1738, died 1820; married Deborah Persen, baptized February 6, 1738, daughter of Abraham Persen and Catrina Schoonmaker.
6. Abraham, baptized February 15, 1741.
7. Jannetje, baptized July 31, 1743.
8. Rachel, baptized (Katsbaan) August 22, 1745.
9. Catharine, baptized (Katsbaan) September 5, 1748.
10. Petrus, baptized November 10, 1755.

Evert Roosa was the son of Arie Roosa, born in Holland, son of Albert Heymans Roosa (from Gelderland) who married Wynte Ariens de Jongh. He was a Schepen in Wiltwyck *i.e.* Kingston, on its organization, a leading man. Evert married in Kingston, Maria Pels, daughter of Evert Pels, Schepen of Wiltwyck. (Marius Schoonmaker: "History of Kingston, New York.")

JOHN L. DEWITT

Son of the younger Lucas, born April 18, 1731; baptized May 4, 1736 (*Katsbaan Church Record*); died May 27, 1803; married May 13, 1758, Anna Maria, daughter of Peek DeWitt and his second wife, Maria Duges (whose name was otherwise written Teunies and also Deunies. She was born in Germany and was the widow of Jacob De Moot). Anna Maria, wife of John L. was born March 8, 1730; baptized April 30, 1730, (*Athens Church Record*). She married first November 30, 1749, Frederick Winne, son of Peter Winne and Antje Merkel; she died July 1, 1814 (tombstone inscription.)

John L. DeWitt was called "Captain John," and during the Revolution was captain of a military company which protected the Kingston district. It is not certain that it served in the general army, but in a letter from Simeon P. DeWitt, to A. V. DeWitt, dated December 27, 1886 and referred to hereafter, it is said of John L. DeWitt:—"He became conspicuous as a captain of infantry under Colonel Pawling in the Northern District of the American Army, in the War of '76; he served through the war, at the taking of Burgoyne at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown and many other bloody battles." This Simeon P. DeWitt was a grandson of John L. DeWitt.

Simeon P. DeWitt had a daughter Catharine DeWitt Lowther. Mrs. Lowther's daughter Helen DeWitt, married Lorraine B. Wood, 82 Highland Avenue, Kingston.

John L. DeWitt lived on a farm at what was formerly called "DeWitt's Hill," now Mount Marion, about four miles south of the village of Saugerties. His grave and that of his wife, Anna M., are in a burial ground on this farm. In 1884 and for many years previously, the farm was owned and occupied by Simeon P. DeWitt, who was born and lived there all his life. "I visited him," says Mr. A. V. DeWitt "about the year 1884, saw the graves, which have marble headstones, and heard interesting discourse from him about the ancient time,—his own reminiscences, he then, being over eighty, and things which had come down to him by tradition. He told me his great-grandfather Peek DeWitt had two daughters and that he had said that if either of them married a DeWitt, he would give her the farm referred to, which was accordingly done when John L. married Anna Maria. It appears, however, by Col. Evans' account of the DeWitt family, that Peek DeWitt had, by his first wife, six children, three of them sons; one of whom, at least, lived

to maturity, married and had children. I have in my possession a transcript of the Title Page of a Dutch Bible, printed at Amsterdam, 1718, and a copy of a family record contained in this Bible, furnished me in 1886 by Mr. Theodore Hollenbeck of Brooklyn, to whose wife, I think the Bible belonged. The record includes the words:—'1724, April 19, Anna Maria Dunges, Haar Beijbel.' It is evident from the diction that so far as relates to her marriage to Peek DeWitt and to the birth of her children, the entries in the record were made by herself. But there are other entries which appear to have been made by her daughter's husband, John L. DeWitt, showing his marriage and the birth of his children. By later entries it appears that the Bible became the property of John L. DeWitt's daughter, Rachel, wife of John Van Leuven, by whose granddaughter, Mrs. Theodore Hollenbeck, it was owned in 1886. This Bible contains the oldest family record of which I have any knowledge in the DeWitt family connection."

Membership of John DeWitt Peltz in the Sons of the Revolution was based on descent from Capt. John L. DeWitt. The Rutgers College portrait shows the insignia, the blue and buff button.

In the Peltz handwriting, at the foot of Page 16 in "The DeWitt Family of Ulster County, New York," by Thomas G. Evans elsewhere mentioned, appears a somewhat different account of the military career of Capt. John L. DeWitt, as follows:

"Capt. 1st Reg't. Dutchess County, New York Minute Men, Col. Jonathan Van Ness, October 17, 1775. Capt. 1st Reg't. Ulster County, New York Militia, Col. Abraham Hasbroeck, January 1776. His widow drew a pension."

See also the chapter "Men of Ulster in the Revolution" contained in "History of Ulster County," Clearwater, 1907, W. J. Van Deusen, Kingston.

The Kingston Dutch Church marriage Register has the record of Peek DeWitt's marriage thus: "1723, December 21. Peek De Wit, widower of Martjen Van den Beck, and Maria Deunies, widow of Jacob De Moot, born in Hoogduytsland (i.e. Germany) and both resid. under the jurisdiction of Kingston."

Children of John L. and Anna Maria DeWitt:—

1. *John L.*, born May 13, 1760, see below.
2. Rachel, born June 27, 1761; married February 17, 1782 John Van Leuven; died March 11, 1840.
3. Abraham, born January 20, 1763; died December 9, 1845; married

Catharine Dederick who died 1835. These were the parents of Simeon P. DeWitt, above named.

4. Joshua, born November 14, 1765; died 1768.

5. Maria, baptized (Katsbaan Church) April 19, 1768.

6. Andrew, born January 10, 1775, baptized (Katsbaan Church) February 1, 1775.

Your compiler has visited the grave of John L. DeWitt above described. The stone described by A. V. DeWitt as marble appears to be brown sandstone.

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH

Strictly speaking, the congregation which worships in the present Katsbaan Church edifice was incorporated in 1839. The predecessor congregation organized in 1710 was incorporated March 28, 1796 as "The Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Katsbaan in the town of Kingston in Ulster County." When the town of Saugerties was organized April 5, 1811, this title became a misnomer; as the town grew and since the consistory had charge of the religious interests of the whole town including Saugerties village, Blue Mountain (Fawn), Malden and Plattekill (now Mount Marion where a Reformed Church was organized in 1838; not to be confused with another Plattekill in the town of that name elsewhere in Ulster County), the congregation was re-incorporated July 11, 1826 as "The Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Saugerties."

In 1831, the present village of Saugerties was incorporated as the village of Ulster, a prolonged effort was made to get rid of the name of Saugerties for the locality. The elements that built up the manufacturing interests of the new village were not in sympathy with the genius of the Reformed Church. When effort was made for an independent church at Saugerties, the Dutch group refused to join and the application failed. These efforts continued until 1839; to heal the rising feeling over such refusals and to preserve the proposed organization to the Reformed Church, Katsbaan was prevailed upon to apply for the new organization. This was granted; Katsbaan became "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Cattsbane." (reincorporated April 4, 1892 as "The Reformed Church of Katsbaan") and the Dutch element about Saugerties was left in the old organization there.

Thus the church of Saugerties (locally known as The Brick Church) is the old organization in law, while Katsbaan (The Stone Church, "*de steenekerck op de Kats Baan*") is such in history and fact.

The Katsbaan church building dates from 1732. In 1815 it was enlarged, rearranged and a steeple added. "Around this baan or haunt of the wild cats, the most majestic of white oaks flourished." These superb oaks to this day grace the vicinity of the beautiful edifice.

The effort to have Saugerties called Ulster failed; the village was re-incorporated as Saugerties in 1855. (Corwin's Manual 979—"Year Book of the Holland Society of New York," 1912, page 18. "Early History of Saugerties," Brink, 253.)

JOHN I. DEWITT

Son of John L. DeWitt, (as recorded in above mentioned very old Bible) born May 13, 1760; died February 19, 1816; married July 6, 1782, Mary Breestede (daughter of Peter Breestede and Sara Mynderse) born May 9, 1766, died October 18, 1853. She spelled her family name Braisted, and it was correctly so pronounced, but the proper spelling was Breestede. (See Breestede tree, page 276.)

John I. was buried in the Saugerties, New York cemetery; his wife in the Germantown, New York, burial ground, in the lot of her son, William H., with whom she lived for years. John I. lived in Saugerties, where he owned the property lately the site of the Exchange Hotel, and adjoining land on which he resided and died.

Simeon P. DeWitt in a letter to A. V. DeWitt written in 1886 says of John I.—"I can well remember his features. He had the most commanding physiognomy of any DeWitt I have seen—when once seen, never to be forgotten." He adds that John I. was an intellectual man; that he owned a sloop which he used commercially on the Hudson River; that he prospered and at last sold his sloop and purchased property, mills and farms at Catskill.

For an account of navigation on the Hudson by sail-craft previous to and during the dawn of steam, with description of the peculiarities of the types of vessels employed, their tabulation, list of owners and captains, cargoes carried, river disasters, vagaries of the Hudson River illustrations, etc., see William E. Verplank and Moses W. Collier: "The Sloops of the Hudson," Putnam 1908.

Children of John I. DeWitt and Mary Breestede, his wife:

1. Peter Breestede DeWitt, born February 23, 1783. He had sons Andrew, born 1806, and Horace, born 1808. The latter was living in 1886, in Hancock, Delaware County, New York.

2. *John* DeWitt, born December 15, 1788.

3. William H. DeWitt, born May 27, 1804, died March 25, 1886 at Germantown, New York; married Catharine M. Ten Broeck. They had four sons and four daughters. William H. lived most of his life in Germantown. He was a man of energy, intelligence and means. He was Justice of the Peace for many years. (Many of the above dates as to the family of John I. are taken from his family Bible.) His son Eugene, is a merchant of Germantown, New York. He too has been Justice of the Peace. He is the youngest child, was born in 1846, is married and has four children living, the youngest of them, Francis C., born about 1885. (So said A. V. DeWitt forty years ago.)

4. Charles DeWitt, born January 13, 1807, died about 1884. He married and had a child or children. A scholarly man but eccentric. He lived a part of his life at West Camp, Ulster County, New York and died there.

See "Old Gravestones of Ulster County, New York."—Twenty-two thousand descriptions collected and edited by J. Wilson Poucher, M.D. and Byron J. Terwilliger. Collection of the Ulster County Historical Society Vol. 1, 1931.

A copy, library Holland Society, New York.

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

HIS MARRIAGES AND CHILDREN

Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., born at Catskill, New York, December 15, 1788, died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 11, 1831; married (1) in 1810 Sarah Schoonmaker (his first cousin) of Saugerties, who was a daughter of Tjerck Schoonmaker and Jane Breestede, his wife, the latter being a daughter of the above mentioned Peter Breestede and wife. Sarah Schoonmaker was born October 29, 1788 (her father's Bible record), died November 11, 1824, at New Brunswick.

Children:

1. Silas, born June 12, 1810; died at Millstone, New Jersey, October 13, 1859; married February 3, 1842 Louise, daughter of Dr. Garret Van Doren. She was born March 19, 1824.

2. James, born March 12, 1812; died in China, October 3, 1832.

(Latter date supplied by Frank M. Hutchings). Unlike his brothers, he was not mentioned in his father's will dated December 3, 1829. The circumstances of this tragic episode are not understood.

3. Clinton, born April 20, 1814; died October 21, 1845 at New York; married October 22, 1835, Elsie Van Dyck (daughter of Abraham Van Dyck and Catharine Bronk), who was born September 5, 1809; died August 1, 1885.

4. Mary, born April 20, 1816; died April 8, 1818.

5. *Mary*, born February 19, 1819 at Albany; died January 15, 1903 at Albany. She removed to New Brunswick with her parents when her father became theological professor there; she remained there until his death and thereafter returned to Albany and Coxsackie. Married (first) Stephen Van Dyck of Coxsackie in 1843 who died April 4, 1846, aged 28. There were two Van Dyck children of this marriage: Abraham Van Dyck ("Abie Dyck"), who died aged about fifteen months, and Sarah who died the day of her birth.

She married (second) at Coxsackie, Rev. Philip Peltz, March 17, 1852. (For the career of her second husband, his ancestry and progeny, see Peltz Record, this volume.)

6. John, born January 27, 1820; died December 20, 1820.

7. John, born at Albany, November 29, 1821; died at Irvington, New York, October 19, 1906. This was Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., the younger; married June 9, 1847 Charlotte Lee (born at Westfield, Massachusetts, August 20, 1826; died about 1893, daughter of Hervey Gillette and Sophronia Spalding Lee). See page 305.

8. Sarah, born January 18, 1824 or 1825; died about 1895; married November 30, 1844, Tjerck Schoonmaker, Jr., who died August 26, 1889. See page 273 etc.

Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., the elder, married (second) September 20, 1825, Anna Maria, daughter of Charles and Maria (Ten Eyck) Bridgen. She was born October 10, 1796; died at Albany April 12, 1843.

Children of John DeWitt by Anna Maria Bridgen, his second wife:

9. Charles Bridgen, born July 18, 1826; died August 19, 1827.

10. Helen Lansing, born September 19, 1827 at New Brunswick, died May 16, 1903 at Englewood, New Jersey; married November 24, 1847 at Albany, Rev. Ashbel Green Vermilye, D.D., (born Sept. 6, 1822 at Princeton; died July 9, 1905 at Englewood). See page 308.

11. Charles, born January 7, 1829; died September 22, 1829.

12. Anna Maria, born March 28, 1830; died August 1, 1869; mar-

ried December 25, 1862, Rev. James Cruickshanks of Spencer, Massachusetts. See page 312; see also comment as to possible sojourn of Dr. DeWitt at Bound Brook.

13. Edward Lansing, born November 24, 1831; died November 2, 1832.

HIS WILL

The Will of Dr. John DeWitt was proved October 24, 1831 in Middlesex County Surrogate's Court, New Brunswick and recorded in Book C of Wills at Page 442. Letters testamentary were issued to Anna DeWitt his widow.

"The Last Will and Testament of John DeWitt of the City of New Brunswick and State of New Jersey.

"Considering the uncertainty of life and being of sound mind, I, John DeWitt do make and publish this my last Will and Testament. My soul and body, I bequeath into the hands of my Saviour to be kept by him unto a Glorious Resurrection.

"I give and bequeath to Silas my oldest son my double Barreled fowling piece. I also give and bequeath to Clinton my third son, the following books—The Quarto Greek Testament, with my notes. Griesbach's Greek testament two volumes—the miniature pocket Greek testament, Schlauness Lexicon of the Greek Testament, Michaelis' Hebrew Bible four Volumes, Simon & Cocceius' Hebrew Lexicons, Johnsons quarto Dictionary four Volumes and Crabb's Synonyms. I also give and bequeath to John my fourth son my watch to be kept for him by his mother and given to him when he shall be twenty years of age.

"To my wife Anna DeWitt I give and bequeath all my right and interest in the real estate which I recently purchased of Maria Bridgen her mother, this is the Coeymans patent, Van Rensselaer patent, Pitts Town and Springfield leases (the lands covered by said leases be in the State of New York) and the Columbia Street and South pasture and South Pearl Street lots in the City of Albany.

"Also I give and bequeath to her all my personal and Real estate, submitting it to her affection and prudence what portion hereof she may judge equitable to be applied to my children Mary, Sarah, Helen and such other children as she may bear to me.

"I do further appoint my beloved wife Anna DeWitt sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament it being the only one I have ever made.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

John DeWitt (L.S.)

"Signed sealed published and declared by the above named John DeWitt to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator.

J. L. Duychinck

Samuel Baker

Wm. Letson."

Note—The spelling of the names of certain of the authors of the books bequeathed to the testator's son Clinton has been garbled by the copyists. With the aid of faculty members of the Seminary this spelling has been corrected; as so corrected these names appear in the above transcript.

The accompanying modern file, indexed as No. 6273, wherein might have been appropriately lodged the petition and other probate papers, was found to be empty by your compiler, February 8, 1947.

BRIDGEN

Anna DeWitt Bridgen, second wife of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., was the daughter of Charles Bridgen and Maria Ten Eyck, his wife. It is believed that Charles Bridgen was a resident of New York City; that he was a lawyer is suggested by the following:—

"Charles Bridgen Not. Public" appears as one of the four witnesses of the will in French of Jean Pacaud of New York City, tobacco merchant, as recorded in Wills and Probates, Court of Appeals Vol. I, Page 506; will dated September 29, 1795, probated October 15, 1795. See "Calendar of Wills," Fernow late State Archivist of New York, published 1896, auspices Colonial Dames, The Knickerbocker Press, Pages XIV and 311. Charles Bridgen evidently was not living November 7, 1824; in the proceeding for the partition of her father's real property Maria Bridgen is listed as his widow.

An older brother of Anna Maria DeWitt, second wife of Rev. John DeWitt, was Thomas Atwood Bridgen, counsellor at law, the first surrogate of Albany County (1821 - 1831. Courts of Probate abolished, powers of Surrogates defined, Chap. LXX, Laws 1823). Albany directories for 1821 - 1833 list his several residences, where also lived his mother Maria Bridgen. He was a pew holder in the Second Reformed

Church, Albany. He died July 11, 1833, aged 40 (*Munsell's Annals Vol. 9*), was therefore born in 1793 and was buried in the Ten Eyck lot Albany Rural Cemetery, Lot 11, Sec. 60. He was survived by a son Charles Atwood Bridgen, who October 9, 1869 was served at 651 Broadway, New York City, with citation in probate proceedings in the estate of his father's half-sister, Katherine or Catharine Bridgen.

Younger brother and sisters of the half blood of Charles Bridgen were:—

1. Eliza Atwood Bridgen, second wife of John Rutgers Bleecker of Troy.

Children:

A—Sarah Bleecker, married George M. Tibbits of Troy.

B—Elizabeth Bleecker, married Benjamin Tibbits. Their daughter Gertrude Tibbits, one of their four children, was the first wife of Erastus Corning Jr. These were the parents of Erastus Corning (Tip) and grandparents of the late Dr. Erastus Corning.

2. Thomas Bridgen, Albany Directory 1821, "Commissioner etc.," 19 Steuben Street. Died August 28, 1826, (*Munsell's Annals*.) Evidently a bachelor, his will proved in the Albany County Surrogate's Court, September 27, 1826 and there recorded in Book 6 of Wills, Page 249.

3. Anna Maria Bridgen, born about 1786 at Albany, died March 26, 1857, *aet* 69, New York City. Will proved, New York County Surrogate's Court, April 18, 1857, recorded Book 120 of Wills, Page 121.

4. Catharine Bridgen, born about 1795, died May 12, 1869, *aet* 74. Her home was at 58 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Her will proved November 12, 1869, New York County Surrogate's Court, recorded Book 183 of Wills, Page 323.

These wills refer to a half brother William Bridgen of Acra, Greene County, New York, who was living according to the probate papers in 1869. It may be conjectured therefore that the father of Charles Bridgen and of his above half brother and sisters married a third time, that William Bridgen was the child of this third marriage.

Your compiler has composed a more extended report on the Bridgens and their ancestry as conjectured of which the foregoing is a summary.

The identity of the father of Charles Bridgen is obscure. From the probate papers listed above it is evident that this ancestor had children by three marriages.

The parcels devised by Dr. DeWitt to Anna DeWitt, his widow, derived from the following conveyances:—

1. Grantor, Maria Bridgen; grantee, John DeWitt; deed dated June 3, 1829, recorded Albany County Clerk's office July 22, 1829 in Book 35 of Deeds, Page 341; consideration \$1800.
2. Grantor, Maria Bridgen; grantee, John DeWitt; deed dated July 4, 1829, recorded Albany County Clerk's office July 24, 1829 in Book 35 of Deeds, Page 343; consideration \$800.
3. Grantor, Maria Bridgen; grantee, John DeWitt; deed dated July 4, 1829, recorded Albany County Clerk's office July 24, 1829 in Book 36 of Deeds, Page 135; consideration \$1.

The source of title of Maria Bridgen, John DeWitt's grantor, was by partition of the real property of her father Abraham Ten Eyck as next hereafter appears. The premises mentioned by corresponding numbers are as follows:—

(1) Lots 6 and 7 as set off on the map accompanying the report of the commissioner in partition, corner Quay and Columbia streets, Albany. Also Lot 181 in the South Pasture, Albany. "Together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements, ways, streets, alleys, woods, underwoods, water, water courses, mines, metals, fisheries, hawkings, rights, liberties, privileges, heriditaments and appurtenances to the above described premises belonging to or in any wise appertaining thereto."

(2)—One half of Lot 19 on said map—103½ acres, south half of Lot 26 also 98½ acres, both in Jeremiah Van Rensselaer patent, Montgomery County.

—One half of lot in Pittstown, formerly in Albany County, now Rensselaer County, known as Lot 165 described in deed dated October 20, 1786, Henry Oothout and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, commissioners of forfeiture to Abraham Ten Eyck.

—Tract of 47 acres, Town of Coeymans, Albany County, being part of Lot No. 2 in the 5th General Allotment of the Coeymans Patent, surveyed by James Henrietta 1789, lease dated January 29, 1783 to James Holstead.

—Tract of 51 acres, Coeymans Patent, 7th General Allotment. Map made by Leonard Bronk, Esq., 1789. Lot leased June 13, 1793 to John Smith.

—Farm of 101 acres, east half of Lot 19, south side Mohawk River, Montgomery County, Patent of Springfield.

In a quit claim endorsement appended to the above, John DeWitt of New Brunswick, conveyed to Abraham Ten Eyck, Jr. July 24, 1829, recorded same day, Book 35 of Deeds, Page 345, consideration one dollar, Lot 7 above mentioned also part of subdivision of lot on South Pearl Street, Albany, this lot having been formerly the property of Abraham Ten Eyck, deceased and as described in the report of the commissioners in partition.

(3) Deed of trust—Lots 1 and 7, farm of Abraham Ten Eyck, deceased, of the Town of Watervliet as partitioned and apportioned to grantor.

Lots 6, 9 and 17 bounded by Lydius, Dove and Hudson streets, First Ward, City of Albany.

In trust for benefit of grantor for life, thereafter of Ten Eyck Bridgen for life. Thereafter premises to be divided one half to T. Atwood Bridgen and his heirs, one half to Anna DeWitt and her heirs.

By deed dated April 23, 1830, recorded October 21, 1830, Book 38 of Deeds, Page 23, consideration \$700, Rev. John DeWitt, Anna Maria, his wife, and Maria Bridgen, widow of Charles Bridgen, conveyed to Conrad A. Ten Eyck of the City of Albany, Lot No. 6, corner of Columbia and Quay streets, Albany, being premises set off to Maria Bridgen in the foregoing partition,—execution of the deed was at New Brunswick, N. Booraem and Mary DeWitt, witnesses: grantee served as Albany County Clerk 1826-7.

THE FAMILY OF MARIA TEN EYCK, WIFE OF CHARLES BRIDGEN,
IS SHOWN ON THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY TAKEN FROM THE
ARCHIVES ON FILE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY

In Chancery: Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor.

Jacob Ten Eyck, Gerrit Y. Lansing and Helen, his wife.

vs.

Maria Bridgen, Sanders Lansing and Catharine his wife, Conrad Ten Eyck, Jeremiah V. R. Ten Eyck and Abraham Ten Eyck Junior.

Bill of Complaint, by Jacob Ten Eyck, Gerrit Y. Lansing and Helen Lansing alleges death intestate of Abraham Ten Eyck, November 7, 1824, leaving

Catharine, wife of Sanders Lansing of Village of Little Falls, Herkimer County,

Conrad Ten Eyck, of City of Detroit, Territory of Michigan.

Maria Bridgen, widow of Charles Bridgen, of the City of Albany, New York.

Abraham Ten Eyck, of Town of Watervliet

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer Ten Eyck, of City of Detroit, Territory of Michigan, defts. herein and

Jacob Ten Eyck, your orator and Helen Lansing your oratrix, his seven children him surviving only next-of-kin and heirs-at-law of said Abraham Ten Eyck, deceased.

“And your orator and oratrix further show unto your Honor that the said Maria Bridgen upon the death of said Abraham Ten Eyck became and is seized of and entitled to one other equal and undivided seventh etc.”

Answer of Maria Bridgen filed July 20, 1826 is signed

Maria Bridgen

T. A. Bridgen, Sol. for M. Bridgen.

Verified July 12, 1826 with venue of “State of New Jersey ss.” before C. L. Hardenbergh, Master in Chancery.

Decree filed January 31, 1829, appoints John Brinckerhoff, John J. Ostrander and David Newland, Commissioners to make partition.

Report of Commissioners, dated December 15, 1829 sets off “4th to Maria Bridgen certain lands,—allotment F.” etc.

Maria Ten Eyck Bridgen after having shared for a time the home of her son Thomas Atwood Bridgen, Albany County Surrogate as shown by Albany directories, evidently later resided with her daughter Anna Maria in New Brunswick following the latter’s marriage to Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. In certain of the conveyances to him, she declared herself to be a resident of New Brunswick. Although she died “an inhabitant” of New Brunswick, Maria Bridgen’s will was proved in the Albany County Surrogate’s Court.

“Will of
Maria Bridgen

Dated June 23, 1831

Proved April 23, 1832

Book 8 of Wills, Page 123

Testatrix formerly of Albany, declares herself to be a resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Gives entire estate to daughter Anna Maria DeWitt, wife of Rev. John DeWitt.

Appoints Rev. John DeWitt and daughter Anna Maria DeWitt executors.

Place of execution not stated.—Witnesses Clinton DeWitt, Elizabeth Vliet, Robert H. Pruyn.

Affidavit of Robert H. Pruyn states testatrix died July 2, 1831 at New Brunswick, New Jersey of which town and state she was an inhabitant."

POST MORTEM

The estimable Dr. DeWitt having laid up for himself riches in Heaven and having sired a progeny of thirteen children by two wives, died at age 43. The predicament of his family was then somewhat as follows:

At his death there survived his widow Anna Maria Bridgen DeWitt, then aged thirty-five; eight children of assorted ages from Silas, twenty-one, down to Anna Maria aged one. A posthumous son Edward Lansing, in the wisdom of an inscrutable providence, died within the year.

Until the widow's death twelve years later, the home fires were kept burning. The sale of the library (page 242) brought substantial assistance. The erection by the General Synod of the monument at the grave relieved the widow of the cost of expensive construction.

The boys drifted away. Silas was married in 1843, died in 1859 at Millstone, New Jersey, during the pastorate there of his younger brother, John.

James died overseas.

Clinton established himself in the law office of Abraham Van Dyck at Cocksackie, perhaps through family friendship indicated by his late father's birth and early life at Catskill; he married Elsie, his patron's daughter, at age twenty-one.

John the younger remained in New Brunswick, graduating from Rutgers in 1838 and from the Seminary in 1842.

The boys were therefore presumably self-supporting when their step-mother died in 1843. The four girls were then unmarried; of these the widow's two step-daughters had been parcelled out to their mother's kin. Mary had joined her older brother Clinton in Cocksackie where in 1843 she married first his brother-in-law Stephen Van Dyck. Sarah had joined at Mount Marion the household of her uncle Tjerck Schoonmaker where in 1844 she married her cousin Tjerck Schoonmaker, Jr. These two were doubly related. Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., and his wife Sarah

Schoonmaker, mother of the bride, were first cousins, being grandchildren of Pieter Breestede. Tjerck Schoonmaker Jr., and Sarah DeWitt, his wife, were first cousins, being grandchildren of Tjerck Schoonmaker, whose son and grandson evidently bore that same name.

The two DeWitt daughters by their father's second marriage following the death of their mother in 1843 likewise were parcelled out to their mother's kin.

Helen Lansing aged twenty married Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye in 1847.

Anna Maria aged thirty-two married Rev. James Cruickshanks in 1862.

(Note by your compiler—There persists to this day an abiding idea that when your daughters marry, your troubles are over.)

Three of Dr. DeWitt's four daughters married clergymen thereby establishing a further bond by which their families were held together.

Following her husband's death in New Brunswick, his widow a native of Albany, returned to that city. The Albany city directories for 1837-8 and for 1842 indicate her residence at 96 South Pearl Street.

Following her death intestate May 12, 1843, letters of administration upon her goods chattels and credits were issued by the Surrogate of Albany County, Book 7b, Page 256, August 18, 1843 to William W. Frothingham, general guardian of her two infant daughters. The following figures were secured from the probate and final accounting proceedings.

Administrator's bond \$11,000 was furnished with William W. Frothingham, principal; Gerrit Y. Lansing of Albany, Abraham Ten Eyck of Watervliet, sureties.

Rent of the South Pearl Street residence was \$130 per year.

Upon the administrator's accounting it appeared that the whole amount received was \$6,688.91. Subtracting debts, expenses and commissions plus unsold assets valued \$795.25, the amount distributable to the two daughters then minors over the age of fourteen was \$3,856.50.

Citation was served on Helen DeWitt the elder of the daughters at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York, May 11, 1847, where was established Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye formerly of Albany whom she married. Service of citation on Anna Maria DeWitt the younger daughter was accomplished at Albany.

Miss Mary S. Cruickshanks wrote your compiler, June 1946.

"After the death of Anna Bridgen DeWitt, Anna Maria (my mother) lived some years at the home of Robert H. Pruyn; my aunt, her sister, Helen Lansing, at the home of 'Uncle Lansing' (i.e. Charles B. Lansing) in Albany.

"About two years after the death of my own mother, who died when my brother was three weeks old, my father married Susan C. Ward here in his own church (Spencer, Massachusetts). She was a beautiful woman and mother to us both. My father died in 1889 and from that time for about twenty years I saw more of the DeWitt side of the house. Taught a number of years, travelled and studied eight years in Europe, and lived with Elizabeth's (Vermilye) family when I was at home. Since 1914 when Mama was left alone I have lived here—a busy life in church and club activities."

Robert H. Pruyn of Albany, in whose home was sheltered Anna Maria DeWitt, was born February 14, 1815, died February 26, 1882; married in 1841 Jane Ann, daughter of Gerrit Y. Lansing, Congressman, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and Lena (Helen) Ten Eyck, his wife. Among other distinctions, Robert H. Pruyn was Adjutant General of the State of New York; Minister to Japan, President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany. Robert C. Pruyn and Charles Lansing Pruyn of Albany, both now deceased, were his sons.

Charles B. Lansing of Albany, born July 3, 1809, died December 1, 1890, in whose home was sheltered Helen Lansing DeWitt, was the son of the same Gerrit Y. Lansing and Lena (Helen) Ten Eyck, his wife. He and Robert H. Pruyn were therefore brothers-in-law. Although his name was Charles Bridgen Lansing, he had no Bridgen blood. He was named for his aunt's husband.

He married, 1842, Catharine Clinton and following her death 1844, Abby, daughters of John Townsend of Albany.

J. Townsend Lansing and Charles A. Lansing of Colorado Springs were children of his first, Gerrit Y. Lansing and Mrs. Abby S. L. Seldon, two of the four children of his second marriage.

Anna Maria the second wife of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., was the daughter of Charles Bridgen and Maria Ten Eyck, his wife. Mrs. Maria Ten Eyck Bridgen and Mrs. Lena Ten Eyck Lansing were sisters—daughters of Abraham Ten Eyck of Watervliet and Annetie Lansing, his wife. Thus, Mrs. Robert H. Pruyn and her brother Charles B. Lansing were first cousins of Mrs. Helen L. Vermilye and Mrs. Anna Maria Cruickshanks.

"JOHN DEWITT"

The name "John DeWitt," its possessors distantly if at all related to those listed in this study, is occasionally encountered. The combination "John DeWitt" occurs for example in the current Albany and Kingston telephone directories. To your unimaginative compiler no connection is discernible between his ancestral immigrant and John DeWitt of Holland, the Grand Pensionary. In 1903, Yale was devastated at New Haven by a Princeton football team captained by an unrelated John DeWitt; the score 6-11; two touch-downs by the visiting captain.

Having appropriately bestowed his own name upon his fourth son, the only one to enter the ministry, Rev. John DeWitt's name is reflected in the following bestowals:

By his son Silas, his first-born, John DeWitt.

By his son Clinton, his second son, John Clinton DeWitt.

By his daughter Mary, the first son of her second marriage, John DeWitt Peltz.

By his son, John, his eighth child, John DeWitt.

By his daughter Sarah, her second son, John DeWitt Schoonmaker.

By his daughter Anna Maria, her only son, John DeWitt Cruickshanks.

By his granddaughter Sara DeWitt Lent, her first-born, John DeWitt Lent.

By his great-grandson, John DeWitt Lent, his eldest son, John DeWitt Lent.

By his grandson Dr. Theodore F. DeWitt, his son, Major John DeWitt, United States Air Corps.

By his grandson John DeWitt Peltz, his third son, John DeWitt Peltz.

By his great-grandson John DeWitt Peltz, his elder son, John DeWitt Peltz.

By his great-grandson Major John DeWitt, his son, John DeWitt.

Of common DeWitt ancestry was Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D., born Kingston 1791, died New York, 1874; distinguished in the Reformed Church ministry for sixty-two years of which forty-seven were spent in New York City where from 1827 he was a pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Trustee of Rutgers and Columbia Colleges. Corwin's Manual 421; 2 National Cyclopaedia American Biography, 434.

A daughter Maria Van Antwerp DeWitt, married Morris K. Jesup, prominent in the manufacture of railroad supplies, one of the founders

of the Young Men's Christian Association, builder of the DeWitt Memorial Church for the New York City Mission named in honor of his father-in-law, president American Museum of Natural History.

Another daughter Mary Elizabeth DeWitt married December 21, 1853, Theodore Cuyler who was born Poughkeepsie 1819, died Philadelphia 1876. Mr. Cuyler, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia was appointed administrator etc. in the litigated settlement of the estate of Philip Peltz the Elder (see page 146). Mr. Cuyler in addition to many other distinctions was general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

See also *American Ancestry*, Vol. I (The City of Albany) by Thomas P. Hughes, Munsell 1887.

Page 47. Lineage in male line of various Albany branches of the Lansing family including that of Charles B. Lansing traced back to Gerrit F. Lansing, the common ancestor and immigrant (1650), "probably the progenitor of all the Lansings in the United States."

Page 63. Same, Pruyn family including that of Robert Heuson Pruyn to Frans Jansen Pruyn, common ancestor and immigrant (1665.)

Page 78. Same, Ten Eyck family (meaning "from the oak") to Coenraedt Ten Eyck, the common ancestor and immigrant (1650.)

Page 99. Table of Dutch baptismal names with English equivalents.

II

THE SCHOONMAKER STEM DEFOLIATED

HENDRICK Jochemese Schoonmaker married about 1646 Elsje Janse van Breestede, daughter of Jan Janse van Breestede and Engel Jan (see Braisted stem.) Elsje was sister of Jan Jansen van Breestede who married Marritje Andries.

Their son Hendrick Hendrickse Schoonmaker baptized May 17, 1665 married March 24, 1688 Gertruy DeWitt, daughter of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt and Barbara Andriese (see DeWitt stem, page 249.)

Their son Johannes Schoonmaker baptized July 4, 1697 married May 15, 1729 Ariaantje Hooteeling.

Their son Hendrick Schoonmaker born September 19, 1732 married June 14, 1749, Antje Rapalje. (see Rapalje stem, page 281.)

Their son Tjerck Schoonmaker born May 28, 1755 married April 13, 1783 Jane Braisted. (see Braisted stem, page 276.)

Their daughter Sarah Schoonmaker, born October 29, 1788 died November 11, 1824, married her first cousin John DeWitt (Rev. John DeWitt, D.D.—see DeWitt stem.)

SCHOONMAKER PEDIGREE

Prepared by A. V. DeWitt, 1908. "I claim credit for much work in having dug up the Rapalje and Breestede ancestry in the Schoonmaker line. Most of these are names and nothing more."

Authorities: The Baptismal and Marriage Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, New York. See also The DeWitt Family of Ulster County by Col. Evans.

I

JOCHEM SCHOONMAKER

It is not known that he came to America. He is known only through the name of his son, next following.

2

Hendrick Jochemese Schoonmaker, married about 1646, probably in Amsterdam, Elsje Janse van Breestede, widow of Adrian Pieterszen van

Alckmaar, who married her 1643. She was a daughter of Jan Janse van Breestede and Engel Jan who came to America from the Netherlands with four children. (New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. VII, 1876 p. 117; article by Edwin R. Purple. See Breestede Pedigree.) She married (third) in Kingston, New York, about 1684, Cornelis Barentsen Slecht. (L. H. Zimm: "Earliest English Deeds of Ulster County, New York," Vol. AA.)

As reported by Mrs. L. E. Schoonmaker "Lineage of the Schoonmaker Family" contributed to the historical and genealogical magazine "Olde Ulster" (1905-1914) published by Benjamin Myer Brink, Kingston, Vol. 2, Page 81, March 1906—

Hendrick Jochensen Schoonmaker the progenitor was a native of Hamburgh, Germany. He came to America in the military service of Holland and settled in Albany previous to 1654. He was "Lieutenant in the company of his Noble Honor, the Director General."

In 1659 this company was ordered to the Esopus to assist the settlers there in defending themselves against the Indians. While there, the company was disbanded and Governor Stuyvesant offered grants of land to the soldiers to settle there. Among those who availed themselves of this privilege was Hendrick Jochensen Schoonmaker who was a resident of Wiltwyck October 24, 1661; in 1662 of the promised lots, No. 1 was assigned to him. He was several times appointed magistrate. May 30, 1662, the burgher guard was organized with Thomas Chambers captain and Hendrick Jochensen Schoonmaker lieutenant.

At the massacre and burning of Wiltwyck June 7, 1663, he took an active part in the defense against the savages although twice wounded at the first onset. He fought bravely until the arrival of Captain Chambers and others who were working in the fields; by their united efforts the Indians were routed and the gates closed. His eldest son Jochem was taken captive by the Indians the same day while visiting at Hurley at the farm of his uncle Volckert Jansen Douw.

Hendrick Jochensen Schoonmaker died in 1681.

Dorothea Jansen Van Breestede, a daughter, married in New Amsterdam April 19, 1650, Volckert Jansen Douw. Pearson in his "First Settlers in Albany" says of this pioneer that he was in Beaverwyck 1638-1686. His house lot was on the west corner of State Street and Broadway. This lot was on the opposite corner from that of his brother-in-law Hendrick Jochensen Schoonmaker and in the heart of the city. He was a trader and brewer and dealt largely in real estate. Let it be

noted that that property at State and Broadway upon which stands the present Douw Building remained in the ownership of his progeny until November 1, 1946 upon which day your compiler as attorney in fact for certain of the Douw owners united with the remainder thereof in its conveyance after three centuries to a stranger to the Douw blood.

The early ramifications of the Schoonmaker pedigree, ably tabulated by the contributor above mentioned, appear serially in "Olde Ulster," Vol. 2, Pages 81, 121, 151, 183 and Vol. 3, Page 242.

3

Hendrick Hendrickse Schoonmaker born in Kingston, baptized May 17, 1665, married March 24, 1688, Gertruy DeWitt, born in Kingston, baptized October 15, 1668, daughter of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt and Barbara Andriese. This Hendrick lived in Rochester, Ulster County, New York, his brother Jochem having been one of the original settlers of the place. Hendrick died 1712. (For career of Jochem see "Olde Ulster" *supra*, pages 84, 121. For family of Hendrick Hendrickse Schoonmaker also see page 153.)

Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. was descended from Tjerck Claessen DeWitt through the above named Gertruy, as well as through his sons Lucas and Peek as stated in the DeWitt pedigree.

4

Johannes Hendrickse Schoonmaker, born in Kingston, baptized July 4, 1697, married May 15, 1729, Ariaantje Hoogteeling, born in Kingston, (baptized September 10, 1704) daughter of Philip Hoogteeling and Jannetje Roosa. (Kingston Church Record.)

5

Hendrick Schoonmaker, born at Saugerties September 19, 1732, baptized September 15, 1734, (Kingston Record) married June 14, 1749, Antje Rappelje, born March 11, 1730, daughter of Joris Rappelje (or Rappalje) and Lena Janssen; (Millstone, New Jersey Church Record, a copy of which is in the library of the Holland Society, New York.)

6

Tjerck Schoonmaker, born May 28, 1755 (had a twin brother George, who died May 21, 1768), married April 13, 1783, Jane Breestede, daughter of Peter Breestede and Sara Mynderse. Breestede was pro-

nounced and often spelled Braisted or Breasted. Tjerck Schoonmaker was a substantial land-holder. He lived at Saugerties, New York (See Breestede Pedigree.)

7

Sarah Schoonmaker, born October 29, 1788; married John DeWitt (probably in 1809, as her oldest child was born in 1810). As to her children and some of her grandchildren, see DeWitt Pedigree. October 13, 1814 she was admitted to membership in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Albany, of which her husband was then pastor, on confession of faith.

Listed in the congregation which separated and under the pastorate of Rev. John DeWitt, became the Second Reformed or Middle Dutch Church, was "Dollie DeWitt." Sarah DeWitt was not mentioned. Query—was the great-grandmother of your compiler familiarly called "Dollie"?

III

BRAISTED

THE STEM DEFOLIATED

JAN JANSZEN VAN BREESTEDE and Engel Jan, his wife, came to New Amsterdam from Belgium.

Their son Jan Janszen van Breestede married November 1, 1647, Marritje Andries. This younger Jan was brother of Elsje who married Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker.

Their son Andries Breestede, baptized October 27, 1652, married October 14, 1674 Annetje Van Borsum.

Their son Andries Breestede baptized April 9, 1694 married December 1, 1716 Deborah Wessels.

Their son Pieter Breestede baptized August 19, 1731 married April 17, 1761 Sara Mynderse.

Their daughter
Mary Braisted
born May 9, 1766
died October 18, 1853
married John I. DeWitt

Their daughter
Jane Braisted,
no record of date of
birth and death
married Tjerck Schoonmaker

Their son	married	their daughter
John DeWitt	in 1810	Sarah Schoonmaker
born December 15, 1788		born October 29, 1788
died October 31, 1831		died November 11, 1824

They were thus first cousins.

BREESTEDE PEDIGREE

(Prepared by A. V. DeWitt, 1908.)

Prior to 1670, the name Breestede has, in the records of the Dutch Reformed Church, the prefix "van" or "Van." After 1670 this prefix is omitted.

The name takes various forms—Breestede, Brestede, Breester, Breedstee, Breedstede,—the *d* in the first syllable however occurring only prior to 1670. The correct form is undoubtedly Breestede, pronounced in

three syllables, Braystede, the final syllable being the obscure *e*. This final syllable seems to have gone out of use about 1750, and, as in the church records the name had sometimes been spelled with only one *e* in the first syllable (Brested or Brestede), some of the family adopted the pronunciation Breasted, according to English usage, and conformed the spelling to that pronunciation. Other branches of the family have retained pronunciation more like the original Dutch, and to insure this have adopted the form Braisted. The Manhattan directory of 1904 lists nine Braisteds, but *no Breasted*. The Brooklyn directory of 1904 had five Braisteds. A branch of the family in Catskill have long used the form Breasted. To this branch Prof. James H. Breasted, of Chicago University, the distinguished Egyptologist belonged, his father having formerly resided at Catskill.

The name Breestede was probably derived from the village of Bree, in Belgium, situated close to the border of Brabant (United Netherlands). The Dutch word *Stede* means town or city. In the early seventeenth century, when these ancestors came to New Amsterdam, the village of Bree may have been called Breestede, or possibly the family may have had an estate called *Breestede*, the affix *stede* being in that case used in the derivative sense of place or seat (compare homestead, farmstead) and the family may have taken the name from their estate. "Van" is not in Dutch names a mark of nobility, as is "von" in German names.

Many of the early Dutch settlers did not use surnames in the old country, the children of a family having used, instead of a surname, the christian name of their father, with the prefix *se* or *ze*, or *zen*, these prefixes being contractions of *zoon* (son). When such families found that in America the use of surnames was necessary, they often used for that purpose the name of the place in the Netherlands from which they came, with the prefix *van* (meaning *from*.) This may have been the origin of the name Breestede.

I

Jan Janszen van Breestede and Engel Jan, his wife, (Angelica John) came to New Amsterdam probably from the village of Bree, in Belgium, bringing their four children, Jan Janszen (married in New Amsterdam, November 1, 1647 Marritje Lucas), Tryntje, Dorothea Jans and Elsje Jans. Of these, Dorothea Jans married in New Amsterdam April 19, 1650, Volckert Janszen Douw from Frederickstadt whose descendants comprise the Douw family of Albany; Elsje Jans married Hen-

drick Jochemse Schoonmaker of Esopus; their descendants comprise the Schoonmaker family of Ulster County origin; Tryntje married in New Amsterdam June 3, 1646 Ruth Jacobsen of Rensselaerwyck (otherwise called Rutgers Jacobsen Van Schoenderwart or Van Voert) whose descendants took the name of Rutgers. This illustrates the confusion of surnames among early settlers. (Jonathan Pearson: "First Settlers in Albany.")

Engel Jan Van Breestede, married (2) September 1, 1641, at New Amsterdam, Egbert Wouterson. ("Olde Ulster" *supra*, page 82.)

2

Jan Janszen van Breestede, son of the first named Jan Janszen, married, November 1, 1647, Marritje Andries, as appears in the register of the New York Dutch Church in connection with the baptism of her children, although in the marriage register her name is given as Marritje Lucas.

At the baptism of the first child (Jannetje) of Jan Janszen and Marritje, there were sponsors Lucas Andriesze and Tryntje Jans, the latter a sister of Jan Jansze, the former evidently a brother of Marritje. At the baptism of a daughter (Gertruyd) of Tierck Claessen DeWitt and Barbara Andriesse October 15, 1688, Lucas Anderies and Marritje Andriessen are recorded as sponsors (Kingston church record.) This illustrates the intimacy of the families and the irregularity in spelling of names; also that Marritje Andries, wife of Jan Janszen van Breestede, was a relative, probably sister of Lucas Andries or Andriesse and Barbara Andriesse, wife of Tierck Claessen DeWitt.

It appears in the record of the New York Dutch Church that Jan Janszen and Marritje, his wife, had nine children baptized of whom the third was Andries, next following.

3

Andries Breestede, baptized October 27, 1652, (New York Dutch Church record) lived in New York; married October 14, 1674, (same record), Annetje Van Borsum, daughter of Egbert Van Borsum and Annetje Hendricks. Egbert Van Borsum was from Embden, East Friesland, his wife Annetje Hendricks from Amsterdam, Holland. They were married in New Amsterdam December 11, 1639. See picture of Egbert van Borsum's house in a row with others in J. H. Innes' "New Amsterdam and its People" (Scribner 1902) page 58. This was in 1652.

See page 342 for account of Egbert van Borsum. Andries Breestede and his wife Annetje had ten children baptized in New York Dutch Church of whom Andries, next following was eighth.

4

Andries Breestede, baptized April 9, 1694, (New York Dutch Church record), married December 1, 1716, Debora Wessels, both of New York; she was baptized March 6, 1698, (same record) daughter of Pieter Wessels and Anna Oosterhaven who also both lived in New York.

Andries and his wife Debora had (besides their son Pieter, No. 5 below) a son Andries, born probably about 1720, afterward called in the record Andries Junior from whom was descended Prof. James H. Breasted, of Chicago University, born about 1866, eminent Egyptologist, author of several important books on Egypt, particularly his "History of Egypt from the Earliest Times, etc." Andries and Debora had also a daughter, Maria, baptized August 13, 1740. They had other children; their names do not appear.

5

Pieter Breestede, baptized August 19, 1731 (New York Dutch Church register) married April 17, 1761 Sara Mynderse, (baptized 1741, Kingston Dutch Church record) of Ulster County and afterward lived in that county. They had three children who lived to maturity, viz: (a) Andrew, whose wife's name was Maria and who spelled the name Breasted as appears from a deed executed by him and his wife to Tjerck Schoonmaker and Jane, his wife, dated September 23, 1825, recorded in Ulster County Clerk's office, conveying one-third of eight acres in or near the village of Saugerties, and one-third of 200 acres situated in the "Great Imbocht," that is Great Bend, being a bend of the Hudson River south of Catskill. The deed shows that this land of which an undivided third was conveyed, had been owned by Myndert Mynderse, who devised the two parcels to his three grandchildren, the said Andrew, Mary, wife of John I. DeWitt and Jane, who married Tjerck Schoonmaker.

Your compiler has a primitive portrait of which the subjects are Sara Mynderse and her daughter Mary (No. VI next following), the latter represented as a child. There is a curl and a rose. (See note under Abraham T. Schoonmaker-DeWitt collaterals, page 307.)

6

Mary Breested (otherwise Braisted as she pronounced and spelled it) born May 9, 1766. She was probably the youngest of her parents' three children above named.

She married, July 6, 1782, John I. DeWitt.

She died October 18, 1853 at the residence of her son, William H. DeWitt in Germantown, New York.

IV

RAPALJE

THE RAPALJE STEM DEFOLIATED

JORIS Janssen Rapalje married Catalyntje Trico in 1623.

Their son Jeronimus Rapalje born January 27, 1643 married Anne Denyse.

Their son Jacob Rapalje born June 27, 1679 married Sara Brinkerhoff.

Their son Joris Rapalje born January 20, 1706 married Lena Janssen.

Their daughter Antje born March 11, 1730 married June 3, 1749 Hendrick Schoonmaker (see Schoonmaker stem.)

Their son Tjerck Schoonmaker, born May 28, 1755 married April 13, 1783 Jane Braisted.

Their daughter Sarah Schoonmaker, born October 29, 1788, died November 11, 1824, married in 1810 her first cousin Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. (see DeWitt stem.)

RAPALJE

The Line of Antje Rapalje, Wife of Hendrick Schoonmaker.

Her Christian name was variously spelled Annetje (as it is in the Millstone, New Jersey church record of her baptism), Antje, Antye, Anty, Antey.

The name Rapalje also takes various forms, as Rapalje, Rapelje, Rappalje, Rapalye, etc. Antje Rapalje is said by some genealogists, including Chadwick in his "Ontarian Families," to have been a descendant of Gaspard Colet de Rapalie, born about 1505, of Chatillon sur Noire in France, Colonel of Infantry, who, becoming a Protestant, was deprived of his command and in 1548 fled to Holland; but these statements lack proof. (For discussion of the alleged ancestry, see Frank Allaben: "The Ancestry of Leander Howard Crall," New York 1908.) As we know nothing about the grandparents of Antje Rapalje, the pedigree begins with her father, Joris Janssen Rapalie, an historical person.

ANTJE RAPALJE'S LINE

I

Joris Janssen Rapalie (or Rapalje) a Huguenot from Rochelle married Catalyntje Trico probably on board ship "The Unity" in 1623,

on voyage from Holland; lived in New Amsterdam and Albany. (Teunis G. Bergen: "The Bergen Family," page 24, an account of the Rapaljes and their early history, also page 417, Note 1. J. R. Broadhead: "History of New York," 1853, Vol. 1, pages 55, 96, 150. "Documentary History of New York," Vol 1, quarterly edition, page 32, where it is said "Catalyntje Trico, wife of Joris Janssen de Rapalje, who in 1680 was 74 years old, gives an account of the adventures of the passengers. She stayed in Albany, then Fort Orange, three years, returned to N. Y. 1626." See quaint account in her own language.) The frontispiece of the Year Book of the Holland Society for 1890-91 is a charming photogravure, showing mother and child before the fireplace of a Dutch kitchen; entitled "The Rapelye Cradle."

2

Jeronimus Rapalje (son of Joris J.) born January 27, 1643, living as late as 1690, married Anne Denyse, daughter of Teunis Nyssen or Denyse. He resided at the ancestral farm at the Wallabout (Brooklyn.) This farm was owned by his descendants to a late date; the increase in value made some of the family prosperous.

Jeronimus Rapalje was the eighth child of his parents and the progenitor of the Mormon pioneer, Ammon Teunis Rapalje, born 1807 in the town of Ovid, Seneca County, New York. An article on his lineage and descendants by James E. Gibson, appears in "The Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine" January 1937, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, giving one version of the traditional descent of Antje Rapalje.

Children:

1. Joris of Bedford, L. I., born November 5, 1668, died 1697; married 1694 Nelly daughter of John Cowenhaven.
2. Teunis of Brooklyn, born May 5, 1671, died 1723; married Sara Van Vechten.
3. Jan of Brooklyn, born 1673, married Annetje Van Voorhees.
4. Femitie, born 1676, married John Bennet.
5. *Jacob* of the Raritans, (grandfather of *Annetje*.)
6. Jeronimus, who occupied and owned the ancestral farm above mentioned, born March 21, 1682, died 1762; married Hilletje daughter of Hendrick Vechten.
7. Catalina, born 1685, married Peter Demond of Raritan.
8. Sara, born 1687, married Hans Jacobse Bergen.

9. Cornelius of New Jersey, born 1690, married Johanna, daughter of Domine Vincentius Antonides (born 1670, Bergen in Vriesland, Holland, came to America 1705, pastored at Bushwick, Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend, died July 18, 1744). For Antonides' career see Corwin's Manual, page 298; Documentary History of New York, Vol. III, pages 89-115.

3

Jacob Rapalje (son of Jeronimus and Anna), born June 25, 1679, married (1) Gertien - - - - . (2) Sara, daughter of Abraham Brinkerhoff. Left Brooklyn and settled near New Brunswick, N. J., prior to 1699.

Children:

1. Joris of New Jersey, born January 20, 1706.
2. Abraham of New Jersey, baptized August 3, 1707.
3. Ante of New Jersey, born April 7, 1709.
4. Aeltie of New Jersey, married Hendrick Suydem.
5. Sara of New Jersey, baptized April 30, 1712.
6. Jacob of New Jersey, baptized April 27, 1719.

The above (number 3) is taken from Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," page 233 under "Rapalie or Rapalje."

A. V. DeWitt thinks the above named children of Jacob were by his second wife judging from their Christian names and from the witnesses at baptism as shown by the Millstone Church record, also that Jacob had by his first wife a son Jeronimus who with his brother Joris above named removed to Ulster County, New York, Joris taking with him his daughter Annetje who in 1749 married Hendrick Schoonmaker.

4

Joris Rapalje (son of Jacob No. 3 and Sara) born January 20, 1706, married Lena Janssen, daughter of David Jansen and Annetje, whose surname is not given.

Children:

Annetje, baptized (Millstone Reformed Dutch Church record) April 15, 1730, witnesses or sponsors at baptism, Casparus Van Nordstrand and Jannetje Steinmetz.

Saartje, baptized (same record) August 15, 1732, witnesses or sponsors, David Janssen and Sara Brinkerhoff.

Millstone is about nine miles from New Brunswick. Of the Millstone baptismal records of the children of Joris, the above alone appears; no baptism of any child of his appears in the New Brunswick record. The Millstone Church record begins May 18, 1727; Millstone was also called Millston, Harlingen, Saurland, Suerland, Sowerland, Sourland. The name Sourland was changed to Harlingen October 1, 1801, by the Consistory of the Church.

5

Antje, or Annetje, Rapalje, born March 11, 1730, baptized April 15, 1730, married June 3, 1749 Hendrick Schoonmaker. Their marriage is thus recorded in the Kingston Dutch Church register: "1749, June 3, Henrich Schoonmaker, born and resid. at the Sagertje (Saugerties) and Antje Rapalje, born at the Raritans and resid. at Braband. Banns registered 14, May." Braband was a local designation for a portion of the old town of Kingston on the northern side of the Esopus Creek.

Children:

David Schoonmaker, born 1750.

Tjerck Schoonmaker, born 1792, died the day after his birth.

George and *Tjerck* Schoonmaker, twins, born May 28, 1735.

The above births are recorded in a Dutch Family Bible owned 1907 by Abraham V. DeWitt in which are contained entries by the above named Tjerck and others. For later generations see the Schoonmaker and DeWitt pedigrees.

V

MYNDERSE

THE MYNDERSE STEM DEFOLIATED

MYNDERT Frederickse married August 5, 1656, Catharine Burcharts or Burger.

Their son Frederick Myndertse, born 1657, died 1740, married October 9, 1706, Sara de Wandelaer.

Their son Myndert Mynderse, baptized 1707, married December 5, 1735, Jannetje Peerse.

Their daughter Sara Mynderse, baptized 1741, married August 19, 1761, Pieter Breestede.

Their daughter Mary Breestede, born 1766, died 1853, married 1782 John I. DeWitt; and their daughter Jane Breestede married Tjerck Schoonmaker.

The son of Mary Breestede and John I. DeWitt was John DeWitt; the daughter of Jane Breestede and Tjerck Schoonmaker was Sarah Schoonmaker. She married John DeWitt.

(See Braisted stem).

MYNDERSE PEDIGREE

Myndert Frederickse married August 5, 1656, Catharine Burcharts (or Burger) (Jonathan Pearson "Genealogies of Early Settlers.")

Frederick Myndertse, born 1657, died 1740, their son, married October 9, 1706 (Albany Dutch Church Record), Sara de Wandelaer, baptized April 3, 1687, died 1732. She was the daughter of Johannes de Wandelaer from Leyden, Holland, who married in New York, March 17, 1672, Sara Schepmoes. Her father Jan Janse Schepmoes married, 1638, Sara Petersen.

Myndert Mynderse, son of Frederick Myndertse, baptized 1707, married December 5, 1735 (Kingston Dutch Church Record) Jannetje Peerse. (See Persen pedigree, following.)

Sara Mynderse, daughter of Myndert Mynderse, baptized 1741 (Kingston Dutch Church Record), married April 17, 1761 (same record) Pieter Breestede, baptized in New York August 19, 1731. (See Braisted pedigree.)

Mary Breestede, born 1766, their daughter, married 1782 John I. DeWitt. These were the parents of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. Jane Breestede another daughter, married Tjerck Schoonmaker. These were the parents of Sarah Schoonmaker who married her cousin Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. (See DeWitt pedigree.)

PERSEN PEDIGREE

1. Sergeant Jan Hendricks Persen of the New Netherland army, was one of the officers in charge of the Wiltwyck garrison at what is now Kingston, during the first Esopus war in 1659. He went there from Albany and settled in Kingston. His wife was Annetje Mattys, daughter of Mattys Jansen (van Keuren or van Ceulen) and his wife Margriet Hendricks. The latter's second husband was Thomas Chambers, founder of Wiltwyck and made Lord of the Manor of Foxhall by patent from Governor Lovelace, October 16, 1672, subsequently confirmed by Governor Dongan. Foxhall Manor comprised much of the present City of Kingston with adjacent territory.
2. John Persen, son of Sergeant Jan Hendricks Persen and his wife Annetje Matthys, was born in Kingston where he was baptized at the Dutch Reformed church September 2, 1683. He is considered to have been the first settler within the bounds of the present village of Saugerties, although the "Little Sawyer," for whom Saugerties was named, may have antedated him. He built a grist mill on the falls of the Esopus and a scow ferry, and obtained in March, 1731, the grant upon which the Katsbaan church stands (see discussion herein of the two Katsbaan churches.) He was the first elder in its consistory. His patent, covering much of the area of the present village of Saugerties, was dated August 16, 1712. He married Anna Catryna Post, daughter of Jan Jansen Postmael and his wife Jannetje Le Sueur, who was the daughter of Francois Le Sueur, a Huguenot who settled in Harlem, New York, later in Kingston, and of his wife, Jannetje Hillebrants, daughter of Hillebrant Pietersen. Francois Le Sueur emigrated from "Szalmeny," supposed to be Challe, near Dieppe, France. He is the ancestor of the Laseur and Lozier families.
3. Jannetje (also called Vannitje) Persen, daughter of John and Anna Catryna (Post) Persen, married Myndert Mynderse.



Sarah Mynderse and her daughter Mary Braisted, grandmother and mother of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. American primitive portrait belonging to your compiler.



Anna M. DeWitt, 1830-1869, wife of Rev. James Cruickshanks.



The Old Dutch Church, Albany, N. Y.

(Data compiled by Louise Hasbrouck Zimm, genealogist, from B. M. Brink: "Early History of Saugerties;" New York and Kingston Dutch Reformed Church records; N. Sylvester: "History of Ulster County, New York;" Riker: "Revised History of Harlem;" Holland Society Year Book, 1902, "Revised Passenger Lists.")

From "The early History of Saugerties 1660-1875" by Benjamin Myer Brink, published 1902 by R. W. Anderson & Son, Kingston, are gleaned the following additional Schoonmaker and DeWitt references.

Extended account of the coming of the Palatines, 1710 and their settlement at West Camp. Page 27.

Egbert Schoonmaker's house, corner Main and Malden Streets, Saugerties. Page 70. His activity as elder kept the Katsbaan church alive 1762-1780. Page 72.

Tjerck Claesen DeWitt and William Montania petitioned Governor Lovelace, April 1670, for a grant of seventy-five acres upon which to set up a sawmill for the public's benefit, its location to be at a place called "Dead Men's Bones." Page 90.

The name Tjerck Schoonmaker occurs in the following conveyances.

At present Barclay Heights south of Saugerties is land conveyed March 4, 1734, by the Trustees of Kingston Commons (discussed at Page 21) to Tjerck Schoonmaker. Page 113.

Tjerck Schoonmaker resided 1811 on the site (1902) of the Whitaker Building on Main Street. Page 278.

September 11, 1825, Henry Barclay purchased of Tjerck Schoonmaker, Jr., and Jane his wife, for \$7,000, one hundred and fifty acres along the Esopus at Saugerties. Page 292.

Organization of the Committee of Observance. Following receipt of news of the Battle of Lexington April 19, 1775, Articles of Association were signed by the patriots of the town. Included was Hendrick Schoonmaker upon this roll of honor. "Almost every man thereon entered the military service during the long war unless physically disqualified or too old and feeble. And many who were old shouldered the musket; the rosters frequently show that fathers and sons served in the same regiment. Through seven long and discouraging years they nobly kept the faith." Page 125.

Extended account of the services of the town's militia begins at page 126.

Capt. John L. DeWitt of the First Ulster Militia, page 349; his

grave listed on the farm of C. S. Lowther at the foot of Mount Marion. Page 356.

Six Schoonmakers are listed in the roll of the First Ulster Militia including Tjerck Schoonmaker and Tjerck Schoonmaker, Jr. Page 351.

As distinguished from continentals who were full time soldiers, the militia was organized for service generally in the vicinity of their homes. When the theatre of war was remote as in the Yorktown campaign, few if any of the New York militia were participants. They were at home attending to their civilian duties. Their active service was in the campaigns nearer at hand.

Graves of revolutionary soldiers of the town of Saugerties located and listed. Page 353.

Trip a troupe a tronjes
De varkens in de boontjes
De coeyen in de klaver
De paarden in de haver
De kalven in de lange gras
De eenden in de water plas
Zo groot mijn klein poppetje was.

DEWITT RECORD

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

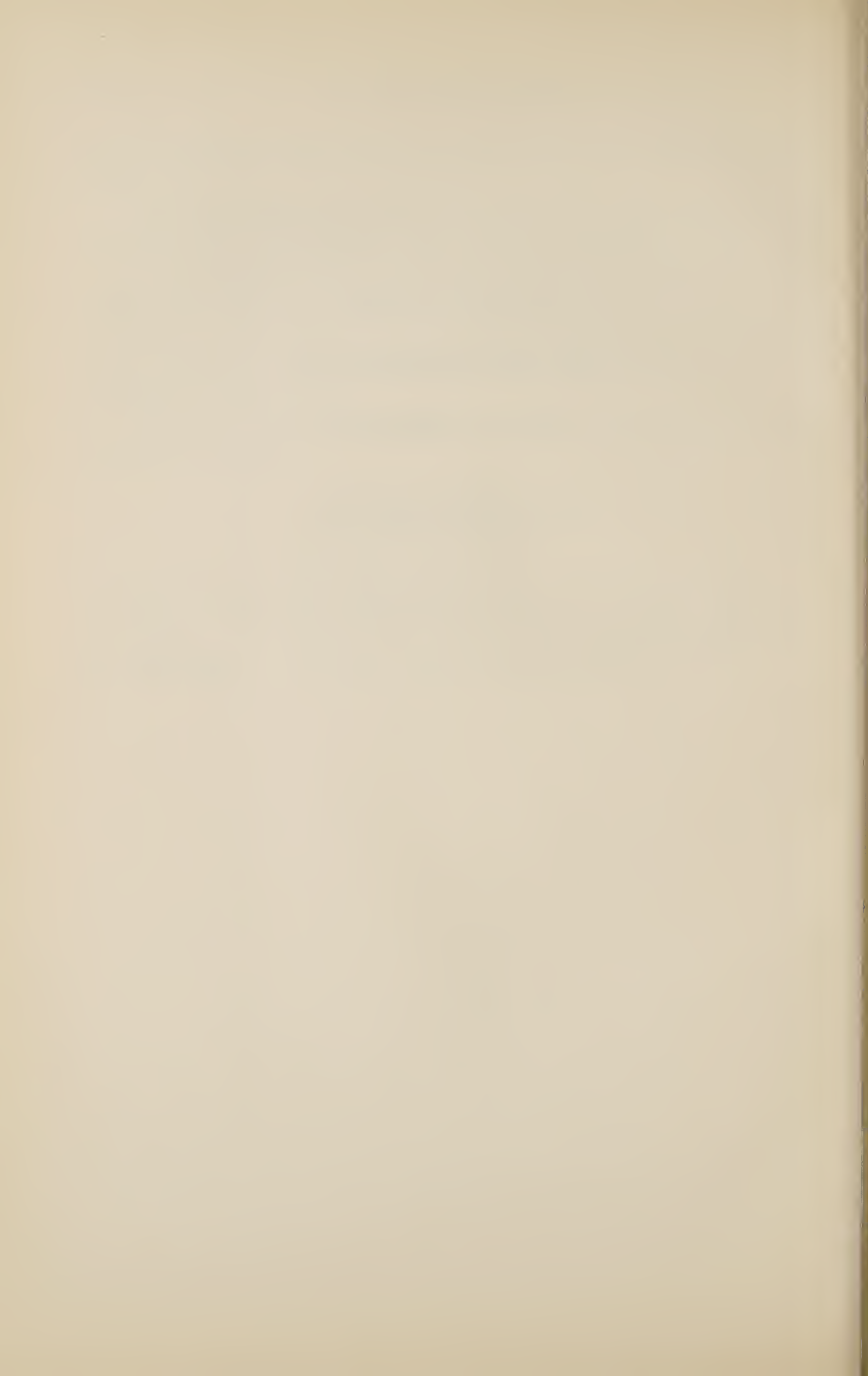
PART III—PROGENY

HIS CHILDREN IN ORDER
DEWITT FAMILY REUNIONS

These sought their register among those that were reckoned by genealogy, but they were not found; therefore were they, as polluted, put from the priesthood.

Ezra 2:62

Nehemiah 7:64



CHILDREN OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

BY HIS FIRST WIFE, SARAH SCHOONMAKER

- Page 292 Silas, born June 12, 1810, died October 13, 1859; married Louise Van Doren.
- Page 259 James, born March 12, 1812, died in China October 3, 1832.
- Page 293 Clinton, born April 20, 1814, died October 21, 1845.
Married Elsie Van Dyck.
- Page 299 *Mary*, born February 19, 1819, died January 15, 1903.
Married (2) Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D.
- Page 300 John, born November 29, 1821, died October 19, 1906.
Married Charlotte Lee.
- Page 307 Sarah, born January 18, 1824-5, died 1895.
Married Tjerck Schoonmaker Jr.

BY HIS SECOND WIFE, ANNA MARIA BRIDGEN

- Page 308 Helen Lansing, born September 19, 1827, died May 16, 1903.
Married Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, D.D.
- Page 312 Anna Maria, born March 28, 1830, died August 11, 1869.
Married Rev. James Cruickshanks.

Listed in chapter on Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. are an additional daughter and son by his first and three sons by his second marriage, all of whom died in early infancy.

I

SILAS DEWITT AND HIS DESCENDANTS

ELDEST CHILD OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

See Page 291

SILAS, born June 12, 1810; died at Millstone, New Jersey, October 13, 1859; married February 3, 1842 Louise, daughter of Dr. Garret Van Doren. She was born March 19, 1824. Their children:—

1. John DeWitt, born September 25, 1844, died in Virginia January 15, 1863.
2. Mary Louise DeWitt, born October 25, 1846, died May 29, 1848.
3. Katrine DeWitt, born August 12, 1848, married January 13, 1870 at New Brunswick, George R. Williamson of LaFayette, Indiana. Their children:—

A— Mary Louisa Williamson, born December 6, 1870; died in 1873.

B— Amy Williamson, born December 18, 1872.

C— Irene Williamson, born October 10, 1878.

D— George Clinton Williamson, born August 9, 1885.

4. Franklin DeWitt, born November 20, 1850; died April 27, 1851.
5. Garrett DeWitt, born November 22, 1854; died July 26, 1874.
6. Charles Silas DeWitt, born September 20, 1856; died 1857.

Mrs. Louise Van Doren DeWitt, widow of Silas DeWitt married (second) Rev. Dr. Compton.

The sequel of the distribution of orphaned John DeWitt daughters among surviving relations illustrates that such disposition often creates a bond between family groups. Each household with whom one of these daughters was established remained intimate with the others. However there were not enough daughters to go round whereby none took seed in the family of Silas DeWitt the oldest brother. This may in part explain the statement in the record, "no knowledge of this family since 1887."

His father bequeathed to Silas DeWitt his fowling piece. This suggests that the father was a sportsman and that there existed a bond between the two as huntsmen. On this interesting topic it is to be regretted there is no other information.

II

CLINTON DEWITT AND HIS DESCENDANTS

THIRD SON OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

See Page 291

BORN April 20, 1814; died October 21, 1845 at No. 35 Van Dam Street, New York City. Married October 22, 1835 Elsie Van Dyck, daughter of Abraham Van Dyck and Catharine Bronk, his wife, of Cox-sackie, New York, who died at Selkirk, August 1, 1885.

Clinton DeWitt studied law with Abraham Van Dyck of Cox-sackie but removed with his wife and sons to New York City in 1840.

"He was a lawyer, of intellectual and oratorical power, attaining high position at the New York bar where distinguished lawyers were his friends. Of poetical talent, he died of a fever in his thirty-second year." So says of him his first born.

Children:

1. Abraham Van Dyck DeWitt, born August 11, 1836, at Cox-sackie; died at New London, Connecticut, March 26, 1912. See page 298.

2. John Clinton DeWitt, born December 10, 1837 at Cocksackie; died September 3, 1862, at Alexandria, Virginia, an officer in the Union Army; married 1859, Lucy M. Whipple. He left no children.

Lucy M. Whipple married (second) Charles T. Warren, born 1823, a wholesale merchant of Leavenworth, Kansas.

3. Katharine DeWitt, born October 4, 1842 at Brooklyn, New York; married January 18, 1868, William Law Learned. He was for more than thirty years Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, residing at Albany, and was for nearly twenty years, Presiding Justice of the General Term of that Court. He died September 20, 1904; his wife died January 3, 1932. This was his second marriage—there were no children therefrom.

4. Mary Louise DeWitt, born at New York City January 18, 1845; died February 8, 1902 at Hamilton, Bermuda; married at Albany July 5, 1875 by Rev. Dwight Kellogg Bartlett, D.D., pastor 1874-1881, Second Reformed Church, John Treadwell Norton of Albany who was born August 13, 1850, died January 12, 1932.

Mr. Norton attended the Albany Academy and Albany Law School, was admitted to the New York State Bar. He was a trustee of the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank, President of the Albany Cemetery Association, member of the Old Guard, Company "A," Tenth Battalion, National Guard, New York.

Children:

A— Elsie DeWitt Norton; born at 300 State Street, Albany, January 6, 1877; married February 25, 1905 John Read Pettit of Philadelphia who died in 1944.

Child:

Mary DeWitt Pettit, M.D., born January 1, 1908, a practicing physician of Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy Medical Corps Reserve in World War II.

B— John Treadwell Norton, Jr., born in London, July 19, 1878; died in Albany October 27, 1943. Chief chemist Allegheny—Ludlum Steel Company. Graduate of Albany Academy and Yale College.

C— Katharine DeWitt Learned Norton, born at Biarritz, June 1, 1879; married October 1910 Gerald Holsman of Philadelphia.

Child:

Mary Markoe Holsman, born June 21, 1912.

Comment as to Clinton DeWitt nomenclature:

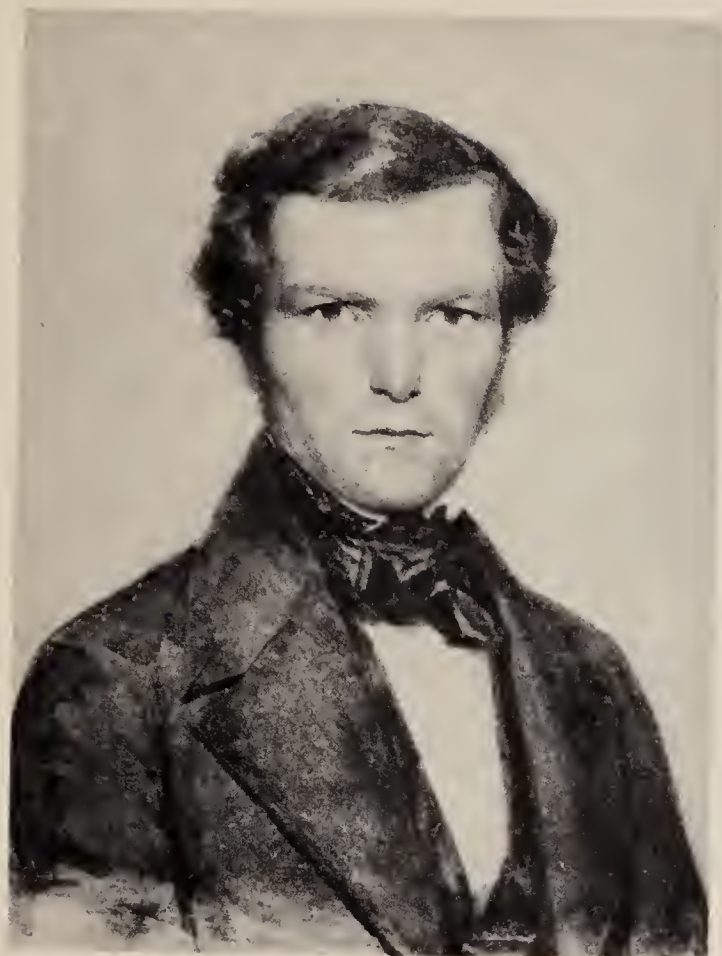
Mrs. Mary DeWitt Peltz and Rev. Philip Peltz, her husband, named their first son for her father, their second for his. In naming the latter Richard Clinton Peltz, they brought in too the name of her elder brother Clinton DeWitt. A later Clinton DeWitt was the nephew of the first, being the eldest son of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., the younger.

Prominent in New York State and Ulster County affairs at the turn of the century was Hon. George Clinton, first governor of New York under the constitution, later Vice President of the United States. It may be conjectured that Clinton DeWitt, born April 20, 1814, was named in his honor.

Governor DeWitt Clinton was no relative of Clinton DeWitt.

Clinton DeWitt, Cocksackie, to his wife, established at 31 Greenwich Street, New York, December 5, 1840, postage 25¢.

"Everything conspires to prevent my return home! I have been dividing with Silvester, collecting as much as possible, settling up my



Clinton DeWitt



Elsie Van Dyck wife of Clinton DeWitt.



Abraham V. DeWitt son of Clinton DeWitt and Elsie Van Dyck, his wife.



Katharine DeWitt, second wife of William L. Learned, daughter of Clinton DeWitt and Elsie Van Dyck, his wife.



Mary Louise DeWitt, wife of John Treadwell Norton, shown with her; daughter of Clinton DeWitt and Elsie Van Dyck, his wife.

debts and doing everything possible to make my mind easy for the winter.

"Day before yesterday was pleasant, no earthly prospect of the river freezing; yesterday morning the river was as tight as a barrel but the boats made their way with difficulty and returned almost immediately; they left here about noon. After breakfast, finding that the weather had changed so much in the night John Ray and I got the waggon and drove down to the house with the intention of taking the things down to the dock to take the Napoleon in the afternoon; when we got to the house we were told that the river was fast and that the Napoleon had not come up and there were several boats fast in the ice near here.

"Well—we gave it up for a bad job and I reconciled my mind to leaving the things here for the winter and John Ray went back home.

"I then went down to the landing to see the prospect; about 11 o'clock the Napoleon passed with word that she would return immediately. I hurried up to Aunt Susan's; we got out the team again and the one horse waggon, loaded up the things and started for the river, Uncle Anthony ahead with the single waggon and Ray and I behind with the double waggon. Just as Uncle Anthony got to the river the boat got to the dock and he delayed the boat until we got there and so we got the things aboard. Everything was done in such a flurry that I had no time to write a word, but Capt. Isaac Smith went aboard. I pointed out all the things to him and he promised faithfully to have the things taken to the house and to call himself this morning and see you and tell you what I told him.

"There were in all 11 barrels, 9 of apples, 1 of beets and cabbages, 1 of potatoes (the rest of the potatoes I have sold), a quarter of beef, a quarter of pig pork which Aunt Susan sent as a present; a willow basket with sausages—head cheese with a cloth sewed all over it; the stove and pipe; cot and coal carrier; the sweet meats Aunt Susan thought best not to send. I hope and suppose all is safe. Now don't censure me. I took the advice of all here to wait and take the things with me and as I have been expecting to go from day to day for several days. I feel bad enough I assure you as to my continued absence. I have been doing what I told you and have succeeded in securing a number of bad debts which would certainly have been lost; have done a world of business, arranging my affairs here. Silvester's blundering has given a great deal of trouble and I am not sure but I shall have to come up again as it is but I got finally paid for my trouble. I could not feel easy with my affairs here in

Silvester's hands and I owing small debts around. I have felt sure I have been unhappy enough I assure you on account of my absence from you and am now positively wretched.

"I send \$5; use it and what you have; I shall be able to replace it when I come and you can buy whatever you want.

"I don't know how far the boats came up last night. No stages yet from up or down.

"May God bless you and me and the dear children and take care of us. I have learned how to cry of late 'the fountains of the great deep have been broken up'. Most devotedly and constantly your affec't husband."

(Signed) C. DeWitt

"Steamboat Days," by Dayton and Adams, Stokes, publisher, 1925, page 49 etc. supplies an account of the North River Association dominated by Daniel Drew. This association was the leading operator of the Albany-New York steamboat trade in the forties.

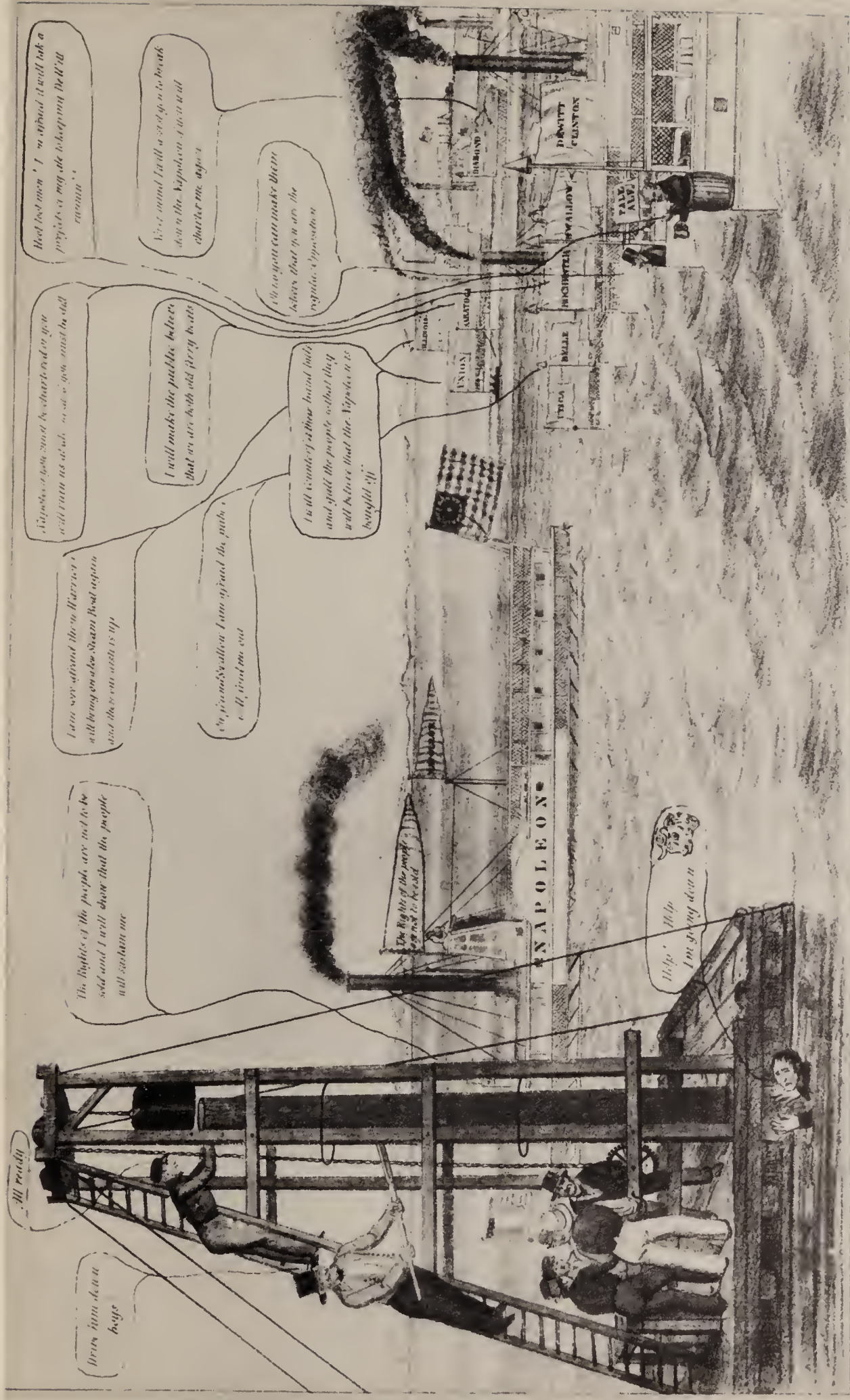
"Commodore J. W. Hancox was one of the competitors whom Drew fought hardest. Hancox never had capital to compete on the grand scale and fought with poor tools. He first competed with *Napoleon* from the Delaware River running against the smarter *DeWitt Clinton*.

"Once as *Napoleon* started up river, *DeWitt Clinton* crowded; the boats approached the New Jersey shore. Hancox picked up a rifle and shot through *DeWitt Clinton's* pilot house narrowly missing the wheelman, whereupon *DeWitt Clinton* gave way. On another occasion *DeWitt Clinton* rammed *Napoleon*. Commodore Hancox told his story in display advertisements. Excerpts.

"TO THE PUBLIC

"I purchased the steamboat *Napoleon* last winter and associated with myself E. C. Corwin and James Cochrane who became partners; the articles of co-partnership were so drawn that the boat was to run to Albany and nowhere else. Recently the monopoly, after ascertaining that I was determined not to remove from this route, has made extravagant offers, in such a way that I was to be left alone; and consequently as my means are small, I must be ruined and my family beggared; I now appeal to my friends to assist me in supporting *Napoleon*; for so long as she does not lose, no money that can be provided will prevent me from running.

"But if she does, an injunction will be immediately served on the boat. I can also state that E. C. Corwin has spurned their offers, even at a sacrifice of \$6,000.



THE PEOPLE VERSUS MONOPOLY.

Caricature of the "Napoleon" from the George W. Murdoch collection of pictures and descriptions of Hudson River steam-boats, New-York Historical Society. Works on early Hudson River navigation include: "Old Steam Boat Days on the Hudson," David Lear Buckman, Grafton Press, 1907; "Steam Boat Days," Dayton & Adams, Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1925; "The Sloops of the Hudson," Verplanck & Collyer, Putnam, 1908.



"Are the people aware of the disgraceful manner in which the Hudson river monopoly persecutes the steamboat *Napoleon* and her owners, especially by hiring the most abandoned and profligate wretches to run against her for passengers and making use of the most disgraceful language to prevent passengers from going on board of her?

"They are guilty of the foulest lies and assertions. We have been, we thought, on the free waters of the United States, but if this is the manner in which the people are to be driven from their lawful and honorable pursuits, away then with our boasted freedom!

"Are the people aware of the manner in which we have been driven from pillar to post for the last few days? When they found out they could not terrorize the owners of this boat, they said, 'Let's crush them. They are poor and cannot stand against such monopolies as we are but a few days longer.' Will the people suffer this, or will they patronize *Napoleon* and keep the fare at One Dollar, and thus sustain the poor in fair rates and honorable pursuits?"

"*Napoleon.*"

EARLY LAWYERS OF COXSACKIE

From a newspaper clipping

Early lawyers of Coxsackie were Abraham Van Dyck, John L. Bronk, Inage Kirtland, P. H. Silvester and Clinton DeWitt, all eminent in their profession. Van Dyck came from Kinderhook, married a daughter of Judge Leonard Bronk and was associated with his brother-in-law, John L. Bronk; P. H. Silvester married a daughter of John L. Bronk; Clinton DeWitt married a daughter of Abraham Van Dyck who died in 1835 aged fifty-seven years. John L. Bronk died the same year having been injured by a steamboat explosion at Coeymans Landing; was then forty-eight years of age. DeWitt removed to New York City about 1841, was retained in important cases and died there in 1845. Peter H. Silvester enjoyed a lucrative practice and died in 1882. After the death of Van Dyck and Bronk, Mr. Silvester was associated with DeWitt for a time, occupying the office formerly occupied by Van Dyck & Bronk; upon the removal of DeWitt to New York he discontinued practice.

Van Dyck, Bronk and Kirtland preceded Silvester and DeWitt. Kirtland came to Coxsackie from Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1804. He lived on the farm later owned by Elisha Powell in the Upper Village. He had a large practice, was appointed a judge in Greene County and afterwards elected Member of Congress. He died in 1840 aged 69.

Van Dyck was the office lawyer and counselor, Bronk the advocate.

JOHN DEWITT PROGENY

ABRAHAM V. DEWITT

SON OF CLINTON DEWITT, PRECEDING

Born at Cossackie, August 11, 1836; died at 255 Hempstead Street, New London March 23, 1912.

Son of Clinton DeWitt and Elsie Van Dyck DeWitt, married January 9, 1896 Grace Hallam Learned (born at Canterbury, Connecticut, March 14, 1854; died at New London January 16, 1935, daughter of Rev. Robert Coit Learned). He was educated at Cossackie Academy.

The child of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham V. DeWitt, is Elsie Van Dyck DeWitt of New London, born November 22, 1896.

He composed much of the pedigrees herein appearing, lived for many years in Albany with his mother and sisters.

His mother died at the home of her son-in-law Hon. Wm. L. Learned, August 1, 1885 at what was then called Cedar Hill. Following interment of his mother in the Albany Rural Cemetery, there were thereto removed from the Cossackie burial ground the graves of his father and brother; he and his widow likewise are there buried. He read law with James B. Sanders, Esq., at Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

Abraham V. DeWitt was a partner in the firm Sanders and DeWitt. After the death in 1875 of James B. Sanders, the firm became DeWitt and Spoor (Charles T. F. Spoor, formerly of Cossackie who died in 1891.) This firm, whose office was in the Tweddle Building, had a large practice. John DeWitt Peltz joined it in the early 80's—eventually on returning from Colorado in 1890, took over much of its activity.

Abraham V. DeWitt was a director from 1883 of the National Exchange Bank and Secretary and Treasurer 1894-1903 of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank of which John DeWitt Peltz was counsel, vice president and trustee. In later life he experienced loss of health and business misfortunes. His latter years were spent at the home of his wife in New London. Although not a college graduate, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Rutgers College in 1859; trustee and treasurer of Albany Orphan Asylum; active in the affairs of the Second Reformed Church; member of The Holland Society of New York from October 25, 1886. (*Year Book of the Holland Society for 1912, Page 205.*)

III

MARY DEWITT AND HER DESCENDANTS

SECOND DAUGHTER OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

See Page 291

BORN at Albany February 19, 1819, died at Albany, January 15, 1903. She removed to New Brunswick with her parents when her father became theological professor there; she remained there until his death and thereafter returned to Albany and Coxsackie. Married (first) Stephen Van Dyck of Coxsackie in 1843 who died April 4, 1846, aged 28. There were two Van Dyck children of this marriage—Abraham Van Dyck, who died aged about fifteen months, and Sarah who died the day of her birth.

She married (second) at Coxsackie Rev. Philip Peltz, March 17, 1852.
Children:

John DeWitt Peltz—born at Coxsackie June 26, 1853—died at Albany, May 7, 1904.

Sarah Peltz—twin sister—died, unmarried at Coeymans, New York, May 16, 1883.

Richard Clinton Peltz—born September 19, 1857, died at Paterson, New Jersey, July 23, 1859.

For statements as to Mrs. Mary DeWitt Peltz, the career, ancestry and progeny of her husband, Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., see the Peltz section—the companion of this compilation.

IV

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., LL.D., LITT. D., THE YOUNGER, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

FOURTH SON OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., THE ELDER

See Page 291

BORN at Albany, New York, November 29, 1821; married June 9, 1847, Charlotte Lee (born at Westfield, Massachusetts, August 20, 1826), daughter of Hervey Gillet and Sophronia Spalding Lee. Mrs. DeWitt died December 1893. He died October 19, 1906. Buried Evergreen Cemetery, New Brunswick.

Children:

1. Charlotte Gillet DeWitt, born at Coxsackie, March 20, 1848; died September 1, 1927. Married January 15, 1880, Theophilus Calhoun Dunn, son of Dr. Theophilus Calhoun Dunn who was born at Newport, March 19, 1837 and died at East Orange, New Jersey, November 27, 1918.

Children:

A— Eliot De Witt Dunn (1946), Vice President, Cross & Brown Company, (real estate) 270 Madison Avenue, New York City. Residence 357 Melrose Place, South Orange, New Jersey. Married Rhoda Deas, October 5, 1910.

Children:

- a Alleine Dunn, a graduate of New Jersey Teachers College, married Roy E. Jordan, Jr.

Children:

Pamela de Witt Jordan

Nancy Lee Jordan

Roy E. Jordan, Jr.

- b Shirley Dunn, a graduate of Cedarcrest, Allenhurst, Pennsylvania and has a degree in biological chemistry. She is a chemist at a pharmaceutical house and lives (1946) at her father's home.

B— Theodore Frelinghuysen DeWitt Dunn, born December 14, 1883.

2. Clinton DeWitt, born February 26, 1851 at Millstone, New Jersey; Class of 1870 Rutgers College, non-graduate. Married (first) at Mt. Marion, January 18, 1891, his cousin Mary D. Schoonmaker, daughter of Tjerck Schoonmaker. No children. She died in 1916 in which year he resided at 155 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City where he was a member of the Lafayette Reformed Church. He was a Republican. Married (second) November 12, 1921 Mrs. Antoinette Houghtaling of Saugerties who survived him as did a niece, Mrs. Grace Hanna and a nephew John Schoonmaker. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from New York University in 1874 when he was admitted to the New York bar. He afterwards gave up legal practice becoming a teacher. He died at Saugerties December 12, 1929.

The above is largely from Rutgers Alumni records.

3. Mary DeWitt, born at Millstone, New Jersey, April 3, 1853; died at the same place April 27, 1855.
4. Hervey Gillett DeWitt, born at Millstone, New Jersey, October 26, 1855; died at same place February 10, 1857.
5. Sara DeWitt, born at Millstone, New Jersey, January 5, 1858; died at Rye, New York, December 16, 1945; married by her father at New Brunswick, January 5, 1881, Franklin Townsend Lent.

Franklin Townsend Lent, B.S. Rutgers, 1878; M.S. 1881. Born Poughkeepsie, March 3, 1855.

Practiced architecture in Colorado Springs; Cranford, New Jersey; Boston; Thousand Islands, and Leominster, Massachusetts. Author of numerous books on suburban architecture. Fellow Royal Canadian Institute of Architecture. (From National Executive Office, Delta Phi Fraternity). April 2, 1902, married (second) Fannie Clarke Deane, of Boston, Massachusetts. He died at Sterling, Massachusetts, December 3, 1919 (From Sec. Rutgers Alumni Association.)

See "History of the Lent Family in the United States 1638-1902" Page 68. Nelson Burton Lent, Newburgh, 1903. Privately published. Copy library Holland Society, New York.

Children of Sara DeWitt and her husband Frank T. Lent.

A— John DeWitt Lent, born at New Brunswick November 3,

JOHN DEWITT PROGENY

1881, married (first) 1916 Ruth Zubrod who died 1918. Their son John DeWitt Lent Jr., attended Rose Polytechnic Institute, died 1937, aged 21 years. Unmarried.

He married (second) 1920 Mildred Nadler.

Children:

a. Frederick R. Lent, attended Dartmouth College; (1948) office manager, W. J. Holliday & Co., steel manufacturers Hammond, Indiana; Lieutenant United States Naval Reserve, World War II.

b. Mary R. Lent, attended Wellesley College, married George V. Butler, has a son Richard Vernon Butler.

c. Marjorie R. Lent, attended Wellesley College, married Sterling Garrard, has a son Geoffrey Wayne Garrard.

d. Nancy R. Lent, attended Connecticut College for Women; kindergarten teacher.

e. Jane R. Lent, attended Connecticut College for Women.

John DeWitt Lent won the Eliot Prize at Harvard; left college before graduation because of his family's business reverses. He was formerly with the Western Clock Company, LaSalle, Illinois. Residence, Peru, Illinois; now retired.

B— Rose DeWitt Lent, born at New Brunswick, July 16, 1883, married Edmund V. Lewis, graduate of Williams College and member of the New York firm of Lewis & Conger. Mrs. Rose Lewis resides (1947) 155 East Seventy-second Street, New York City.

Children:

a. Katharine DeWitt Lewis, graduate Barnard College and recipient of master's degree, Columbia University; teacher of music.

b. Barbara Lewis, graduate Barnard College, also Music Department, Columbia University, married Wesley Depp.

C— Charlotte Eliot Lent, born at New Brunswick, married Norton Blackstone Leo, who is not living. Residence. Bronxville, New York.

Children:

- a. Charlotte Eliot Leo, married David Henkel, attorney-at-law and junior partner Sullivan & Cromwell, 48 Wall Street, New York City.

Children:

Charlotte Lee Henkel.

David Henkel, Jr.

- b. Norton Blackstone Leo, Jr. Princeton graduate. Unmarried.

D— Harriet DeWitt Lent, born at Cranford, New Jersey, September 18, 1894, married (first) 1915, David Vinton Stahl (divorced.)

Children:

- a. Virginia Lee Stahl, born July 13, 1916, married 1941 Robert Barry; has a daughter Sheila.

- b. Jane Vinton Stahl, born April 8, 1918, graduated Brown University 1938.

- c. Margery DeWitt Stahl, born March 20, 1920, graduated Brown University 1942, married David William Towler, graduated Brown University 1942.

Harriet DeWitt Lent married (second) 1929, John Darrow Adams; residence 3 Kendall Lane, Provincetown, Massachusetts, where Mr. Adams is President of Provincetown Fisheries Inc.

Child:

John Darrow Adams Jr., born July 16, 1930.

E— Theodore DeWitt Lent, married Lillian Rosine, April 2, 1916; died 1920.

Child:

Theodore DeWitt Lent Jr., born February 6, 1917, graduate Purdue University 1939; mechanical engineer; lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve, World War II, (1948) manager Omaha branch office, Armstrong Cork Company.

6. Arthur Mason DeWitt, born at Millstone, New Jersey, March 8, 1862, died at Tom's River, New Jersey, August 8, 1862.

7. Dr. Theodore Frelinghuysen DeWitt, born at Millstone, New Jersey, July 17, 1863. Dr. T. F. DeWitt resided (1946) at San Diego, California; graduate of Rutgers (Special) '80, of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, '84; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army in the nineties; later a practicing surgeon at St. Paul, Minnesota; married September 25, 1890 at Cornwall-on-Hudson by his father, Harriet Matthiessen, former wife of

James C. Weston (Rutgers '70, mining engineer), daughter of E. A. Matthiessen. A sister of Mrs. Harriet M. DeWitt, Marie Matthiessen, married Dr. Theodore J. Abbott, son of Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott reside at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

Dr. DeWitt died June 16, 1946.

Children of Dr. Theodore Frelinghuysen DeWitt and Harriet Matthiessen, his wife. The latter resides (1948) at Park Manor, 5th at Spruce, San Diego, California.

A— Helen DeWitt died in childhood.

B— John DeWitt, born April 6, 1894 at St. Paul, Minnesota; graduated Cornell 1917 (Civil Engineering), an officer in United States Army Air Corps in World War I. In World War II he was a combat pilot with the rank of Major serving in England with the 355th Fighter Group. He has been in business in New York and Chicago. Married (1) Dorothy Courtney Lee of Baltimore, (2) his cousin Dorothy Peck.

Children: both by first marriage.

- a. John Lee DeWitt, born New York City, November 2, 1919—attended Lincoln School, New York City, entered Brown University 1938; transferred to Columbia University. Had military service in World War II.
- b. Theodore Abbott DeWitt, born New York City, October 29, 1921—attended Lincoln School, New York City, Brown University in 1940, transferred to Montana State College 1941. Member of Naval Air Service, World War II.

Doree DeWitt—a step-daughter of Dr. Theodore F. DeWitt, is the former wife of Jefferson Hayes Davis, a Princeton graduate, Vice President (1947) of First National Bank of Colorado Springs. Mr. Davis is the only grandson of President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America.

Two children: Addison Hayes; Bobbie Hayes.

8. John DeWitt, born at Saugerties, May 20, 1866.

Rutgers '86—valedictorian; captain of football and baseball teams; Phi Beta Kappa, repeated prize winner, married 1905, Ruth A. Howland, Radcliffe 1903, daughter of the Vice President and Treasurer of the C. B. & Q. R.R. Co., who survived him. He was general baggage agent for the C. B. & Q. R.R. Co.; supervisor of mail and express for the Atlantic Coast Line; died October 8, 1927—buried in Evergreen Cemetery, New Brunswick.

Children of John DeWitt and Ruth A. Howland, his wife.

- A— Ruth Howland DeWitt, graduated (Ph.B.) University of Chicago 1914—a lawyer of Dallas, Texas. Attorney for Sun Oil Company. Residence (1948) with her mother 1316 Estes Drive, Dallas.
- B— Charlotte DeWitt, attended Chicago Art Institute, married Wayne Thomis, Aviation Editor, Chicago-Tribune. Four children: Wendy (13); Holly (11); David (8); Marc (6 months).
- C— John DeWitt, graduated University of Pittsburgh, School of Engineering, 1933, served in Coast Guard in World War II. Radio script writer; married (1) Miriam Boight—by whom he has a daughter Abigail, aged seven. Residence (1948) 248 West Twenty-first Street, New York City.
- D— Thomas Howland DeWitt, born in North Carolina, May 31, 1918. Attended Southern Methodist School of Engineering 1938-1941. Church membership Unitarian. Lieutenant Air Corps, United States World War II. Married Ann Caroline Prior. Res. (1948) 652 Galisteo Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Children:

Ruth Ann DeWitt, aged four.

Thomas Burton DeWitt, aged two.

- 9. Eliot Lee DeWitt, born October 1, 1867; died January 6, 1871.

A manuscript compiled by Mrs. Charlotte Lee Gilbert DeWitt, New Brunswick, April 11, 1889, so inscribed, traces her lineage to Rev. John Eliot "The Apostle to the Indians." She was married to Rev. John DeWitt, D.D.; June 9, 1847 by Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D., pastor of the Collegiate Church, New York City; and was the fourth daughter of

Hervey Gillet and his wife Sophronia Spalding Lee, the latter born at Westerly, Rhode Island, August 25, 1794, died August 11, 1844, fifth daughter of

Dr. Daniel Lee and his wife Lydia Ann Eliot, the latter born June 22, 1760, died 1836, fourth and youngest daughter of

John Eliot⁴, born January 21, 1717, graduate Harvard 1737, resident of New Haven and Spencer, Massachusetts, married 1741 Lydia daughter of Jeremiah Atwood and his wife Lydia, daughter of Richard Roswell of New Haven. John Eliot⁴ was the fifth son of

John Eliot³, born April 28, 1667, died March 25, 1719, graduate Harvard 1685, was called "Judge John," and of Mary, his second wife, daughter of John Wolcott of Windsor, Connecticut. John Eliot³ was the son of

Rev. John Eliot², born August 31, 1636, died October 11, 1668, and of Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of Major General Daniel Gookin of Cambridge. John Eliot² graduate Harvard 1657, settled at Newton.

A younger brother of John Eliot² was Rev. Joseph Eliot, born December 20, 1638, died March 24, 1694, graduate Harvard 1658, ordained at Guilford, Connecticut, 1664, married Mary Wyllis (1656-1729). From this couple was descended in the fifth generation John B. Gale and the latter's granddaughter Katherine Hun, wife of your compiler.

Rev. John Eliot² and Rev. Joseph Eliot were sons of

Rev. John Eliot, "The Apostle to the Indians," born in England 1604, and of Ann Mountford (Hanna Mumford) his wife who was born in England 1604 and who died 1687. He was educated at Cambridge University, came to Boston 1631, ordained at Roxbury 1632, becoming the first minister of that place and continuing there until his death nearly sixty years later. His abiding interest was in improving the conditions of the Indians. He traveled extensively and translated the scriptures into Indian dialect. "He once preached the Gospel to the famous King Philip who rejected it in disdain." He died May 20, 1690. (II National Cyclopaedia American Biography 422.)

Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. the Younger graduated from Rutgers College in 1838; from the Seminary in 1842; licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick and had charges in the Reformed church at Ridgeway, Michigan (1842-44), Ghent, New York, (1844-49), Canajoharie, New York (1849-50), and Millstone, New Jersey, (1850-63). In 1863 the General Synod elected him Professor of Biblical Literature in the New Brunswick Seminary as successor to Dr. Campbell. After serving in this capacity for twenty-one years (1863-84), a separate Old Testament professorship was established and Dr. DeWitt continued eight years more as Professor of Hellenistic Greek and New Testament Exegesis (1884-92). From the organization of the American Bible Revision Company in 1872 he was an active member of the Old Testament section. He was largely interested in the production of the American Standard Revised Version, Thomas Nelson & Sons, August 1901. He published "The Praise Songs of Israel—a New Rendering of the Psalms" which with introductory essay and notes went through several editions (1884, 1886, 1891), and received praise for its reproduction of Hebrew parallelism in poetic English. He also published "What is Inspiration?", in 1893. He received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers in 1860, Doctor of Laws from Lafayette in 1882, and Doctor of Humanities from Columbia in 1887. He died at Irvington, New York, October 19, 1906. ("Biographical Record Reformed Church in America." See also Corwin's "Manual of the Reformed Church in America," 1902, page 420.)

V

SARAH DEWITT SCHOONMAKER AND HER DESCENDANTS

EIGHTH CHILD AND THIRD DAUGHTER OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D.

See Page 291

SARAH, born January 18, 1824 or 1825; died about 1895. She was a woman of fine mentality and great loveliness of character; married November 30, 1844 her cousin Tjerck Schoonmaker Jr. (died August 26, 1889.)

Children:

1. Henry Wynkoop Schoonmaker, born February 6, 1848, married Annie Snyder October 19, 1875; died about 1890.

Children:

A— Sarah Grace Schoonmaker, born December 11, 1876.

B— John DeWitt Schoonmaker, born April 16, 1878.

2. Mary DeWitt Schoonmaker, born November 6, 1853; married January 18, 1891 her cousin Clinton DeWitt (son of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D. the younger. No children), died 1916.
3. John DeWitt Schoonmaker, born July 11, 1855.
4. Clinton Schoonmaker, born June 13, 1857; died (unmarried) January 24, 1884.
5. Abraham Tjerck Schoonmaker, born February 23, 1852.
6. John Schoonmaker married Cora Wallace, October 27, 1881. Lived in Colorado. No children.

* * * * *

Abraham T. Schoonmaker above lived at Cockburn (Mt. Marion), Ulster County, New York, on his father's farm; later address, 20 Union Street, Hudson, New York.

It was from the barn of this cousin that John DeWitt Peltz captured the Mynderse-Braisted American primitive painting.

Since Sarah Schoonmaker, wife of Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., the elder, was the daughter of Tjerck Schoonmaker; and since the family record has it that Sarah DeWitt her daughter married her cousin Tjerck Schoonmaker Jr., it may be conjectured that Dr. DeWitt's father-in-law had a son and grandson of the same name.

VI

HELEN LANSING DEWITT AND HER DESCENDANTS

TENTH CHILD OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., AND
ELDER DAUGHTER OF HIS SECOND MARRIAGE

See Page 291

HELEN LANSING DEWITT, born September 19, 1827 at New Brunswick, died May 16, 1903 at Englewood, New Jersey, married November 24, 1847 at Albany, Rev. Ashbel Green Vermilye, D.D.

Dr. Vermilye was born September 6, 1822 at Princeton, died July 8, 1905 at Englewood, son of Rev. Thomas Edward Vermilye, D.D., LL.D., pastor First Reformed Church, Albany, 1835-9, for fifty years minister of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York, and his wife Elizabeth Breeze Hazard; he attended the Albany Academy, in 1837 entered Williams College; graduate of New York University (A.B. 1840, A.M. 1843) and of New Brunswick Seminary 1844; he received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Rutgers in 1860; president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America 1871. After concluding a special church mission to Antwerp, Belgium, where he was chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel 1879-80, he retired to Englewood, (1884-1905). As a member of the Board of Directors of the Reformed Church (1885-1904), he remained active in its councils. He became known as an authority on the early Dutch-English period of New York history.

His boyhood home was in his grandfather's house New York City where he lived with his uncles William and Washington Romeyn Vermilye, heads of Vermilye & Company and with Jacob Vermilye for many years president of the Merchant's Bank.

Pastorates at Little Falls, New York—four years.

Newburyport, Massachusetts—thirteen years at the "Old Whitefield Church."

Utica—1863-71.

Schenectady—1871-77.

Dr. Vermilye was named for his father's friend and teacher but not a kinsman, Rev. Ashbel Green, President of the College at Princeton and founder of the seminary there; on the second floor of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, there hangs a portrait of Rev. Ashbel Green.



Top: Helen Lansing (De Witt) Vermilye (Mrs. Ashbel Green Vermilye) (1827-1903) daughter of Rev. Dr. John DeWitt (1788-1831). From a daguerreotype.—Rev. Ashbel Green Vermilye, D. D. (1822-1905). From a lithograph done ca. 1855, when he was minister of "The Old Whitefield Church" at Newburyport, Mass., after a daguerreotype. Middle: Thomas E. Vermilye, III; Helen Lansing (Vermilye) Hutchings



(Mrs. George Long Hutchings) 1853-1887, daughter of Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green and Helen Lansing (DeWitt) Vermilye, and granddaughter of Rev. Dr. John DeWitt (1789-1831). Elizabeth B. Vermilye (1858-1930) daughter of Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green Vermilye and Helen Lansing (DeWitt) Vermilye. Photo taken at Antwerp, Belgium, Sept. 26, 1879.



Publications:

"History of the Church at Newburyport."

"Leisler Troubles"—New York City historical matter.

"Stray Reveries"—a volume of essays distributed in 1897 upon the occasion of Dr. and Mrs. Vermilye's fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Children:

1. Thomas Edward Vermilye, II, born October 31, 1848, died September 22, 1934, after loss of eye-sight, at Wappingers Falls, New York, (buried at Englewood, New Jersey), married May 19, 1874 at Schenectady, New York, Susan Gertrude, born March 18, 1842 at Schenectady, daughter of Nicholas Alexander Vedder and Annatje Marselis, his wife, of Schenectady.

Over the entrance in the Reformed Church, Schenectady, which burned 1948, was a rose window in memory of the Vedder family. Nicholas A. Vedder was a founder of the fraternity of Delta Phi.

Children:

A— Ashbel Green Vermilye, III, born October 27, 1875, now deceased. His widow survived him.

B— Gertrude Vedder Vermilye, born August 26, 1887 at East Orange, New Jersey; married Col. John Griffeth Booton, United States Army, Retired, graduate of the United States Military Academy, West Point, 1911; Harvard Business School 1927. Col. Booton is (1947) purchasing agent for Hollingsworth & Whitney, paper manufacturers, resides 267 Beacon Street, Boston. He was born February 1, 1887 at DeLong, Illinois.

Children:

- a. John Griffeth Booton, Jr., born June 6, 1913, at New York City; attended University of Pennsylvania (Delta Phi), graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1937; married Catherine Anne Kage, January 21, 1944, at Troy, New York—one daughter, Susan Vermilye Booton.
- b. Mary Vermilye Booton, born July 23, 1916, at West Point, married October 2, 1941 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, William Kent Titherington, son of the late Richard H. Titherington, Treasurer of New York

JOHN DEWITT PROGENY

Sun, of Northwood, Litchfield, Connecticut and New York City.

Children:

William K. Titherington Jr., born 1942.
Anne Marselis Titherington.

2. Helen Lansing Vermilye, born March 25, 1853 at Newburyport, died September 29, 1887 at Englewood, married October 2, 1878 at Orange, New Jersey, George Long Hutchings of New York City, born March 13, 1844 at Clapham Park, London, England, died December 2, 1937 at Charleston, South Carolina, son of Rev. Samuel Hutchings, D.D., (A.B. Williams, 1828), of Orange, and his wife Elizabeth Coit Lathrop a descendant of Elder William Brewster. She was "Nellie" Vermilye.

Children of Nellie Vermilye Hutchings:

A— DeWitt Vermilye Hutchings, born August 18, 1879 at Orange, (A.B., Princeton 1901), married September 13, 1909 at Riverside, California, Allis Hardenbergh Miller, (born April 19, 1882 at Riverside, daughter of Frank Augustus Miller, "Master" of Mission Inn, Riverside, and his first wife, Isabella Demarest Hardenbergh.)

Additional information from "Who's Who in California" Vol. I (1942-43), Page 440. Beside Princeton where on the University baseball team he played a sparkling game at third base as your compiler can testify, DeWitt Hutchings attended theretofore Lawrenceville and thereafter Balliol College, Oxford, 1905-6.

After banking experience in New York and following the death of his father-in-law, became with his wife, proprietor and operator of Mission Inn, Riverside, California. He is active in social, civic and athletic organizations at Riverside.

Children:

All born at Riverside, California.

- a. Frank Miller Hutchings, born June 29, 1913 (C. W. O., in World War II.)
- b. Isabella Vermilye Hutchings, born August 9, 1915 (A.B., University of California at Los Angeles, 1937.)
- c. Helen Hardenbergh Hutchings, born December 13,

1918 (A.B., University of California, at Berkeley, 1942), married June 14, 1938, Charles Henry Watson, (born August 28, 1914 at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, son of Lt. Col. Henry Lee Watson, United States Army, Retired, United States Military Academy, 1907) and grandson of Rev. John Henry and Susan Matilda (Hoffman) Watson of New York City. C. H. Watson was Bachelor of Arts, Georgetown University (School of Foreign Service) 1938, and was Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve in World War II.

B— Elsie Lathrop Hutchings, born December 8, 1886, at Englewood, died April 1, 1888.

George Long Hutchings married (second), in 1890, Mrs. Caroline (Gillender) Lane, widow of Robert Lane of New York City, and daughter of Theophilus and Jane Ann (Schell) Gillender of Rhinebeck, New York. Mrs. Hutchings died in 1929. He married (third), in 1931, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hammond) Goldsmith, widow of N. Oliver Goldsmith of Cincinnati, and daughter of Gen. John Hammond (Civil War general, and one-time member of United States Congress) of Crown Point, Essex County, New York, and Washington, D. C. He had no issue by these marriages. He resided, after 1890, first at Orange, and then for many years at East Orange.

3. Elizabeth Breese Vermilye, born March 13, 1858 at Newburyport, died December 18, 1930, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

She was active in women's clubs, Sunday School and philanthropic work at Englewood and with her father in successful crusading for the preservation of the Palisades—an important and difficult enterprise in opposition to insistent commercial exploitation, resulting in the establishment of the Palisades Interstate Park.

Interment in the Vermilye plot, Brookside Cemetery, Englewood.

After having lived at Englewood for ten years, Dr. Ashbel G. Vermilye in 1894 built a large house on Palisades Avenue for his own and his wife's use. He also built a smaller one nearby in 1896 for the use of his daughter Elizabeth. After her parents' death she sold both houses, and bought a house in Montclair in 1906 which she retained for about ten years thereafter.

VII

ANNA MARIA DEWITT AND HER DESCENDANTS

TWELFTH CHILD OF REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., AND
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF HIS SECOND MARRIAGE.

ANNA MARIA DEWITT, born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, March 28, 1830, died at Spencer, Massachusetts, August 1, 1869; married at Newburyport, December 23, 1862, Rev. James Cruickshanks, who was born at Haddington, Scotland, November 12, 1828, and came to the United States when he was twelve years old. He died June 3, 1889. He was the son of James Cruickshanks. His youth was spent in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Children:

1. Mary Stuart Cruickshanks, born at Spencer, November 28, 1865, lives, 1948, at 23 High Street, Spencer.
2. John DeWitt Cruickshanks, born at Spencer, July 12, 1869; died December 1891 near Gibraltar on his way to Naples.

Rev. James Cruickshanks graduated from Yale in 1855 and in 1859 from Andover Theological Seminary. His pastorates were as follows:

Second Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, 1860-2.

First Congregational Church, Spencer, 1864-71.

Presbyterian Church, Webster Groves, Missouri, 1871-4.

First Presbyterian Church, Rockford, Illinois, 1874-6.

Presbyterian Church, Kenosha, Wisconsin, 1878-80.

Without pastorate. Travelled in Holy Land 1880.

Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Metuchen, New Jersey, 1881-7.

First Presbyterian Church, Ovid, New York, 1887-9.

Died a visitor in Chicago while holding pastorate at Ovid.

During the concurrent pastorates of Dr. Vermilye and Rev. James Cruickshanks at Newburyport, Anna M. DeWitt made her home there with her sister Helen DeWitt Vermilye; there she met and married Mr. Cruickshanks.

His daughter Mary S. Cruickshanks after her father's death studied and travelled in Europe for eight years; taught German and French at Williamsport, Pa.; lived about ten years at Montclair, with her cousin Elizabeth Vermilye; travelled with her several times to Europe and spent two winters with her at Riverside, Calif. Her home since 1914 has been at Spencer.

By his second wife, Susan Cecelia Ward of Spencer, whom he married September 27, 1870, Rev. James Cruickshanks had a son James Ward Cruickshanks, born in Webster Groves, Missouri, March 16, 1872, died July 2, 1872. See DeWitt Post-Mortem elsewhere in this volume. ("Yale Obituary Record, 1880-1890." "Class of 1855—Vicennial Record," published 1875.)

DEWITT FAMILY REUNIONS

As had their dusky predecessors the Mohegans, so the tribe DeWitt (i.e. "The White") with its kin Schoonmaker, Breestede, Mynderse, Van Dyck et al, flourished the length of the tidal Hudson. Dutch in ancestry, tradition and nomenclatures, we are told by Gorham A. Worth of Albany in his "Random Recollections" that their very dogs barked in Dutch.

There is that tortured effort of DeWitt historians to link the pioneer Tjerck Claessen DeWitt—because he was their contemporary in Holland—with the famous Brothers, John DeWitt the Grand Pensionary and Cornelius DeWitt the Admiral. Some one brought back from the Hague a photograph of the home of these patriots. This lovely old mansion is near the DeWitt statue and the prison in which the brothers were confined and assassinated. It contains beautiful panelling and is now an art gallery or store belonging to Doris Hermesen.

At the DeWitt family reunion at Kingston and Hurley July 4, 1934, prominent was Judge Van Vechten Veeder of New York who married a DeWitt. He there saw this photograph, recognized the house as the home of the Brothers DeWitt and supplied the facts stated.

That reunion of the DeWitt family was tremendous. Eighty DeWitts each interested in explaining his own distinguished ancestry and equally uninterested in yours. Certain of the number were descended from Tjerck Claessen DeWitt, whose home, now the Suydam farm at Hurley, was visited. There too were visits to the graves of the ancestors of DeWitts and DeWitts—an amusing day to the sundry cousins.

Your compiler pays tribute to the matchless Hudson, the life-long companion of his circuits around the sun upwards of three score in number.

Baptized with its waters, they have with those of its tributaries, boiled, filtered and raw, been his constant beverage. He has dived into it, swam in it, across it and gulped it; he has canoed, row-boated, sail-boated, Day-Boated, Night-Boated, motor-boated upon it, railroaded along both its shores, air-planed above it. He has grounded upon its shoals, all but swamped, and in very truth been fog-bound upon its surface. He has eeled, pickerelled, herringed, shadded and turtled it. He has slid, walked, skated and fallen upon its glistening and tide-cracked surface; he has wild-fowled its marshes, beach-combed its littoral, viewed the havoc of its freshets, marvelled at the vagaries of its tides, become accustomed to the spectacle of stately ocean vessels plumbing its turbid depths. He has seen it become the plaything of the engineers who have variously twenty-seven foot channelled it, at five locations caissoned and high-level suspensioned, cantilevered and six hundred foot spanned it, tunnelled it for six railroad tracks and four motor lanes, while its upper reaches have been regulation-districted and power dammed. The U. S. destroyer "Overton" has borne him its tidal length; dirigibles occasionally drift above it. If the era of the Hudson's sloops and sturgeon preceded his own, the details of its natural ice industry are within his vivid recollection. A riparian owner, he has conjured with the perplexities of grants under its waters by the Commissioners of the Land Office and of the establishment of its bulkhead lines by the army engineers. His domicile beside it has been shaken by the thunder of its tempests, back-dropped by the heavenly artistry of sun-rise and rainbow. Phoebus dazzles its summer surface; Phoebe irradiates its shore line. Kin folk sleep along its borders among the oaks and dog-wood.

And his patient wife, editor-in-chief of this compilation, ascribes the beginning of the romance of her marriage to a nineteenth century yachting drenching on it. In this timing, however, the incomparable lady herself born and raised in Albany and nurtured by the identical Hudson, is sadly in error. He has loved her from her babyhood.

Beyond a multitude of relatives, near and distant, whom he has made repeatedly wretched by his insistent bombardment, your compiler pays tribute to interested helpers, a partial list of whom is as follows:

Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson.

Donald F. Cameron.

New Brunswick.

F. M. Potter.

Arthur S. Maynard.

New York.

Rev. Gerrit J. Wullschleger.

Miss Sara Elting Deyo.

Miss Cornelia E. DuBois.

New Paltz.

Edward W. Hocker.

George S. Koch.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carson.

Edward S. Morris.

H. Barton Off.

Philadelphia.

Bertus Troast.

Paterson.

Frank M. Hutchings.

Riverside, Calif.

Harry L. Carhart.

Coeymans.

Rev. William C. Schwab.

New Baltimore.

Dr. Winfield Scott Downs.

Mrs. Louise Hasbrouck Zimm,

My capable editors.

Mrs. Ruth Leonard.

Miss May A. Tremmel,

My patient secretaries.

William D. Wilkes

Albany.

Libraries containing outstanding collections of local historical and genealogical works:

New York State Library, Albany;

Harmanus Bleecker Library, Albany, Albany Room.

New-York Historical Society, New York.

Holland Society of New York.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.



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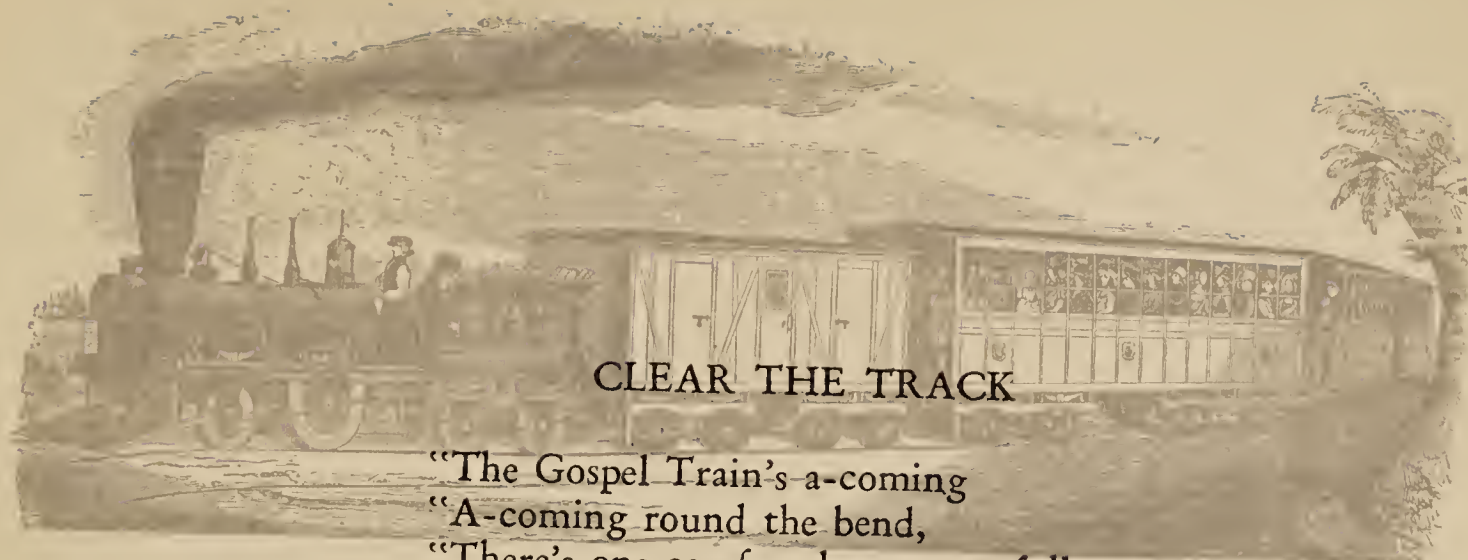
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CLEAR THE TRACK

"The Gospel Train's a-coming
"A-coming round the bend,
"There's one car for the women folks
"And another car for the men.
"Get aboard, get aboard, little children,
"There's room for a million more."

In a cloud of brimstone the Gospel train thundered past the little boy in the meadow of forget-me-nots.

No palace car route, this is the dusty right-of-way of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Stream-liners will follow; there will be reclining seats and roller-bearings and air-conditioning for sensitive bodies and delicate souls. But the hard-riding pilot train has smoked into the obscurity of the mid-nineteenth century. The bleating of lambs in the cattle car behind the wood-burning locomotive has died away; the newly invented cow-catcher clears obstruction; click of wheel on rail joint is no longer audible.

What of the determined crew that manned that awesome train? There was a glimpse of the straight-backed engineer, his eye never off the winding track ahead. Are we sure he had his union card? Did he not precede the era of the Brotherhood? For the enlightenment of younger passengers, especially those who ride half-fare, your compiler frames the rumpled time-table and tariff sheet.

How the elders would have smiled at the inadequacy of this attempt! What misplaced emphasis is bestowed on trivia while the high accomplishments of these abundant lives remain unsung. The true records, the very sermons have all gone and no one remembers.

"And this our life exempt from public haunt
"Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
"Sermons in stones and good in everything.
"I would not change it."

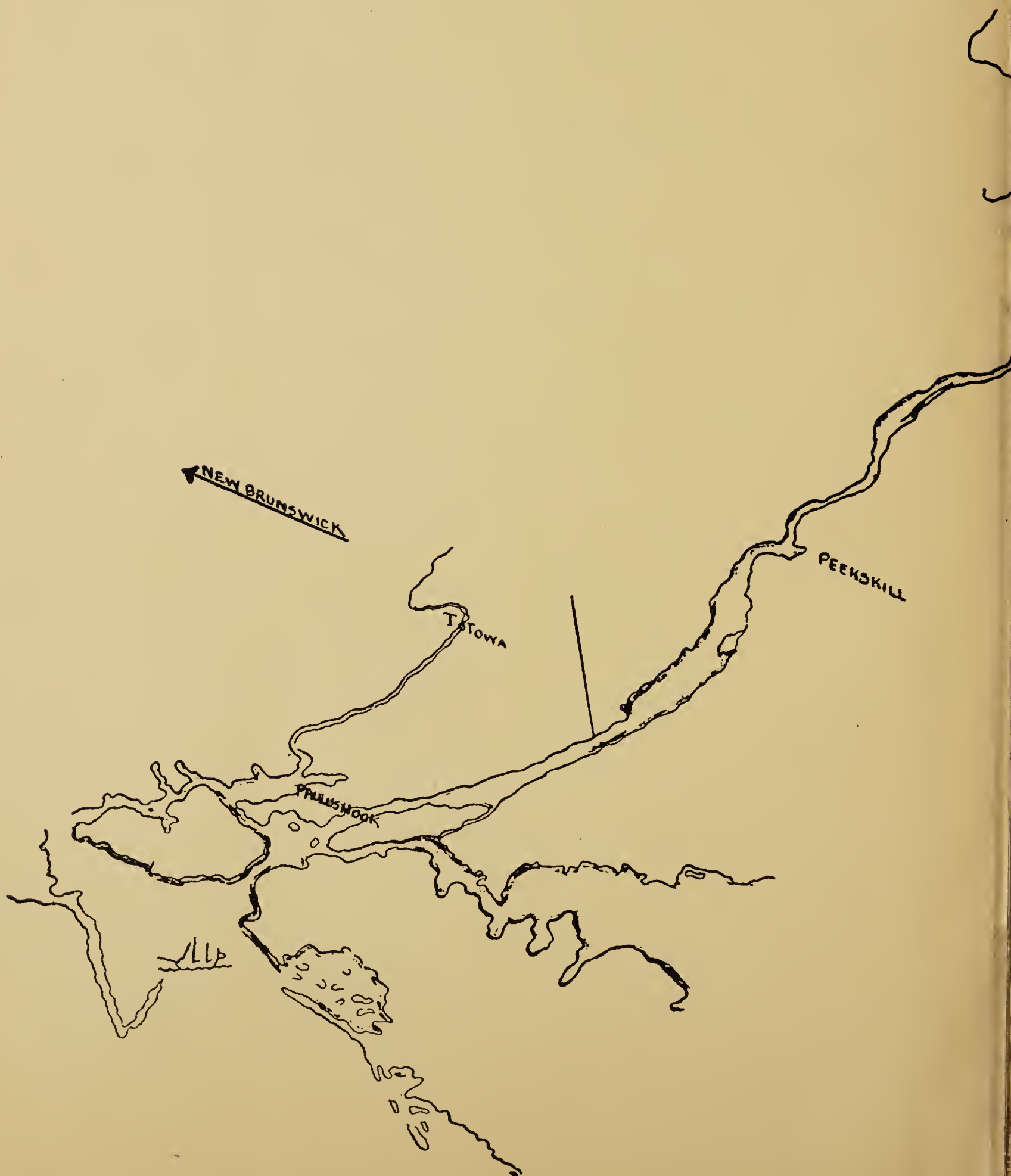
Your venturesome compiler presents what evidence he can muster, inadequate at best, outlined from the recollections of an inattentive childhood. This unexciting record of two country ministers and their families is designed primarily for the enlightenment of your compiler's children and theirs and of his sister and his brother's flock. The Peltz cousins will have little interest in the DeWitt section and vice-versa. There are entertaining pictures and other amusing matter.

Because Domines Peltz and DeWitt, central figures, were son-in-law and father-in-law and of diverse generations, the genealogical sections will seem unbalanced. Never the twain did meet. How fortunate for your compiler that they never really knew him and the indignities he has heaped upon them.

Albany, September, 1948.









Hudson Valley
Fruit Belt

